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T H E
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

ZOOLOGY—VOL. XXIX.

TEXT—FIRST HALF.

Spec. Col.

R E P O R T
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
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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

ZOOLOGY—VOL. XXIX.

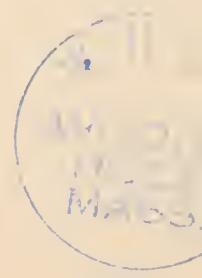
TEXT—FIRST HALF

Published by Order of Her Majesty's Government

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
AND SOLD BY
LONDON:—EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE
EDINBURGH:—ADAM & CHARLES BLACK
DUBLIN:—HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO.

1888

Price (Two Volumes of Text and Volume of Plates) £4, 10s.



PRINTED BY NEILL AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

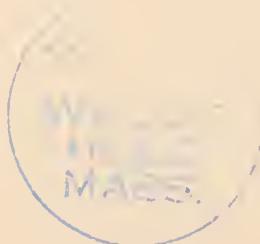
C O N T E N T S.

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.

79101



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 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.

P R E F A C E.

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,

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 Chumley, 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 Bovallius, 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 dates, 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 Cumbrac, Scotland, Herr Conservator J. Sparre Schneider, of Tromsø, 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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Genus <i>Paraphronina</i> ,	1335	<i>Primno latreillei</i> ,	1445
<i>Paraphronina cuivis</i> ,	1337	<i>Primno menevillei</i> ,	1447
Family Phronimidæ,	1342	<i>Primno antarctica</i> ,	1448
Genus <i>Dairella</i> ,	1342	Family Phorcidae,	1451
<i>Dairella bovallii</i> ,	1343	Genus <i>Phorcorrhaphis</i> ,	1451
Genus <i>Phronima</i> ,	1346	<i>Phorcorrhaphis zamboangæ</i> ,	1452
<i>Phronima pacifica</i> ,	1348	<i>Phorcorrhaphis edwardsi</i> ,	1455
<i>Phronima atlantica</i> ,	1351	Genus <i>Lycæopsis</i> ,	1458

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<i>Lycopsis pauli</i> ,	1459	Genus <i>Tryphana</i> ,	1538
Family Typhidae,	1461	<i>Tryphana boecki</i> ,	1539
Genus <i>Platyscelus</i> ,	1462	Genus <i>Brahyseelus</i> ,	1543
<i>Platyscelus orioles</i> ,	1463	<i>Brachyseelus crusculum</i> , spec. A., .	1544
<i>Platyscelus armatus</i> ,	1464	" " spec. B.,	1547
<i>Platyscelus rissoinæ</i> ,	1467	<i>Brachyseelus inaequipes</i> ,	1549
<i>Platyscelus rissoinæ</i> , young,	1468	<i>Brachyseelus latipes</i> ,	1550
<i>Platyscelus serratus</i> ,	1470	<i>Brachyseelus borallii</i> ,	1553
Genus <i>Hemityphis</i> ,	1471	<i>Brachyseelus acuticaudatus</i> ,	1555
<i>Hemityphis tenuimanus</i> ,	1472	<i>Brachyseelus mediterranea</i> ,	1556
Genus <i>Paratyphis</i> ,	1476	Genus <i>Thamneus</i> ,	1558
<i>Paratyphis promontorii</i> ,	1476	<i>Thanineus platyrhynchus</i> ,	1558
<i>Paratyphis pacificus</i> ,	1479	Genus <i>Lycæa</i> ,	1563
Genus <i>Tetraphydrus</i> ,	1480	<i>Lycæa vincentii</i> ,	1563
<i>Tetraphydrus moncauri</i> ,	1480	<i>Lycæa pauli</i> ,	1566
<i>Tetraphydrus arafuræ</i> ,	1483	<i>Lycæa pulex</i> ,	1567
<i>Tetraphydrus forcipatus</i> ,	1484	Genus <i>Paralyceæa</i> ,	1567
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<i>Amphithydrus</i> sp.,	1489	Genus <i>Simorhynchotus</i> ,	1572
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<i>Parascelus zebu</i> ,	1496	<i>Oxycephalus porcellus</i> , spec. A.,	1587
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<i>Eupronoë minuta</i> ,	1516	Genus <i>Rhabdosoma</i> ,	1606
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INTRODUCTION.

Bibliography.—In literature the age of the Amphipoda scarcely reaches back beyond a century and a quarter. Linnæus 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 Linnæus 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

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 Darwin² 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

¹ The following names are exceptions to the alphabetical order on the pages mentioned:—Seba, Linnaeus, p. 18; Linnaeus, p. 20; Ström, p. 28; Olafsen, p. 36; Ginnani, Hammier, p. 38; Fabricius, p. 40; Pallas, p. 41; Forskål, p. 43; de Quérone, p. 47; Linnaeus, p. 53; Roemer, p. 55; Pallas, p. 65; Latreille, p. 71; Rafinesque, p. 87; Leach, p. 89; Pollini, de Blainville, p. 93; Leach, p. 107; Costa, Krøyer, p. 177; Kraus, p. 205; Bate and Westwood, p. 340; Gerstaecker, p. 342; Cunningham, p. 404.

² The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, edited by his son, Francis Darwin, vol. iii. p. 141.

suites 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 Krøyer's *Stegocephalus inflatus* to Phipp's earlier *Cancer ampulla*, yet in 1887 Hansen decides that Krøyer'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 whieh Pallas displays in his descriptions of Amphipoda. In the present eentury Krøyer can have but few rivals for eombined fulness and accuracy of detail. In the whole multitude of contributions to the voluminous literature here considered, 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 exellenee. Without, however, any attempt to appraise seriatim the merits and serviees 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 sujet. 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. Bessels, 1869, and Ulianin's *Essay*, 1881 ; for the circulation of the blood, the papers by Wrześniowski, 1879, and Delage, 1881 ; for the family of the Cyamidæ, the contributions of Lütken, 1873 and 1887 ; for the Caprellidæ, Mayer's *Die Caprelliden*, 1882, to whieh an Appendix is to be presently published ; for the Phronimidæ, Claus' *Essay*, 1879, and for the Platyselidæ, the same writer's work of 1887 ; and to this list the treatise by Bovallius on the Amphipoda Hyperina, and that by Wrześniowski on the subterranean Amphipods, when completed, will doubtless need to be added. For the study of the Amphipoda Gammarina the works of importanee 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 *Œdiceridæ* 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 evidenee 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 be readily 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 feebler form as the feeble 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 setæ, 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.¹ 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 spines² 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 setæ 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 setæ, yet the teeth pass into spines, and the spines into setæ 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

¹ Described and figured by G. O. Sars in his account of "*Gammarus neglectus*, Lilljeborg," Hist. Nat. Crust. d'eau douce de Norv., p. 53, pl. v. fig. 8, "épines particulières," and indicated by S. I. Smith in his figure of *Cerapus tubularis*, Say, *Trans. Connect. Acad.*, vol. iv. pl. ii. a, fig. 5, but not, I think, alluded to by any other writers.

² "Soie particulière à bout bifurqué," Sars, *loc. cit.*, fig. 8.

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,¹ 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 Caprellidae. 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 Caprellidae, 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 peræon, 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 *Amphithoë*, nor the mandibular palp as in *Dexamine* and the Orchestidae; the palp of the first maxillæ is not degraded as in *Orchestia*, nor the maxilliped palp curtailed as in *Lafystius*; no segments of the peræon 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 *Gammaracanthus* and *Mæra*, there is in point of fact a very general agreement, so that we shall not be very rash in regarding the Gammaridæ 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 Orchestidæ 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 Orchestidæ in general to altered conditions of life.

The next family which seems easily derivable from *Gammarus* is that represented by the genus *Amphithoë*. 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 *Amphithoë*. *Amphithoë* 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 Podoceridæ in general. Near to, yet not to be derived from, the Podoceridæ, and by their somewhat more erratic characters placed at a greater distance from *Gammarus*, come the Photidæ. Again, at various distances beyond the Podoceridæ, we may imagine positions for the Corophidæ, Cheluridæ, Dulichidæ, and Iciliidæ. The Dulichidæ seem to lead on by a very natural sequence to the Caprellidæ, 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 Gammaridæ, we find in close alliance with it two other families, the Atylidæ and Eusiridæ; nor are these remote from the Pleustidæ and Epimeridæ. The remainder are by no means easy to group in any plausible order of relationship to the ancestral form. The eyes of the Ampeliscidæ give them a position

apart from all the rest. The Lysianassidæ 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 Schiødte has named them the Trochalognatha. As far, however, as the antennæ are concerned, they are united to Schiødte's other group, the Eleutherognatha, by the new family Valettidæ. The Stegocephalidæ, while agreeing with the Lysianassidæ 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 Stenothoidæ the genus *Stenothoe* 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 Leucothoidæ the genus *Leucothoë*, by the characters of its mandibles and maxillipeds, seems to lead up to the Stenothoidæ.

The Syrrhoidæ and Synopidæ 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 one point their affinities are with the Pontoporeiidæ. Nearer than any of these to *Gammarus* stand the Ædieridæ.

The Iphimedidæ, Pardaliscidæ, and Amphiochidæ remain, with peculiarities that make every suggestion for their classification hazardous. At a venture the Pardaliscidæ may be grouped with the Syrrhoidæ, Synopidæ, and Pontoporeiidæ; the Iphimedidæ with the Pleustidæ and Epimeridæ; and lastly, the Amphiochidæ 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 *Cyllopus* being quite of the pattern common among the Gammarina. Milne-Edwards, in 1840, when establishing the Tribu des Hypérines Gammaroides, went so far as to say that the single genus, *Vibiliæ*, 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 *Vibiliæ* 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 Hypérines anomales, 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 *Dairella* and *Lycaopsis* are like ordinary peræopods. The general structure of the upper antennæ in the Hyperina calls to mind the family Lysianassidæ, 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 *Hyperiopsis vöringii*, Sars, may supply a link, since with the antennæ of the Lysianassidæ this curious species combines the eyes of a Hyperid. A connection between the Hyperina and the Lysianassidæ has already been indicated by Boeck, who placed the family Prostomatidæ 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 Hyperidæ and Orchestidæ. The Prostomatidæ are in close relationship with the Lysianassidæ, and might, in my view, well be included in the older family. But if the Hyperina make any real approach to the Lysianassidæ, it must not be supposed that they are derived from them, for the mandibles of the Gammaroid Hyperina point more directly to the *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 ingenious to throw light upon the many problems which are still obscure.

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 *Mera* of Leach, which to Milne-Edwards appeared useless and even injurious subdivisions of *Gammarus*.¹ 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 Spence Bate's *Caprella aequilibra*, 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 *ὑπέρινος*, 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 13,800 feet beneath the surface of the sea, since on the continent of South America Mr. Whymper has found them at 13,300 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 serupulous 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.

	Fathoms.		Fathoms.
<i>Anonyx ampulloides</i> , Sp. Bate, .	775	<i>Amathilopsis australis</i> , n. sp., .	1400
<i>Platamon longimanus</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1125	<i>Pleustes abyssorum</i> , n. sp., .	1600
<i>Onesimoides carinatus</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1400	<i>Atylopsis emarginatus</i> , n. g. et sp., .	310
<i>Cyphocaris micronyx</i> , n. sp., .	1500	<i>Cleonardo longipes</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1775
,, ,, ,, . .	1425	<i>Eusiroides erassi</i> , n. g. et sp., .	600
<i>Euonyx normani</i> , n. sp., .	630	<i>Synopioides macronyx</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1500
<i>Orchomene abyssorum</i> , n. sp., .	1900	,, ,, ,, . .	2025
<i>Amaryllis haswelli</i> , n. sp., .	1000	<i>Elasmopus subcarinata</i> (Haswell), .	1100
<i>Valettia cohercs</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1975	<i>Elasmopus delaplata</i> , n. sp., .	600
<i>Andania gigantca</i> , n. sp., .	1375	<i>Ampelisca abyssieola</i> , n. sp., .	390
,, ,, ,, . .	1600	<i>Gammaropsis thomsoni</i> , n. sp., .	1100
<i>Andania boccki</i> , n. sp., .	675	<i>Podoceropsis kermadecii</i> , n. sp., .	630
<i>Andania abyssorum</i> , n. sp., .	1100	<i>Podoerurus hooki</i> , n. sp., .	1100
<i>Leucothoë tridens</i> , n. sp., .	1100	<i>Paradryope orguion</i> , n. g. et sp., .	2300
<i>Syrrhoë papyraeca</i> , n. sp., .	390	<i>Camacho bathyploous</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1100
<i>Œdiccroides cinderella</i> , n. g. et sp., .	1035		

HYPERINA.

<i>Lanecola pacifica</i> , n. sp., .	2300	<i>Cystisoma spinosum</i> (Fabricius), .	1090
<i>Lanceola</i> sp.,	1915	,, ,, ,, . .	(?) 2500
<i>Lanecola</i> sp.,	1775	,, ,, ,, . .	630
<i>Lanecola</i> sp.,	360	,, ,, ,, . .	1850
<i>Lanecola æstiva</i> , n. sp., .	675	<i>Cystisoma</i> sp.,	825
<i>Lanecola suhmi</i> , n. sp., .	1250	<i>Cystisoma</i> sp.,	500
<i>Lanccola australis</i> , n. sp., .	1800	<i>Phronima novæ-zealandiæ</i> (?), ¹ Powell.	
<i>Cystisoma spinosum</i> (Fabricius), .	1500	<i>Platyseclus ovoides</i> (Risso?). Deep tow-net. ²	

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.

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.¹
- Tryphosa antennipotens*, n. sp., H.
- Tryphosa barbatipes*, n. sp., K.
- Hippomedon kergueleni* (Miers), K.
- Hippomedon trigonicus*, n. sp., K.
- Cheirimedon crenatipalmatus*, n. sp., K.
- Sophrosync murrayi*, n. sp., K.
- Orchomene cavimanus*, n. sp., K.
- Lepidepeircum foraminiferum*, n. sp., K.
- Socarnoides kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Ambasia integriceauda*, n. sp., K.
- Aeontiostoma pepinii*, n. sp., K.
- Aeontiostoma kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Kerguelenia compacta*, n. sp., K.
- Metopa nasutigenes*, n. sp., K.
- Cardenio paurodactylus*, n. sp., K.
- Phoxocephalus kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Harpinia obtusifrons*, n. sp., K.
- Urothoë lachneëssa*, n. sp., K.
- Halimedon schneideri*, n. sp., K.
- Edieeroides rostrata*, n. sp., K. and H.
- Zaramilla kergueleni*, n. sp., K.

Among the Caprellina :—

- Dodecas elongata*, n. sp., K.

Among the Hyperina :—

- Vibilia* sp., between K. and H.

- Primno* sp., K.

¹ K. stand for Kerguelen, H. for Heard Island.

- Acanthechinus tricarinatus*, n. sp., H.
- Iphimedia pacifica*, n. sp., K.
- Iphimedia pulchridentata*, n. sp., H.
- Atyloides australis* (Miers), K.
- Harpinoides drepanocheir*, n. sp., K.
- Tritæta kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Rhachotropis kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Eusirus longipes*, Boeck, K. and H.
- Eusiroides pompeii*, n. sp., H.
- Liljeborgia consanguinea*, n. sp., K. and H.
- Photis macrocarpus*, n. sp., K.
- Aora kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Aora trichobostrychus*, n. sp., K.
- Autonoe kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Gammaropsis exsertipes*, n. sp., K.
- Amphithoë kergueleni*, n. sp., K.
- Podocerus falcatus* (Montagu), K.
- Cerapus sismithi*, n. sp., K.
- Haplocheira plumosa*, n. sp., K.
- Platophium danæ*, n. sp., K.
- Neohela serrata*, n. sp., K.

- Protelopsis kergueleni*, n. sp., K.

- Euthemisto gaudichaudii* (Guérin), K.

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 :—

<i>Cheirimedon.</i>	<i>Atylopsis.</i>
<i>Platamon.</i>	<i>Harpinioides.</i>
<i>Onesimoides.</i>	<i>Stenopleura.</i>
<i>Sophrosyne.</i>	<i>Cleonardo</i>
<i>Cyelocaris.</i>	<i>Eusiroides.</i>
<i>Socarnoides.</i>	<i>Synopioides.</i>
<i>Aeontiostoma.</i>	<i>Parelasmopus.</i>
<i>Kerguelenia.</i>	<i>Dryopoides.</i>
<i>Valettia.</i>	<i>Paradryope.</i>
<i>Cardenio.</i>	<i>Camacho.</i>
<i>Platyischnopus.</i>	<i>Chosroës.</i>
<i>Œdieeroides.</i>	<i>Dodeeas.¹</i>
<i>Zaramilla.</i>	<i>Caprellinoides.</i>
<i>Acantheehinus.</i>	<i>Protellopsis.</i>
<i>Atyloides.</i>	<i>Sympnomoë.</i>

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 ; *Euseeliotes* for *Euseelus*, Claus ; *Lysianax* for *Lysianassa*, Milne-Edwards ; *Pariambus* for *Podalirius*, Kröyer ; *Phoreorrhaphis* for *Phorcus*, Milne-Edwards ; *Phoxocephalus* for *Phoxus*, Kröyer ; *Priscillina* for *Priseilla*, Bock. *Haustorius*, Müller, is reinstated in place of *Lepidaetlylis*, Say, *Phtisica*, Slabber, in place of *Proto*, Leach, and *Seinà*, Prestandres, in place of *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, and *Clydonia*, Dana. *Æginella*, Boeck, is taken to include the preoccupied *Ægina*, Kröyer. For *Constantia*, Dybowsky, *Costantia*, a form accidentally occurring in Dybowsky's own work, is adopted. For *Eurytenes*, Lilljeborg, *Eurythenes* is accepted from the pen of Professor S. I. Smith. For *Dryope*, Sp. Bate, 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*, *Leueothoë*, 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 1883.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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

De Animalibus Historiæ. Libri x. (Jo. Gottlob Schneider, Lipsiæ, 1811). These *iστορίαι περὶ τὰ ζῶα* 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 Ethies of Aristotle, by Sir Alexander Grant, 1874, p. 9.

The passages in Aristotle which probably refer to the Amphipoda are the following:—Book iv. eh. 2, Τῶν δὲ μαλακοστράκων ἐν μέν ἔστι τὸ γένος τὸ τῶν καράβων καὶ τούτῳ παραπλήσιον ἔτερον τὸ τῶν καλουμένων ἀστακῶν. Οὗτοι δὲ διαφέρουσι τῶν καράβων τῷ μὴ ἔχειν χηλὰς καὶ ἄλλας τυὰς διαφορὰς οὐ πολλάς. Ἐν δὲ τὸ τῶν καρίδων, καὶ ἄλλο τὸ τῶν καρκίνων. Γένη δὲ πλείω τῶν καρίδων ἔστι καὶ τῶν καρκίνων τῶν μὲν γὰρ καρίδων αἵ τε κυφαὶ καὶ αἱ κραγγώνες καὶ τὸ μικρὸν γένος· αὗται γὰρ οὐ γίγνονται μεῖζους. Of the Malaeostraea one genus is that of the carabi, and near to this a second of those called astaei. These differ from the earabi in not having chelæ, and in a few other points. One genus is that of the carides, and another that of the careimi. There are several genera of the carides and of the careini; for to the carides belong the gibbae and the crangons, and the *little genus*; *for these grow no bigger*. Book iv. eh. 10, a passage, unfortunately incomplete, relating to the sleep of fishes and other water animals that have no eyelids: 'Αλίσκονται γὰρ οἱ ἰχθύες, εἰ μὴ διὰ τοὺς φθεῖρας καὶ τοὺς καλουμένους ψύλλους . . . [οὗτως ἀτρεμίζοντες,] ὥστε κἀν τῇ χειρὶ λαμβάνειν ῥαδίως· νῦν δᾶν χρονίσωσι οὖτοι τῆς νυκτὸς, κατεσθίουσι προσπίπτοντες πολλοὶ τὸ πλήθος ὄντες. Γίγνονται δ' ἐν τῷ βινθῷ τῆς θαλάττης καὶ τοσοῦτοι τὸ πλήθος, ὥστε καὶ τὸ δέλεαρ ὅ τι ἀν ἰχθύος ἦ, ἐὰν χρονίσῃ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, κατεσθίουσι· καὶ ἀνέλκουσι πολλάκις οἱ ἀλιεῖς περὶ τὸ δέλεαρ ὥσπερ σφαῖραν συνεχομένων αὐτῶν. For fish, unless [they are disturbed] by the liee 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.

Gerstaecker thinks that the *little genus* of the first passage may well refer to such an Amphipod as *Gammarus locusta*. Boeck considers that the ψύλλοι 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 Holboell confirm this. As Aristotle apparently speaks of the bait on land, "ἐπὶ τῆς 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.

A.D. CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, born A.D. 23, died A.D. 79.
Cent. I.

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

In book xi. sect. lxii., 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, araeui magnitudine. Hoc se, et thynno, et ei qui gladius vocatur, crebro delphini magnitudinem excedenti, sub pinnâ adfigit aculeo : tantoque infestat dolore, ut in naves sãepenumero exsiliant." This passage is only worth noting in comparison with Risso's statement that a species of *Cyamus* sometimes so irritates the thunnies in the Mediterranean that they jump out of water. Lütken supposes that Risso has assigned to *Cyamus* an effect produced really by *Brachiella thynni*. In book ix. sect. lxxi., Pliny appears to confuse, in a rather ludicrous passage, the *φθεῖρες* and *ψύλλοι* mentioned in book iv. ch. 10, of Aristotle's History of Animals. In book ix. sect. li. he gives "Cancrorum genera, carabi, astaci, maiæ, paguri, heracleotici, leones, et alia ignobiliora," among which the ignobiliora may be supposed to correspond to the *μικρὸν γένος* of Aristotle, and to include some at least of the Amphipoda.

1553. BELLON (or BELON), PIERRE, born about 1517, died 1564 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed.).

Petri Bellonii Cenomani De aquatilibus, Libri duo Cum iconibus ad viuam ipforum effigiem, quoad ejus fieri potuit, expressis. Parisiis, M.D.LIII.

The second book, pages 318-348, is de aquatilibus exanguibus. Of these "quæ Græcis ἔναιμα, nobis exanguia dicuntur," he says, "alia dura quidē testa operiuntur, quæ illi ὁστρακόδερμα, alia verò molli: quæ etiam μαλακόστρακα vocāt, atque alia rursus iusecta, sub quibus magna marinorum ac fluvialium phalanx contiuetur. Exanguin igitur molles à nobis describentur ac depingētur primum locustæ, cancri et id genus cæteri. . . . Ultimo loco dejectamenta mariua, nominibus etiam insignibus prædicta explicabuntur, quibus nonnquam etiam vesci solemus."

Among the Crustata he considers that the *Squilla fluviatilis* parva, the *Gambarella* of the Romaus, is intended by Aristotle's "parvæ quæ majores nunquā effici possunt." In this Bellon is evidently not thinking of auy Amphipod. The ouly allusion that he makes to Amphipods is to be found, if anywhere, in his cap. xii. p. 436, "De deiectamentis marinis," in the section headed "Asilus sive Estrum." This Isopod he figures with eight thoracic feet on each side, and coucludes his account of it as follows:—"Aristotles octauo de historia animalium: Thunni (inquit) et Gladii agitantur oestro, canis exortu. habent enim vtrique per id tempus sub pinna ceu vermiculum quem Asilum vocant. Idem author videtur oestrum seu Asilum diuersuu à pediculo et pulice constituere, quum eis etiam nomina propria φθεῖρα θαλάσσιον, id est, pediculum marinum, et ψύλλαν θαλάττιον, id est pulicem marinum, imponat. Vocat et in mari pediculos (inquit Plinius) eosque tritos iustillari ex aceto auribus jubent. Pisces vel manu caperentur, dum dormiuunt (inquit Aristoteles) nisi pediculis et pulicibus solicitarentur. Gignuntur iu profundo maris tanta fecunditate, vt escam de pisce emollitam, si diu iu imo manserit, totam corrodat atque absument. Et quidem sãepenumero piscator escam demissam, glomeratis vudique his bestiolis, perinde vt pilam attollit." Aristotle's "ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς," 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 veræ piscium effigies expressæ sunt.
Lugduni, M.D.LIII. pp. 534–577.

Liber xviii., De Piscibus, quæ dicantur Crustacea, contains chapters on Stalk-eyed and Sessile-eyed Crustacea and on Echinoderms. Chapter xxvii., De Pulice marino, begins: “Cum Maris purgamentis aliquoties reperi bestiolam tenui crusta intactam, quam hic depinximus, quæ facie homunciones ridiculè pictos vel simiam repræsentat aliis partibus locustæ similis est, in cauda appendiculas habet locustæ et squillæ modo, tam exigua est ut particulæ corporis nisi ab oculato discerni possint, ob parvitatem negligitur. Hanc puto esse ψύλλον θαλάττιον, id est, pulicem marinum, de quo Aristoteles, quum 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 *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 *φθεῖρ θαλάττιος* of Aristotle applies not only to this, but also to a species, “qui in mari, quod est à Cyrena ad Ægyptum circa delphinum est, qui omnium pinguissimus fit pabuli copia, quæ delphini opera suppeditatur.” The *οἰστρος* 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 *φθεῖρες*.



Fig. 1.

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

Conr. Gesner, medici Tigurini: Historiæ animalium Liber IV, qui est de piscium et aquatilium animalium natura cum iconibus singulorum ad vivum expressis fere omnib. DCCVI. Continentur in hoc volumine Gulielmi Rondeletii quoque medicinæ professoris Regii in Schola Montpeliensi & Petri Bellonii Cenomani, medici hoc tempore Lutetiæ 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 pulici marino Rondeletico*. 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 publice [pulice] marino Rondeletius” 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 “Gignuntur et in stagnis marinis similes,” and a “Corollarium” about the uses of the *psyllus marinus* which leaps about on the shore. The reference in the Index to the account of the *Pediculus marinus* of Rondelet is given wrongly as p. 649 instead of 694.

1560. GESNER, CONRAD.

Nomenclator aquatilium animantium. Icones animalium aquatilium in mari et dulcibus aquis degentium, plus quam DCC. cum nomenclaturis singulorum Latinis, Graecis, Italicis, Hispanicis, Gallicis, Germanicis, Anglicis, aliisq; interdum, per certos ordines digestæ. Tiguri, Anno M.D.LX.

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 in the body of the work 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, Asilus, Hirudo mar. Vermes et Lumbrici quidam, Scolopendræ." On p. 267 he remarks, "Pulicem et Pediculum marinos, quanuis tenui crusta integantur, Insectis potius. quam ut Rondeletius Crustaceis, adiunximus, quod forma eorum tota à Crustatis pluriūm differre uideatur, magisq; ad Insecta accedere."

On p. 268 he says, "Pulex marinus Rondeletij. Ψύλλος θαλάττιος: sic dictus est nimis non tam à formæ, quam saliendi similitudine, et similiter pisces in mari infestandi natura, ut Pulices in terra molesti sunt animalibus." He then borrows from Rondelet, and concludes, "Niphus Scolopendras mar. uulgò Puliccs marinos dici scribit, quod pisces eodem modo infestent. nos Scolopendras mar. longe alias dabimus inferiū. Germ. F. Ein Meerflohe."

Among the fresh water animals of Tomus II. he gives *Astacus fluviatilis* and *Cancer fluviatilis* but no Amphipoda. His brief remarks on *Pulex marinus* are perhaps generalised from what he has read, heard, or seen of animals belonging to the Orchestidæ, Gammaridæ, and Cyamidæ.

1565. MATTHIOLUS (MATTIOLI), 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, MDLXXXIII. Venetiis. (Epistola nuncupatoria, dated MDLXV.)

Pages 278–284 discuss various Crustacea or Crustata, including *Cancer*, *Astacus*, *Gammarus*, *Squilla*, *Maia*, *Pugurus*, *Cancelli*; none of them Amphipods. He refers to Aristotle's book iv. ch. 2, producing the often quoted words "Squillarum enim genere continentur gibbæ, crangones, et parvæ, quæ majores nunquam effici possunt," with the remark, "Quibus liquidò constat, vulgares gammarulos Aristoteli parvas facile esse Squillas, cum ii majores nunquam evadant, quam qui semper parvi in piscariis habentur venales."

1606. ALDROVANDI, ULISS, born 1522, died 1605 (Biographie Universelle). (The date 1607, given in the Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed., is inconsistent with the title page here quoted).

Vlyssis Aldrovandi Philosophi, et Medici Bononiensis. De Reliquis Animalibus exanguibus libri quatuor, post mortem ejus editi: Nempe De Mollibus, Crustaceis, Testaccis, et Zoophytis. Bononiæ, 1606.

The second book is De Crustatis, and contains the wisdom of the ancients concerning these animals. In regard to the name he says, "Quæ Græci et præsertim Aristoteles μαλακόστρακα, Latui hoc tempore Crustacea vocant: Pluvius Crustata, cum inquit, In marinis

Crustata et Cartilaginea priores dentes habent." Nothing certain about Amphipods can be derived from Aldrovandus, 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, item echinis quinos esse, unde intelligi potuerit, miror." Aldrovandi's misquotation reappears in Faccioli's great Latium Dictionary, except that "primores" is there correctly given instead of "priorcs."

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

Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum : *Olim ab Edoardo Wottono, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaque Pennio inchoatum* : Tandem Tho. Moufeti Londinatis operâ sumptibusq'; maximis coneinnatum, auctum, perfectum : Et ad vivum expressis Leonibus suprà quingentis illustratum. Londini, 1634.

On page 321 he says, "Pediculus marinus Insectum est Balneis [Balenis?] cetorumque generi infestum, quos mordendo titillandoque ita in furorem agit, ut se in arenas projicere aridumque petere cogantur." The figure at the side is not a *Cyamus* but one of the Cymothoidæ. On page 322 he says, *Pulex* sive *Asellus marinus* squillam molliorem refert, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedibus (pace Gesneri dixerim) donatur, et frequentibus longisque saltibus se liberat, à numero pedum. *Asellus* dicitur a saltu, Aristotelis *pulex* : à dorso gibboso, Serofula nuncupatur; color illi lividus cum nigredine. Longitudo fluviatilium, digitum transversum; latitudo, sémidigitum non superat; marinorum major dimensio, qui littore refluente, et in aquis dulcibus sæpe conspicitur. Venatoribus item spectatoribusque mirum agilitatis præbet 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 Icouibus" 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).

Γαμμαρολογια sive Gammarorum, vulgo Canerorum eonsideratio physieo-philologieo-historico-medieo-chymiea, *in qua*, Præter Gammarorum singularem Naturam, Indolem et multivarium usum non minus reliquorum Crustatorum instituitur tractatio Ad Normam Collegii Naturæ Curiosorum, Plurimis Inventis Seeretioribus Naturæ Artisq' Loeupletata à Philippo Jacobo Sachs à Lewenheim, Siles. Ph. & Med. D. et Colleg. Nat. Curios. Collega. Franeofurti & Lipsiæ, Sumptibus Esaiæ Feligbelii Bibliop. Wratislav. M.DCLXV.

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 92 he mentions that the Squillæ are divided into *marinæ* and *fluviatiles*. He then continues: "Marinæ rursus secundum Arist. IV. II. 2, in Latas, κράγγονες, crangones, in Gibbas κύφας et in parvas quæ nunquam majores sunt" dividuntur. The *Squillæ gibbae*, 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 *Orchestide* or other Amphipods, for he says: "In Holsatia vocantur Purren / Dithmarsis Kront / Belgis Garnelen / Garners / Garnaten / Gallis Sauterde, Cheorette, Guernette, ein Seegityle / Meergeis Gesn. f. 127. Springfrehse. In Sanctonum littore maxima earum copia est, et alibi quoque in littoribus Germaniae et Belgii. Haec parvae Squillae gibbae avide expetuntur ab Harengis." He goes on to say that many eminent naturalists had stated that the herring fed on nothing but sea-water, an opinion which Behm had satisfactorily refuted by finding in a herring's stomach forty *Squillae gibbae* (Garnel), and Neueranzius by finding more than sixty, though smaller ones. (These may have been *Hyperina*, see note on Thomas Edward, 1868.) On pages 96-97, under the heading *Squilla minima*, he gives the following, § ix.: "Ex *Squillis parvis* et nomine fere carent. Germ. ein Zwergfrehlein / ein kleiner Gernier quibusdam ἐγλάροι [read ἐγχλωροι] a colore subfulvo, coctæ tamen rubescunt, χλωρὸς namque viridem, modo luteum colorem Graecis significat. Ob exiguitatem Vascones Civude quasi Avenam vocant, quas e Garuma copiose extrahunt, et pugillatim devorant, sicut avenam veteriuæ. Coci quidam vocant Brava, quæ vox itidem Avenam significat, dividitur in illam, 1, quæ Romæ Gambaretta dicitur.

- " 2. Quæ Gambaruccio, estque adeo exigua ut in ille vix unam libram æquent. *Squillis affine Animalculum* memorat Schoenfeld, p. LXXIII. piscatoribus infestum, quod ad mare Balthicum vulgus nominat Scheffie seu Sprackworm / squillis minimis figura respondens, crustaque instar illarum coniectum, vix transversum digitum longum retibus et tendiculis, quibus hamis affiguntur, mire noxiun, quæ magno piscatorum detimento arrodit."

It may be noted that at this date the Crustacea are not included among the Insecta. For *Animal* being divided into *Perfectum*, ἔναιμον sanguine præditum, and *Imperfectum*, ἔναιμον exsanguue, quod non habet sanguinem proprie sic dictum, sed humorem aliud proportione sanguini respondentem, the subdivision of *Imperfectum Animal* seu *exsanguue* is made as follows:— 1. In *Insectum ἔντομον*, quod corpus incisuris distinctum habeat: 2. In *molle*, quod molli cute coniectum μαλακόδερμα. 3. In *crustaceum*, quod tenui crusta obtectum μαλακόστρακον: 4. In *testaceum*, dura testa obtectum, δοτρακόδερμα" (pages 76-78).

1675. MARTENS, FRIDERICH.

Friderich Martens vom Hamburg Spitzbergische oder Groenländische Reise Beschreibung gethan im Jahr 1671. Aus eigner Erfahrung beschrieben / die dazu erforderete Figuren nach dem Leben selbst abgerissen / (so hierbey in Kupffer zu sehen) und jetzo durch den Druck mitgetheilet. Hamburg. Im Jahr 1675.

The fifth chapter, p. 83, is headed "Von etlichen Schild geschlechtern / so auff Grönlandischen / oder Spitsbergischen Reisen gefangen werden." Among these he distinguishes *Krabben* and *Sternfische*. Of the *Krabben* he had met with four kinds, first, the *Meerspinne* as the French call it, next, *rothe Krabben oder Garnellen*, thirdly, *kleine graue Krabben oder Granat*, and fourthly, *die so genandte Wallfischs Lauss*. 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 sieht und die man in Spitzbergen findet ist kein Unterschied. Spitsbergische aber seynd von Farben auch ungekocht roth / rother wie die von Lübeck gekocht zu uns gebracht werden. Der Kopf ist souderlich / bestehet von

etlichen Stücken und hat vier Hörner / der ganze Kopf ist breit an zu sehen / wie eine Kornschauffel ohne Stiel. Am Ende des Kopfs sitzen ihm seine Augen erhoben aus dem Kopfe wie Krebs Augen. Er sieht nicht unterwerts / sondern forn aus und von der Seite. Das Schild auf dem Rücken ist Eines Harnischen Rüektheile am gleichsten ist auch hinter dem Kopfe als in seinen Nacken ein wenig eingebogen / und gar wenig pücklich / dahinten sitzt ein Stachel. Darnach folgen sechs Schilde wie die Sehilde an den Harnischen an den Armen und Beinen / nmb die Ecken desselben sitzen kleine schwarze Pflecklein / als wenn es Nägel an Harnischen seynd. Die Schilde liegen recht rundlich auf einander / wie die Striche und erhabene Theile an den Köpfen der Regenwürmer. Wann er den Schwanz nnter sieb zichtet / so ersebeinen die Sehilde hinten zu etwas eingekerbt mit noch einen erhobenen Theil dahinten. Der Schwanz ist von auch fünf Theilen / wann er den aussbreitet ist er wie ein Vogel Schwanz. Hat fornen zwei Scheren / davon der foderste Theil einer Zahnbreeher Zangen am ähnlichen sitzet / haben Zacken gleich daran. Hat 18. Beine / davon die nechsten an den Scheren die kürzten und dünnesten. Die fodersten 8. Beine haben vier gleich / davon das höchste das längste / und das unterste das kürzte ist / seynd gantz nicht haricht oder raueh. Die zehn hintersten Beine davon die fodersten die längsten / und das oberste gleich viel dicker und kürzer als die untersten langen seynd / haben zwey gleich / davon die Füsse etwas untenwerts gebogen und harig sind. An dem hintersten fodersten gleiche stossen herauss zwey Sebosse / unten an dem andern nur ein. Er schiest gar schnelle fort im Wasser. Er war so gross / wie ich ihm naeh dem heben abgerissen. Sie seynd der Vogel Speise / wie oben bey den Vogeln beschrieben ist. Denn ich hier vorstelle ; bekam ich von nngefahr / da eine Lumbe über nnser Schiff flog / und einen auff des Schiffs Deek oder Boden fallen liess / wie droben bey den Lumben beschrieben ist.

- “3. Kleiner Garnell. Ich habe auch gemercket auff der Spitsbergischen Reise / ein geschlecht von Krabben so den Würmern gleich ist. Der Kopf ist einen Fliegenkopf am ähnlichen. Hat fornen nnten am Kopf zwey Hörner ausstehen. Hat Schilde wie die breiten Maurwürmer. Ist rund auff den Rücken / unterwerts breit. Hat in allem 12 Beine. An jeder seite der fodersten Schilde hat er drey Beine. Vier Schilde vorbey sitzen an jeder seite noch drey beine. Seynd nicht grösser als ich sie abgerissen. Die Vogel fressen sie als ihr angenebmste Speise / welehes ich daher schliesse / weil sie sich häufig funden an den Orten da diese Würmer sich hatten. In dem Dänischen Hafen fand ich sie häufig / zwischen und nnter den Steinen im Wasser wenn man die Steine auffhebete. Hernach den 8. July bekam ich sie in dem Muschel Hafen / darnach dieser nach dem lebend abgerissen. Ich habe sie auch in des Wallfisches Samen der auff dem Wasser trieb vermenget gefunden. Tab. P. gezeichnet mit C.
- “4. Die so genandt Walfisches Lauss. Die so genandte Wallfisebes Lauss hat mit der Lauss ausserhalb des Kopfs kein gemeinsehaft / gehört mehr zu den Krebs geschlechten. Seynd hart von Schilden wie Krabben. Haben einen Kopf fast wie eine Lauss / mit vier hörner / seynd beyde von ansehend als ein doppelter A. Die zwey kürzten hörner von fornen ausstehen / haben zwey knöpff fornen als Paucken stöcke / und die zwey andern krummen hörner seynd fornen spits. Der Kopf hat meist die gestalt einer Eicheln / ist hinten tieff abgeschnitten. Hat zwcy augen, Ein Nasen loch. Der Halss ist nicht steiff vom Schilde / sondern von Hant als die Haut zwischen Krebsseilden. Hat sechs Schilde auff den Rücken. Das foderste Schild siehet aus wie die Spuhle (Seehetpsule genand) damit die Leinweber den Fadem werffen. Die andern drey als das Weissbrod / so wir Pümmelcken nennen. Die zwey hintersten seynd am aller ehnlichsten einem Schilde. Den Schwanz konte man wohl einen Schilde vergleichen / ist aber gar kurtz. An den fodersten Schilde hat er die Füsse / von Gestalt wie eine krumme Meyer Sense / seind vornen rund gebogen



Fig. 2.

wie ein viertel von Mond / inwerts aber auf die Helffte mit Zacken wie eine Zäge / und vornen ein spitziger krummer Klaue. An des andern und dritten Schildes jeder Seite stehen heraus vier Keulen als seine Ruders / haben unten ein kurtz Glid / darinnen seine



Fig. 3.

Ruder beweget werden / die Keulen legen sie kreutzweise über den Rücken wan sie vom Walfische fressen / oder sie legen sie also an einander in die höhe / wie die springer wann sie über Degen springen. Die sechs hintersten Beine / seynd von gleichen als Krebsbeine / haben an jedem Bein drey gleiche / davon die fordersten gekrümmet wie ein viertel Moud / fornen aber seind sie gantz spitz wie eine Nadel / so dass sie feste so wol Menschen als in des Wallfisches haut fassen können (wie die Filtzläusse / daher ihnen auch der Nahme Lauss gegeben) dass man sie in stücken zerschneiden muss / ehe man sie von der Haut reisse mag. Oder wer sie lebendig begeluret / muss sie mit der Walfisches haut heraus schneiden. Sie sitzen den Wallfischen an gewisse Orter des Leibes (als zwischen den Flossfedern oder Füßen / an der Scham und

Lefftzen / da er sich nicht wol reiben mag / und beißen ihm stücke aus der haut / als wann die Vogel von ihm gefressen hätten. Etliche Wallfische habeu sehr viel Läusse / etliche haben nicht eine / je wärmer ist je mehr läuse bekomen sie. wie ich von auderu vernommeu. Deu ich hier vorstelle habe ich abgerissen in den Muschel hafen den 7. Julii. Tab. Q. gezeichnet mit d."

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 vollenkomlich erkant / nachdem eine Lumbe im fliegen eine grosse rothe Krabbe auff 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 described as a great red *Krabbe*, 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 *i* on Plate P. is left without any description; secondly, that a copy of this figure, with the word "*Garnell*" attached to it in a peculiar 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 Krebse, II. 142–144, under "*Caucer (Gammarellus) linearis*," refers to "*Martin Spizberg, 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, und halten sie häufig an denen Orten auf, wo man die findet. Man trifft sie aber vornehmlich in den Häfen zwischen und unten den Steinen im Wasser, und auch in des Wallfisches Saamen 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 *c*. Boeck is of opinion that the figure *i* represents *Caprella septentrionalis*, 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 Linnaeus.

The *Kleiner Garnell*, number 3, being found among and under stones, may in Boeck's opinion be *Gammarus locusta*, that being found in such situations at Spitzbergen.

Since the Wallfish of Martens is known to be the Greenland Whale, *Balaena mysticetus*, Lütken



Fig. 4.

infers that its parasite must be that which he has named *Cyamus mysticeti*, rejecting the name *Cyamus ceti*, 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 Pyenogonidae.

1705. RAY, JOHN, born 1628, died 1704 (1705 or 1707). "His proper name is Wray,"
H. A. Hagen, Bibl. Entom.

Methodus Insectorum seu Insecta in *Methodum aliqualem digesta*: a Joanne Raio. Londini, c*16*ccv.

"Insecta," he says, "sunt vel ἀμεταμόρφωτα, hoc est, quae nullam subeunt formæ mutationem; vel μεταμορφώμενα, hoc est, quae formam mutant."

"Insecta ἀμεταμόρφωτα sunt vel "Απόδα seu *Pedibus destituta*, vel *Pedata*. Ex his nonnulla pellem aliquoties mutant."

Under "Insecta ἀμεταμόρφωτα Pedata," he says:—

"Haec pro numero pedum dividi possunt in 1. Hexapoda, 2. Octapoda, 3. Τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάποδα, 4. Πολύποδα."

The third group he thus describes:—

"3. Τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάποδα, seu 14 pedibus donata, *Aselli*, quorum tres species novimus,
1. *Maritimus* est, in rupibus degens, reliquis major et longior. 2. *Lividus*, qui in globulum se convolvit, Angl. *Wood-lice* and *Sowls* and *Chess-Bugs*. 3. *Asininus*, caudâ bifurcâ, minus gibbus quam *Lividus*, nec in globum se colligens. His addenda, 1. *Asellus marinus* figuræ brevioris, in globulum se convolvens. 2. *Asellus aquarum dulcium*, binas habens in cauda setas, crura longiora. 3. *Pulex aquaticus*, squillæ nonnihil similis, saltatrix, tum in aquis salsis, tum in dulcibus degens. 4. *Pediculus aquaticus*, piscibus infestus, quibus adhaerescit. Hujus datur species caudata, duabus sc. in cauda productioribus setis."

The Πολύποδα contain Terrestria, *Julus* and *Scolopendra*; Aquatica, the Cornish Bugs, with 38 feet, *Scolopendra marina*, and *Animalculum bicorpor* seu *bicaudatum*.

The account of the ἀμεταμόρφωτα he concludes with the words, "Hanc Methodum Insectorum intransmutabilium D. Francisco Willughby debemus." This explains the initials F. W. in the following notice.

1710. RAY, JOHN.

Historia Insectorum. Opus posthumum, jussu Regiae Societatis Londinensis editum. Londini, M.DCC.X.

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

"*Pulex marinus cornutus*. F. W. Ad *Asellos* referendus. Numerus annulorum ex quibus corpus componitur 12. Pedum utrinque 7, ex quibus ultimi cæteris longiores, ante caput duo longa ingentia cornua. Corpus $\frac{1}{4}$ tam unciae æquat. Ad radicem cornuum majorum duo alia minora sunt. Pinnulas natatorias habet. Coloris est subalbidi, figuræ tenuis et angustæ.

"*Pulex marinus Bellonii de Avibus, Moufeti et Gesneri, an Squillæ minimæ fluviatiles?* F. W.
Asellis similis est, sed gracilior et rotundior, pedesque multò longiores habet. Color in dorso spadiceus. Oculi nigri: Antennæ articulatæ, ab eodem puncto prodeuntes, quos

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

Xxx 2

directè antrorum extendit; ad quarum radiccs aliae due, multò breviores. Corpus ferè pellucidum, celerrimè movetur saltaudo ut Pulex, sed præcipuè extra aquam. Pedum secundum par chelarum instar latum. Inter pedes et caudam alia sunt sive Appendices, sive pedes, graciles et breves quibus ova adhærcere probabile est ut in Locustis. Cauda cirrorum fasciculo constat. In litoribus sub lapidibus innumeræ inveniuntur.

"*Pulex fluviatilis*, q. An à marino differat. 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 adhaerent, quæ in circulum ferè se contorquent, et pullos amplectuntur. A capite duo procedunt Antennarum paria. Quæ in nostris rivulis sunt, non saltant ut marinæ, sed incurvant se et natant podicem exerendo satis celeriter. Haæ in aquis calidis in specu *Custozae* 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 antennæ, 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 Custoza 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).

Beschreibung von allerley Inseeten in Teutschland, Nebst nützlichen Anmerkungen Und nöthigen Abbildungen Von diesem kriechenden und fliegenden Inländischen Gewürme, zur Bestätigung und Fortsetzung der Gründlichen Entdeckung, So einige von der Natur dieser Creaturen herausgegeben, und zur Ergänzung und Verbesserung der andern. Siebender Theil. Samt einer Vorrede, darinnen von Ulyssis Aldrovandi Buch von den Inseeten ausführliche Meldung geschieht. Berlin, 1728.

In part vii., section xviii., page 26, is headed "Vom Krebs-formigen Wasser-Wurm." Of this he says, "Der grösste wird etwan Zoll-lang die Übereinkunft mit Krebsen, der Gestalt nach, leidet gar wohl, dass man ihm davon einen Nahmen giebt, weiler noch keinen hat." With the longer upper antennæ 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 Bocck's opinion that *Gammarus pulex* is here in question. It is

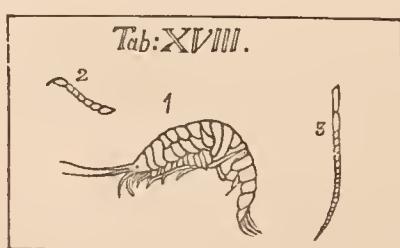


Fig. 5.

depicted on pl. xviii. figs. 1, 2, 3.
accompanying woodcut.

The whole plate is reproduced in the accom-

1734. SEBA, ALBERT, born 1665, died 1736 (*Biographie Universelle*).

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

On page 142 he gives *Pediculi ceti*, Poux de Baleine, 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 *Cyamus mysticeti*, i.e., to the *Cyamus* which infests the Nordhval (a whalebone Whale, known in English as the Right-whale, the Greenland Whale, or the Common Whale), *Balaena mysticetus*, and that E, F represent a male, G a female, and H a young male. The "quatre pieds au milieu longs et menuis" are drawn as if articulated.

1735. LINNÉ, CARL (also Carolus Linnæus, Carl von Linné, and, in Trapp's translation of Stoever's Life, Sir Charles Linnæus), born 1707, died 1778.

Systema Naturæ, 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 ossea cutis loco tectum. Caput antennis instructum." This class includes the Coleoptera, Angioptera, Hemiptera, and Aptera ("alæ nullæ"). The Aptera contain the divisions or genera, "Pediculus, Pulex, Monoculus, Acarus, Araneus, Cancer ("Pedes 12, priores cheliformes"), Oniscus ("Pedes 14"), Scolopendria." CANCER contains the species "Cancer, Pagurus, Maja, Gammarus, Astacus, Squilla, Eremita." ONISCUS contains "Ascellus Officin. Asellus aquat."

1738. LINNÆUS.

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*, *Maja*, *Astacus*, *Gammarus*, four short descriptions of species of *Cancer*, and the name "Cancellus, Matth. Diosc., 230," corresponding probably to what he elsewhere calls *Eremita*, *Cancellus* being Swammerdam's name for Bernard l'Hermite, in 1681.

1740. LINNÆUS.

Systema Naturæ. Editio secunda, auctior. Stockholmiae, 1740.

The Regnum Animale has six classes: Insecta the fifth, "Corpus ossibus cutis loco tectum, Caput antennis instructum." The Insecta include four orders, the Aptera, "alæ nullæ," being the fourth. These comprise the genera, "Pediculus, Pulex, Podura, Monoculus, Kermes, Acarus, Aranea, Scorpio, Cancer, Oniscus, Scolopendra." CANCER ("Pedes X.; primores

*cheliformes. Oculi duo. Cauda foliosa") includes "Cancer, Pagurus, Majas, Gamarus Astacus, Squilla, Eremita." ONISCUS (*Pedes XIV.*) includes "Millepes, Asellus aqu." With the above agrees Editio quarta ab Auctore emendata et aucta. Parisiis MDCCXLIV.*

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

1741. EGEDE, HANS, born 1686, died 1758 (Biographie Universelle).

Det gamle Grønlands nye Perlustration, eller Naturel-Historie, og Beskrivelse over det gamle Grønlands Situation, Luft, Temperament og Beskaffenhed, &c., &c. Kjbenhavn, 1741.

Cap. vi. p. 36, is headed "Hvad Slags Diur Fiske og Fugle den Grønlandske, Søe giver af sig etc." The accompanying plate contains a figure of a Hvalfisk, with a minute reproduction having the words "pag. 39, 1: 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 skulde mand tenke at saa stor en Krop maa nødvendig behøve mange andre Fiske og Søe-Dyr til sin Føde; men hans spise er intet uden noget som kaldes Hvalfiske Aas, af Skikkelse og Størrelse som i Figuren sees, det er brun af Farve haver 2. smaa Flosser hvormed det beveeger sig i Vandet, dog saa langsomt, at man kand øsse dem op af Vandet med Haanden, som med et

Øsse-Kar. Dette Slags Aas er veigt, Saa naar man rivet det imellem Fingrene, er det som Fet eller Thran." From which it may be supposed that Egede has confused the *Cyamus* which feeds on the whale with the Gammarids or other small fry on which the whale feeds.

1743. KLEIN, JACOB THEODOR, born 1685, died 1759 (Biographie Universelle), died February 27, 1760 (Hagen).

Summa dubiorum eirea classes Quadrupedum et Amphibiorum in eelebris domini Caroli Linnæi systemate naturæ: sive naturalis Quadrupedum Historiæ promovendæ Prodromus eum Praeludio de Crustatis. Lipsiæ. Gedani, 1743.

In the "Praeludium de Crustatis in specie de Squillis et Insectis Malacostracis Maris Balthici ubi et de Oniscis," he says, p. 32, "Primi generis malacostraca sunt; Caneri. Gamari. Squillæ. Secundi: Eutoma sive Insecta Crustata." On p. 34, the Squillæ, which he identifies with καρίσα and καριδία of Aristotle, are thus defined:—"Squillæ sunt malacostraca, corpore prælongato, quadantenus gibbo; quatuor calcaribus cheliformibus, d/cruribus octo, in exitu aculeatis, cauda tabellata.

"d/ Allucinati sunt autores, qvi Sqvillarum brachia forcepibus sive chelis parentia scripserunt; conferantur figuræ, quas ad vivum fieri fecimus. Error inde enatus, quod locutas, ursa

dictam, et locustam cælatam squillis adnumerarunt, cum sqvillæ habeant pedes una cum brachiis duodecim, ursa vero et locusta cælata decem."

On p. 35 he tells us, "Squillarum maris balthici non nisi duas, ad summum, si saltatricem connumeraverimus, tres habemus species." The first two, *Squilla fusca* and *Squilla cinerea* ("An, sqvilla parva Rondeletii ?") are Podophthalma; the third is thus described, p. 36, "*Sqvilla saltatrix*; Sqvilla parva, quæ major nunquam effici potest, *Wottonus* fol. 207. ex cinereo flavicans; minima; retibus et hamatili piscatiu fatalis. Uberrima hujus seges est in littoribus, qvam, tanqvam pestem, qvodammodo mitigantes gallinulæ aquaticæ, scolopaces, similesque aves vermivoræ avide sectantur; Pulex marinus, *Rondeletii*, quem Ψύλλον Θαλάττιον *Aristotelis* s. pulicem marinum esse autumat; *Hclensibus*: *Sandspringer*. Huic similis videtur D. *Frischii* de insectis Parte vii. num. xviii, frēbṣfōrmiger Wässerwurm aquæ dulcis et uliginosæ. Pulices marinos vel saltatrices sqvillas ad vivum delineandos præterita æstate neglexi, interim tamen Niedenthalii icones ab Excell. Breynio communicas trado: fig. δ. ε. ζ." He hesitates, as he well might, to guarantee the exact accuracy of the figures. The short upper antennæ make it clear that we have to do with Orchestidæ. Fig. ε rather points to a *Talitrus*. No dilated hands are shown in any of the figures.

1745. LINNÆUS.

Ölandska och Gothlandska resa på riksens Höglöflige Ständers befallning förrättad år 1741 med Anmerkninger uti Öconomien, Natural-Historien, Antiquiteter. Stockholm och Upsala, 1745.

He describes *Cancer pulex fluvialis*, 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 coeruleus thorace articulato*, p. 260, which Linnæus found on the shore in Gotland, may in Boeck's opinion be *Gammarus locusta*. Hans Ström, in 1765, expresses the opinion that Linnæus has here given two descriptions for one species. Bate and Westwood and Boeck alike refer to the *coeruleus* 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 Gotland, is a negative argument on which but little stress can be laid.

1746. LINNÆUS.

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

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

"1253. *Cancer macrourus rufescens*; thorace articulato. Raj. ins. 44. *Pulex fluvialis*. Frisch. germ. 7. p. 26. t. 18. *Vermis aquaticus canceriformis*. It. ocl. 42, 96. *Cancer Pulex fluvialis dietus*. Habitat ad littora maris vulgatissimus.

"1254. *Cancer inacrourus cœruleus*; thorace articulato. It. gotl 260. Habitantem vidi ad montem *Thorsburg* in mari juxta Gotlandiam. Obs. Præcedenti major: totus cœruleus, rostrum nullum prominens, corpus 14 articulis. caulu trifolia; intermedio subulato."

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 Oel. 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.

Systema Naturæ. Recusum et societatis, quæ impensas contvlit, vsvi accommodatum curante Mich. Gottl. Agnethlero Saxone Transilvano. Editio altera auctior et emendatior. Halæ Magdebvrgicæ. c1o Io ccxxxxvii.

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.

Systema Naturæ. Editio sexta, emendata et aucta. Stockholmiae, 1748.

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 Aptera, "alæ nullæ," are the last. This contains eleven genera, *Pediculus*, *Pulex*, *Podura*, *Monoculus*, *Acarus*, *Aranea*, *Scorpio*, *Cancer*, *Oniscus*, *Scolopendra*, *Julus*. "Cancer" contains eight species, *Cancer*, *Pagurus*, *Majas*, *Gammarus*, *Astacus*, *Squilla*, *Eremita*, *Pulex aquaticus*. "Oniscus" has three, *Entomon pyramidale*, *Millepes*, *Asellus aquaticus*.

Cancer is defined as having "Pedes X: primores cheliformes. Oculi II. Cauda foliosa."

A copy of this edition was published Lipsiæ, 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*, *Morrhua*, the Cod), he says, page 9, "Delectantur Callariae *squillis* cinereis (*prælud. de crustatis*, p. 36) & *pulicibus marinis*; Horum meliores figuræ superaddimus *Tab. IV. f. A. naturalis magnitudinis*. C sub vitro auctus sed pedibus mutilus, B vero exakte animaleulum repræsentat." He then proceeds, with a reference to "*Kilianus Stobæus* (Act Suec. 1733. p. 79)," to retract the opinion expressed in his earlier *Praeludium*, "quod nullum insectum crustaceum, nendum καρκίνον Aristot. exuvias suas deponat, neque *cancri* neque *astaci marini*." His figures evidently refer to *Gammarus locusta*, although, as Boeck notices, the secondary flagellum is not given, nor the eye correctly drawn.

1751. LINNÆUS.

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

The *Pulex fluvialis* 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 fluvialis of the Ölandska resa, but there is always the possibility that Linnaeus may have given the name *fluvialis* from having observed a true *Gammarus pulex*, may have described the red blotches from a *Gammarus locusta*, and in the statement, Faun. Sv. 1253, "Habitat ad littora maris vulgatissimus," as well as in this work, may have been referring to the Orchestidae.

1751-3. STELLER, GEORG WILHELM, born 1709, died 1745 (Biographie Universelle),
died 1746 (Hagen).

Novi Commentarii Petropolitani, t. ii. pp. 298, 324, and 330. 1751.

Georg Wilhelm Stellers ausführliche Beschreibung von sonderbaren Meerthieren, mit Erläuterungen und nöthigen Kupfern versehen. Halle, 1753.

The passages from the Latin account, 1751, are quoted by J. F. Brandt, 1849. 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 pereou-) segment "dimidiam lentem 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 runtzlichen Füssen, in den Brüsten, in der Wartze au heimlichen Orten, im Hintern, und in chagrin—ähnlichen Hölen der Oberhaut in grosser Menge auf. Indem sie auch die Oberhaut und Unterhaut durehlöehern, so entstehen von der auslauffenden wässerigen Feuchtigkeit Wartze, die hin und wieder zu sehen sind. Allein diesen Insecten stellen hinwieder die Meermöven (*Lari*) naeh," which kindly pick them off the creature's baek.

"Dieses Ungeziefer ist mehrentheils einen halben Zoll lang, voll Ringe und sechsfüssig, weiss oder gelblich und durehseheiend. Der Kopf ist länglich und spitzig, grösser als der Saamen von Hirsen. Vor den Stirn sind zwey kurtze knotige Fühlhörner, welche eine halbe Linie lang hervor gehen. Anstatt des Unterkinnbaekens hat es zwey dünne Aermgen, jedes mit zwey Gelencken, wie ein Meerkrebs, am Ende sehr spitzig und wie Nägel; das Uebrige bestehet nach Anzahl der Füsse in sechs Ringen, die querüber gehen, auf dem Rüeken gewölbt, und eine drittheil Linie breit sind. Der Ring oder Pantzer auf der Brust ist zweymal breiter, und die Ringe werden immer enger, ie näher es nach dem Schwanz geht. Der Brustring stehet eine halbe Linie vor; an diesen haften zur Seiten ein paar dicke Scheren mit zwey Gelenken. Eine jede Scheere ist mit einem biegsamen Stachel versehen, womit es in die Oberhaut des *Manati* sehr feste fasset. Die übrigen Füsse sind schlancker; alle endigen sich mit Stacheln, und werden allmälig kürzter. Die zwey letzten, welche die kürzesten sind, laufen aus dem Ringe des Schwanzes; sie sind das Ende vom Körper, und das Thier schiebet sieh darauf fort." There are other references at pages 54 and 97 to this parasite upon the (now extinet) Sea-Cow, *Rhytina borealis*. Steller's desription, though for the time carefully detailed, is so perplexing that J. F. Braudt proposed to place the creature in a new genus as *Sirenocystamus rhytinæ*. Lütkeu, 1873, gives a Danish translation of the passage above quoted. He provisionally accepts the species as *Cyamus rhytinæ*, J. F. Brandt, while agreeing with Brandt's suggestions that it may be some *Proto*-like form, or a link between the Cyamidæ and Caprellidæ, and that there may still be a chance of finding some species of *Sirenocystamus* on the still living Sea-Cows, the Dugongs and Manatees.

1754. LINNÆUS.

Museum Regis Adolphi Suecorum, &c., in quo animalia rariora, imprimis exotica, quadrupedia, aves, amphibia, pisces, insecta, vermes describuntur et determinantur. Stockholm, 1754.

The *Oniscus ceti* may be, Lütken thinks, the *Cyamus* which lives on *Balaena mysticetus*. He quotes the description from p. 89, "Oniscus ovalis, segmentis excepto secundo in medio interruptis ('med afbrutna leder'). Caput parvum." "Antennæ 2, singulæ 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).

Der monathlich-herausgegebenen Insecten-Belustigung Dritter Theil worinnen ausser verschiedenen, zu den in den beeden ersten Theilen enthaltenen Classen, gehörigen Insecten, auch mancherley Arten von acht neuen Classen nach ihrem Ursprung, Verwandlung und andern wunderbaren Eigenschafften, aus eigener Erfahrung beschrieben, und in sauber illuminirten Kupfern, nach dem Leben abgebildet vorgestellet werden von August Johann Rösel von Rosenhof. Nürnberg, 1755.

He accepts Linnaeus'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-paginatio for p. 308). Pages 351–357 describe "Die kleine Garneele unserer Flüsse. Tab. LXII." 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 fluvialis* on his plates Ixii. and lxiii. ought to read *Squilla fluvialis* for pl. Ixii., and *Squilla marina* for pl. lxiii. He carefully observed the habits and structure of his specimens 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 verschen sind, welche, wenn sich die Garneele krümmt in die Höhe gehen und hervorragen." Burgersdijk, who discusses the synonymy and characteristics of *Gammarus pulex* with great fulness, retains the name *Gammarus roeselii*, first given to Rösel's species by Gervais in 1835, but there seems no adequate reason for rejecting the specific name *fluvialis* given by Rösel himself.

1756. BRISSON, MATHURIN-JACQUES, born 1723, died 1806 (Biographic Universelle).

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distributum, etc. Parisiis, M.DCC.LVI.

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

1756. LINNÆUS.

Systema Naturæ. Editio multo auctior et emendatior. Lugduni Batavorum. MDCCCLVI.

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

1758. LINNÆUS.

Systema Naturæ. Stoekholm, 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. Frid. and to Seba, one is given to Martens. (Lütken.)

1758. VANELLI, 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).

Opuseula subseeiva, observationes miseillaneas de animalculis et plantis quibusdam marinis, eorumque ovariis et seminibus continentia. II. Tom. Harlemi, 1759-65.

Natuurkundige Uitspanningen, behelzende eenige Waarnemingen, over sommige Zee-Planten en Zee-Inseeten, behelvend 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 "volkommen denzelfden druk als de oorspronkelijke 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 animaleulum 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. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

Xxx 3

Nat., ed. xii., 1767, gives not *linearis* but *atomos* as Baster's species, defined as "Macrourus linearis articularis, manibus adactylis, 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

TAB. IV.

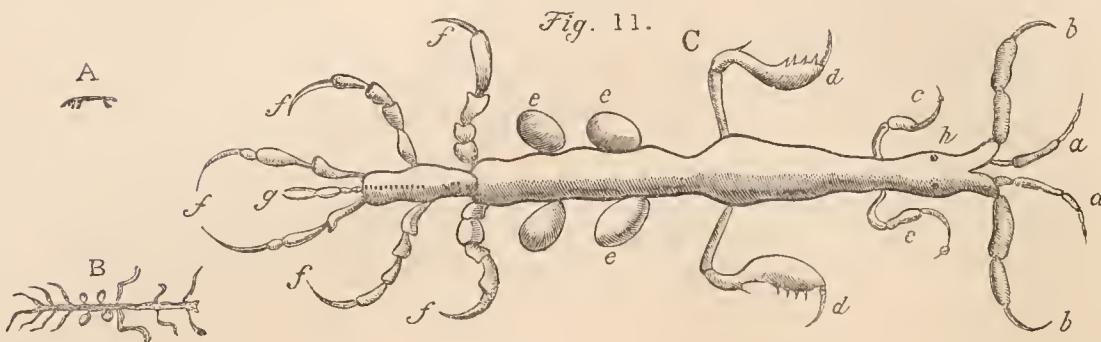


Fig. 7.

the intestinal canal. Probably the eleventh (!) leg in Linnæus' 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 Antennæ. b, Eerste paar pooten;" "g, Zyn Staartje en Anus."

1758—SEBA, ALBERT.

1760. *Loeupletissimi rerum naturalium Thesauri, &c.* Tomus iii. Amstelædami.
MDCCLVIII. (On the back of the index MDCCLX.)

On p. 55, *Squilla mantis, Amboinensis*, is thus described, "Hæc species, ex Amboina missa, plerumque ad squillas refertur, et hic locorum quoque inter illas reperitur; licet multo minor sit. Dorsum ejus minime scutatum est; sed testa superior è duodenis constat articulis, carnem coutientibus. Barba, itidem geniculata, binos protendit pilos acuminatos binosque alios quasi pennarum æmulos, tandemque duos adhuc breviores. Cæterum et antici pedes gemini magnis instructi sunt forceipibus spinosis; dum pedes reliqui in unguis desinuunt, exceptis posticis, ntpote qui longis admodum uncis terminantur. Pinnatæ locum caudæ molliculi quidam aculei supplent." This is figured on pl. xxi. fig. 11, and has since been called *Seba innominata*. Boeck supposes that fig. 12 on the same plate is taken from a defective Amphipod, but the description is conclusive against this, as it says among other things, "longiusculi duo tubuli, subcurvi, oculos in fine suo sustinent." The stalked eyes are also figured. The animal in question, which Seba names *Squilla mantis, Amboinensis maxima*, is, he says, called *Kambaretto* by the Italians.

1760. LINNÆUS.

In an edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, dated Halæ Magdeburgicæ, MDCCLX. (ad editionem decimam reformatam Holmiensem), *Cancer* is the tenth among fourteen genera of the Aptera. It is here defined "Pedes utrinque VIII.; præter Manus 2 chelatas. Oculi II. distantes, pedunculati, elongati, mobilis. Palpi II magni, cheliferi. Cauda articulata, inermis." The

last division, headed "Macronri manibus adactylis, testa thoracis brevissima, nec thoracem totam tegente," contains the following numbered species, 54 *Mantis*, 55 *Scyllarus*, 56 *Pulex*, 57 *Locusta*, 58 *Salinus*, and 59 *Stagnalis*, with the note, "Species 54-59 ob thoracem Lorica destitutum et singularem structuram corporis adeo a reliquis Canceris recedunt, ut facile genus distinctum constituerent." For *Oniscus ceti*, 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).

Acta Helvetica, Physico-mathematico-anatomico-botanico-medica figuris aenca illustrata, et in usus publicos exarata. Volumen iv. Basileæ, MDCCCLX.

Pages 31-40 contain "Observationes de animalculis aliquot marinæ aquæ innatantibus 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 *Pediculi Marini*, which Linnaeus mixed up with the *Cancri*, though they differ from them toto cœlo. He therefore determines the name and generic marks as for a new genus, thus:—"SQUILLA. *Corpus* filiforme, articulatum, longum, teres, in dorso reclinatum natans. *Antennæ* subulatae, articulatae, quatuor. *Pedes* prælongi graciles quatuordecim utrinque scilicet VII, binis anterioribus paribus cheliferis. *Oculi* duo, ad latera capitis, non stiliiformes, simplices utrinque uniciens. *SQUILLA* acaudata pedibus quatuordecim. *Fig. 8, 9.* *Caput* rotundum antice depresso-sculpnum superne planum. *Oculi* duo, sphærici, simplicissimi, hand styliformes quemadmodum in astacis cancerisque, utrinque in lateribus unicus. *Antennæ* quatuor, articulatae, subulatae, simplices, in antico capite sitae, per paria dispositæ. *Corpus* prælongum, teres, articulorum sex, excepto capite. Articulis secundo & tertio in gravidis intra pedes adhaeret prætenuis atque utrinque convexa membrana ova includens; qualem exhibui *fig. 10. a. b.* qui articuli respondent *fig. 9. litteris a. b.* *Pedes* graciles, longi, in universum quatuordecim, utrinque scilicet septem, horum bina priora paria chelis sunt instructa; reliqui vero pedes sunt subulati natatorii. Singulum par est adnexum articulo. *Chelæ* anticornum pedum sunt monodactylæ, prioris paris non dentatae, secundi vero dentatae & aculeatae. Canda nulla. Ultimum pedum par corpus terminat. Dum *natat* dorso incumbit atque velocissime ope posticornum pedum per aquas transiens. Color cinereus; Calida tempestate in obscuro lucet dum vivit. Frequentissimum animal in nostro mari." A very good figure, much more accurate than the later one by Slabber of his *Physisca marina*, accompanies this description, which evidently applies to *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M.

1760. GODEHEU DE RIVILLE.

Mémoire sur la mer lumineuse. Mémoires de Mathématique et de Physique présentés à l'Académie Royale des Sciences par divers savants. Tom. iii., Paris, 1760, pp. 269-276.

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 aequilibra*, 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.

1761. PODA, NICOLAUS, born 1723, died 1798 (Hagen, Bibl. Entom., calls him Poda von Neuhaus).

Insecta Musei Græcensis, quæ in ordines, genera et species Juxta Systema naturæ Caroli Linnaei digessit Nicolaus Poda. Græcii. 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*:
 “*Maritima. 2. P. oblonga, nitens, ferruginea. *Habitat sub saxis post maris refluxum Tergesti. Cl. SCOPOLI in epis.*” This is referred to by Scopoli under *Cancer locusta*. In the opinion of Pallas, 1772, it is his *Oniscus gammarellus*.

1761. LINNÆUS.

Fauna Svecica Sistens Animalia Sveciae Regni: Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, Vermes, distributa per Classes et Ordines, Genera et Species, Cum Differentiis Specierum, Synonymis Auctorum, Nominibus Incolarum, Locis Natalium, Descriptionibus Insectorum. Editio Altera, Auctior. Stockholmiae, 1761.

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.

“Cancer macrourus rufescens, thorace articulato. Fn. 1253. It. oel. 42, 96. It. scan. 125.

“*Raj ins.* 44. *Pulex* fluviatilis.

“*Frisch. germ.* 7. p. 26. t. 18. *Vermis aquaticus* cancriformis.

“It. oel. 42, 96. Cancer *Pulex* fluviatilis dictus.

“*Suecic* Márta. *Scanic* Sandhare.

“*Habitat* ad littora maris vulgatissimus, frequens, rodens retia, conficiens sceleta piscium; natat in dorso.

“DESCR. *Pedes* 7 parium, quorum 4 paria anterius versum; horum paria antica chelifera dito mobili absque pollice. Pedum 3 paria posterius retrorsum versum.

“2042. CANCER *Locusta* macrourus articularis, rostro obtuso, manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata spinis bifidis.

“Cancer macrourus cæruleus, thorace articulato. It. gotl. 260. Fn. 1254.

“Habitantur vidi ad montem Thorsburg in mari juxta Gotlandiam.

“Obs. Praecedenti major: totus cæruleus. Rostrum nullum prominens, Corpus 14 articulis. Cauda trifolia; intermedio subulata.”

In the genus *Oniscus* there are given:—

“2056. ONISCUS *Ceti* ovalis segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique paris linearibus muticis.

“*Martens, spitzb.* t. Q. f. D. Pediculus *Ceti*.

“*Habitat* in *Cetis* Oceani.

“DESCR. Corpus ovale, 7 articulis distinctis. Caput, quod primus articulus, minimum. Pedes 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 chelis crassis ungue mobili acuto terminati. Pedes vero 3, 4 paris filiformes muticis; primum par sub corpore situm est. Corporis articuli magis remoti et distincti, quam in reliquis speciebus.”

“2062. ONISCUS *bicaudatus* semicylindricus, caudis duabus longitudine corporis.

“*Habitat* ad littora maris Norvegici. Martin.

“DESCR. Corpus semicylindricum, fuscum, 12 articulis. Pedes utriusque 7, albi, quorum solitarii

postici reflexi. *Caudæ* 2, protentæ, longitudine corporis, 5 articulis; quorum tertius major, longior et crassior; primus et secundus brevis; quartus et quintus angustiores. Inter has caudas, caudæ 2 aliae, breves, subulatae."

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 Skänska Resa, ought not to have been cited. Lütken calls attention to the improved definition of *Oniscus ceti*. The *Oniscus bicaudatus* must no doubt be identified with the species which Linnaeus afterwards called *Cancer grossipes*, the antennæ 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 pœ-Linnean. 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 Latreille 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).

Die Kennzeichen der Insekten nach Anleitung des Königl. Schwed. Ritters und Leibarzts Karl Linnaeus, durch xxiv. Kpf. erläutert und mit derselben natürlichen Geschichte begleitet. Mit einer Vorrede des Herrn Johannes Gessners, Zürich, 1761.

Sulzer gives a figure of Rösel's *Astacus (Squilla) fluviatilis* 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 Scheeren, gegliedert, Hände ohne Finger, dünn ausgehender Schwanz mit zweienfachen Dörnen. Linn. Syst. Nat. Cancer, 57."

1762. BASTER, J.

Opuscula, Tom. II. Liber 1, Harlem, 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 of Zee-Vloo," with references to "Pulex marinus, Kleiu, Miss. v. Tab. iv. a, b, c.; Seba, Thes. iii. Tab. xxi., N. 11; Linn., Syst. Nat., N. 36. Cancer maerourus, articularis manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata, spinis bifidis; Rösel, Suppl. Tab. lxii. 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, but especially among and under the fronds of *Alga 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) gammarellus*, but if so he has fallen into some confusion in describing the lower antennæ, as well as in the synonymy.

1762. DESMARS.

Mélanges d'histoire naturelle. 1762.

From tome i pp. 217, &c., of this work, Latreille, in his *Histoire naturelle*, vol. vi. pp. 305–310 (1803), gives a long quotation, fully describing *Gammarus pulex* under the designation of *Cloporte aquatique*. A reference to some of Desmars' observations will be found also in the *Brit. Sess. Crust.*, vol. i. p. 396.

1762. GEOFFROY, ETIENNE 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 :—

" 2. *CANCER macrourus rufescens, thorace articulato.* *Linn. faun. suec. n.* 1253. *Planch. 21,* fig. 6.

Pl. XXI

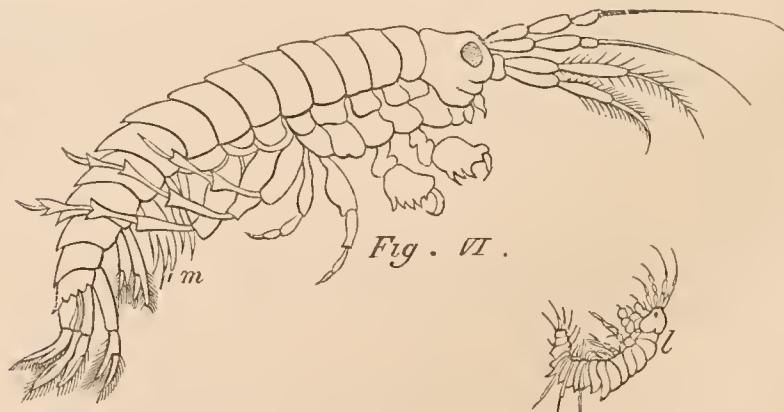


Fig. 8.

" *Linn. syst. nat. edit. 10, p. 631, n. 56.* *Cancer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata spinis bifidis.*

" *Raj. ins., p. 44.* *Pulex fluviatilis.*

" *Frisch. germ. 7, p. 26, t. 18.* *Vermis aquaticus canceriformis.*

" *Iter Oeland. 42, 96.* *Cancer pulex fluviatilis dictus.*

" *Charlet. exercit. p. 57.* *Squilla.*

- " Merret. pin. p. 192. *Squilla fluviatilis*. *Squilla parva*.
 " Rosel. ins. vol. 3, suppl. tab. 62.
 " *La crevette des ruisseaux*. Longueur 7 lignes. Largeur 2 lignes.
 " Cette crevette est d'un janne couleur de ronille; 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 & plusiens 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 senle pièce. Cette crevette est aplatie par les côtés; aussi est elle toujours posée sur le côté, soit qu'elle se meuve, soit qu'elle reste en place, & lorsqu'elle marche, elle approche par des mouvemens viifs sa tête & sa queue l'une de l'autre.
 " Ou trouve communément cette crevette dans l'eau conrante des petits ruisseaux, elle est en grande quantité dans la riviere 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 Rösel's species *Astacus (Squilla) fluviatilis*, is represented, though Geoffroy is probably describing *Gammarus pulex*. Boeck rather singularly remarks, "Denne Afbildung er kopieret af Sulzer (253). 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 one too many, although in agreement with Rösel'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, Bosc in his small one, alike use it, the former for *Cancer (Gammarellus) pulex*, the latter for *La Crevette des ruisseaux, Gammarus pulex*. An interesting discussion of the subject will be found in Bate 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 denx 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 Rösel's account, but all the same not in agreement with the figure.

1762. GRONOV, LORENZ THEODOR.

Acta Helvetica, Physico-mathematico-anatomico-botanico-medica figuris æneis illustrata, et in usus publicos exarata. Volumen V. Basileæ, MDCCCLXII.

Pages 353-382 contain "Animalium Belgicorum a Laur. Theod. Gronovio observatorum Centuria quinta." In this century of animals he describes, "455. *Astacus muticus*; pede ntriuqe antico subulato, edentulo, longissimo, crassissimo," of which he repeats the full account in his later work. (See Note on Gronov, 1764.) "456. *SQUILLA cauda nulla*" is his *Squilla acaudata* of 1760, to which he refers. "457. *SQUILLA canda nulla?* pedibus quatnordecim, tertio quartoque paribus vesicæformibus natatoriis" is referred to Baster's "Animal in coralliis." "458. *SQUILLA cauda subulata*, bifida: pedibus utrinque anticis binis cheliferis; quatuor subsequentibus natatoriis longissimis" is referred to *Cancer macrourus*, &c., Linn. *Syst. gen.* 239, n. 59, and to the "Krebsförmiger Wasser-Wurm. Frisch. Ins. Germ., part. 7. p. 26. § 18. Tab. 18. fig. 1." The full description is repeated in his larger work almost verbatim. "459. *SQUILLA cauda subulata integra*: pedibus utrinque anticis binis cheliferis: quatuor subsequentibus natatoriis longioribus" is referred to *Cancer macrourus*, &c., Linn. *Syst. gen.*, 239, n. 56?

and to "Pulex marinus, *Klein. Pisc. Miss. 5. p. 9. Tab. 4. fig. A. B. C.*" with the concluding remark, "Habitat in mari Septentrionali & staguis aquæ subsalsæ. Color cinerascens. Magnitudine et forma eonvenit cum præedenti." Number 991, the corresponding notice in his larger work, has, as will be seen, a very different concluding observation.

Of 457 a figure is given on Tab. V. The full description is as follows:—"Corpus oblongum teres, eompressiuseulum, dorso eurvato, earinato. Caput oblongum, obtusum. Antennæ 4 (b. c.) prælongæ, pediformes, antieo pari maximo, secundo piloso. Oculi duo minimi, in lateribus capitis, non cylindraei nt in Caueris, Astaeisque. Pedes quatuordeeim seu

457.



Fig. 9.

septem ntrinque. Horum *primum par* tenerimum, capiti insidens, ungulatum (d). *Secundum par* (e) omuium robustissimum cheliferum. *Chela* mouodaetyla, eompressa, ovata, margine iuteriore denticulato. *Digitus* ineurvatus, validus, deorsum versus earpum mobilis, subacutus, edentulus. *Tertium et Quartum Paria* (f. g.) vesieulas oviformes a Cl. *Bastero* dieta, sunt pedes natatorii, ovatae formæ, omnium minimi: inter hosee

pedes gravidæ. *Ova* gerunt: *Reliqua tria pedum paria* (h. i. k.) sunt subulata, longa, tenera, unguulata, ultimo pari longissimo. Hisce obvia arripit, ex illis dependet, et corpus quaquaversum movet. *Caudam* nullam detegere potui, licet ea a Cl. *Bastero* subulata depingatur. *Natans* dorso incumbit, capite præeunte. Maxima iu copia ad littora Ziriaeænsia inter eoralliuas. *Color* subrubescens. *Magnitudo* dimidio minor quam in ieoue."

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

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

He records a *Pulex cancriformis* or *Cancer macrourus rufescens*, 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 medusarum* under the name of *Pulex cancriformis, antennis brevissimis, corpore latiore*, and states that it is found on large Medusæ (Boeck).

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

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

Scopoli changes the Linnaean name *Aptera* into *Pedestria* for his seventh order. He defines *Cancer* thus: "Palpi (2) ehelati. Oeuli (2). Cauda inermis," and names the species numbered from 1123–1137, *Menax*, *Depurator*, *Pagurus*, *Maia*, *Gammarius*, *Astacus*, *Squilla*, *Bernhardus*, *Diogenes*, *Istrianus*, *Nutrix*, *Cruentatus*, *Mantis*, *Locusta*, *Pulex*. The last two are described as follows:—

" 1136. CANCER *Locusta*?

" LINN. Syst. Nat., p. 634.

" Faun. Svec. 2. 2042.

" *Diagn.* Corpus oblongum, gibbum, nitens, lateraliter compressum. Palpi antenpis triplo longiores: artieulis (20). Corpus sese ineurvando & explieando saltans, *Poduræ* adinstar.

" Habitat abunde, circa littora Maris, sub saxis, prope *Tergestum*.

" Statura fere *Poduræ Aquaticæ*. Habitus *Cancer pulicis*. Corpus pellueens, ferrugineum, suturis (11), & denuo septem aliis utrinque ad bases feueroru. Antennæ attenuatæ, artieulis

sex. Oculi fusi, minime petiolati. Pedes utrinque sex, hinc simul duodecim, quorum 1, 2, 3, 6 (a cauda antrorsum numerando) femora ovata, compressa gerunt. Tibiae vero primi paris pariter ovatae, compressae, & margine denticulatae. Par ultimum capiti proximum, seu brachia, manu falcata unguiformi, uno dente in medio armata. Cauda adscendens, conica, linea brevior, subjectas habet setas duas ad basim usque bifidas. Hæc *Podura Maritima* R. P. Poda, Mus. Græc., p. 121.

“ 1137. *CANCER Pulex*.

“ LINN. Syst. Nat., p. 633.

“ Faun. Svec. 2. 2041.

“ FRISCH. Ins. 7. Tab. 18. fig. 1.

“ *Diagn.* Facies prioris, sed duplo minor, & albidus. Antennæ palpis longiores, sed non crassiores. Pedes pilosi. Maculae croceæ laterales.

“ *Habitat* sub *Hypnis*, & saxis, ad scaturigines fontium.

“ Hic certe idem, qui a FRISCHIO pictus, sed semper habitans in aquis dulcibus, non vero circa Mare, hinc dubito cum priore a LINNÆO confundi, cum *Cancer Locusta* ab eo aliter describatur quam a nobis. Hic, quando exsiccatus, fulvus redditur, natat in latere, rarius in dorso; os fulvum gerit, nec corpus postice acuminatum. Interim certum adeo nobis cum priore a *Canceris* aliis diversum esse, ut novum Genus non immerito constitueret.”

The “*Cancer Locusta?*” Pallas considers to be his *Oniscus Gammarellus*, since known as *Orchestia gammarellus*. The “*Cancer Pulex*” is in all probability the *Gammarus pulex*, auctorum.

“ 1140. *ONISCUS Bicaudatus*,” with “cauda duplex; utraque biseta,” which “habitat copiosus Tergesti ad litus maris, inter saxa cursitans,” is said by Franz Leydig to be the same as *Ligia italica*, Fabr.

Yeats, Institutions of Entomology, 1773, says that Scopoli and Geoffroy call the shorter antennæ the palpi in the *Cancri macrouri*. It may therefore be noticed that Scopoli, in describing “*Cancer Locusta?*” says, “Palpi antennis triplo longiores: articulis (20),” meaning, apparently, that the lower antennæ are three times as long as the upper.

1764. BRÜNNICH, MARTIN THRANE, born 1737, died 1827 (Hagen).

M. Th. Brünnichii Entomologia, sistens Insectorum Tabulas Systematicas, cum Introductione et Iconibus. HAFNIÆ, CLOCCCLXIV. Insektaere, indeholdende Insekternes Systematiske Tavler, samt Indledning og Figurer. Kjøbenhavn, 1764.

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

“ A. Capite a thorace distincto,” containing,—“I. Hexapoda;” “II. Polypoda.” Of these the *Polypoda* include three subdivisions:—“Pedibus segmentis corporis utrinque paucioribus; XIV. et plures; Corpore ovali;

“(a) Antennis duabus, } ONISCUS.”

“(b) Antennis quatuor, } ”

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

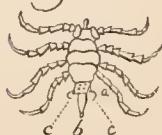
“ B. Capite cum thorace unito,” containing two sections, “I. Pedibus natatoris omnibus,” &c., for MONOCULUS; “II. Pedibus ambulatoriis,” for ACARUS, PYCNOGONUM, PHALANGIUM. ARANEA, SCORPIO, CANCER. Of these the first four are Pedibus Octo, the other two Pedibus “Decem, anticis cheliferis; Cauda elongata, articulata.” CANCER is defined “Oculis II, pedunculatis, distautibus; Cauda inermi;” with various (presumably specific) divisions,

grouped under the designations *Brachyurus* and *Macrourus*. The second section of the *Macrouri* is defined "Testa thoracem non tegente, brevissima: Manibus adactylis:" 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 *Cyamus*. It is thus defined: "Oculis IV. Verticalibus; Corpore inciso tuberculato; Ore tubuloso producto: PYCNOGONUM (Fig. 7)." In the German rendering on the opposite page it is called "Strandspinde (Fig. 7)." The reference should obviously have been to Fig. 4.

In the "Explicatio tabulæ æneæ" the following account is given:—"Fig. IV. Novum genus, a R. D. Ström inter *phalangia* relatum, Söndm. Tom. 1. p. 209. t. 1 f. 17. Exemplar hujus

Fig: 4.



insecti, quod munificutia R. Autoris possideo, ita describo; Caput cum thorace unitum, tubo b. excavato cylindrico, antice angustiore, postice in thoracem recepto, prominens; Oculi IV. dorsales a. in gibbositate thoracis positi; c. Antennæ 2. tubo breviores moniliformes, subtus in segmento thoracis, cui oculi insident, radicatae; segmenta corporis, excepto tubo, IV. cum tuberculo e medio singuli segmenti prominulo. Pedes VIII. singuli ex articulis VII. brevissimis composi, ungue valido terminati. Ex descriptiunc patet insectum hoc a generibus antea notis omnino differre, ideoque novum genus, quod e crebris articulationibus *Pycnogonum* dico, constituit."

Brunnich's Fig. 4 is here reproduced.

1764. GRONOV, LORENZ THEODOR.

Zoophylacii Gronoviani Fasciculus secundus exhibens enumerationem Insectorum quae in Museo suo adservat, examini subjicit, systematice dispositus atque descripsit Laur. Theod. Gronovius. Additis rarissimorum Insectorum iconismis. Lugduni Batavorum, MDCCLXIV.

Among the Insecta Aptera he gives on p. 227 the following:—"ASTACUS, *Corpus* subcylindricum, oblongum, articulatum, deorsum inflexum. *Thorax* trunco multo brevior. *Antennæ* binæ, vel sex subulatæ, articulatæ, tenuissimæ. *Cauda* foliacca, horizontaliter expansilis. *Oculi* duo, pedunculati, in fronte siti. *Pedes* utrinque novem vel decem. *Posteriora* quatuor *quinqe* *paria* curta natatoria. *Anteriora* longissima, quorum nonnulla plerumque chelifera."

Under this genus several Podophthalma are included, till on p. 232 he gives the following:—

"989. ASTACUS muticus; pede utrinque antico subulato, edentulo, longissimo, crassissimo.

"Astacus (crassipes) cauda inflexa, pedibus secundi paris tenuibus muticis. *Pallas in litteris.*

"Inter medium animal inter Astacum descriptum N. 985, et subsequens genus Squillæ. Habitat in aquis substagnantibus prope Lugdunum Batavorum. *Thorax* compressus, laevis, brevis, latiusculus, postice truicatus ore subtus prominulo. *Antennæ* quatuor, quarum utrinque lateralis seu exterior corpore parum brevior, attenuata, articulo ultimo in setam abiente longissimo hispido: interius par brevissimum setaceo-articulatum. *Truncus* elongatus, compressus, incurvus, segmentorum deceni, quæ utriusque pone pedes (primo pari excepto) in triquetrum acumen abeunt. *Cauda* angusta, inflexa, expansilis, ejusdem structure, qua gaudent Astaci sub N. 985-988. descripti. *Pedes* in universum novem? *Prius* par toto corpore longius omniumque pedum maximum, et validissimum, corpori parallelum, autrorum [antrorum] protensum, crassum, corpori utrinque sub thorace adnexum: hujus paris arti-

culus primus et secundus rotundi et inermes, thorace jam majores; Articulus tertius oblongus, utrinque eompressus, margine inferiore versus articulum quartum cuspide valida aucto. Articulus quartus teres, reetus, oblongns, tertio parum brevior. Quintus subulatus, acutissimus, quarto dimidio brevior. Reliqui pedes brevissimi, exilitate aeiem oculorum fugientes. Tria posteriora paria deorsum et sursum versa. Color totius ex cinereo albido. Longitudo tota, extensis etiam prioribus pedibus, est quinque linearum." From this he passes at once to the genus *Squilla*, as follows:—

- "*SQUILLA*, *Corpus* teres, compressum, incurvatum. *Thorax* brevissimus. *Oculi* in lateribus duo, noui pedunculati. *Antennæ* quatuor, subulatae. *Pedes* longitudine inaequales utrinque septem, anticis paribus cheliferis.
- "990. *SQUILLA* eauda subulata, bifida: pede utrinque antico chelifero; tribusque utrinque ultimis natatoriis.
- "Caneer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, pedibus patentibus, eauda cylindrica bifida. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10. gen. 239. n 59.* *Rosel. Ins. tom. tab. 62.*
- "Cancer macrourus rubescens, thorace artieulato. *Ins. Paris, vol. 2. p. 667. n. 2. tab. 21. fig. 6.*
- "Krebs-formigen Wasser-wurm. *Frisch. Ins. part. 7. p. 26. §. 28. tab. 18. fig. 1.*
- "Pulex marinus. *Baster, Opusec. subsec. tom. 2. lib. 1. p. 31. tab. 3. fig. 8.*
- "*Corpus* teres, oblongum, latius quam in congenere a me deseripta in *Actis Helveticis* vol. 4. p. 39, et a CL Bastero in *Opusc. subsec. tom. 1. lib. 1. tab. 4. fig. 2.* Dorsum curvatum, rotundatum. *Cuput* breve, obtusum. *Oculi* in lateribus, atri, minimi, non pedunculati. *Antennæ* quatuor incurvatae. *Incisuræ* duodecim aequales, laevissimæ, splendidæ. *Pedum* septem paria, quorum *primum par* articulo secundo tertioque trunei subnexum, breve, cheliferum, aequale, monodactylum: *Tria* subsequentia paria omnium longissima, subulata, subaequalia, admodum teretia, articulis quinto, sexto, septimo et octavo trunci subnexa. *Reliqui pedes* antrorum flexi teretes, articulis ultimis pilosis subulatis. *Cauda* laevis, subulata, bifida, haud longa. *Habitat* in stagnis aquæ dulcis atque salsæ. Dorso incumbens æque natat ac prone.
- "991. *Squilla* eauda subulata integra: pedibus utrinque anticis binis cheliferis; quatuor subsequentibus natatoriis reflexis.

"Caneer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, eauda attenuata, spinis bifidis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10. gen. 239. n. 56?*

"Pulex marinus. *Klein Pisc. Miss. v. p. 9. tab. 4. fig. A. B. C.*

"Habitat in Mari Septentrionali. *Balaenæ vexans mordendo.*"

The Ionographia 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 *Oniscus volutator*, Pallas. The elaborate description of the first pair of feet obviously refers to the lower antennæ, and this, no doubt, together with the epithet *crassipes*, quoted by mistake from Pallas, led Linnaeus in 1767 to call the species *Cancer grossipes*. See Notes on Pallas, 1766, 1772. Possibly the description of the "lateral or exterior" antennæ 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 pulcher* and *Gammarus locusta* are both in question. The description of the eyes as "minimi" suits neither. Herbst unites it with "Caneer gammarellus, 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. STRØM, HANS.

Beskrivelse over Ti norske Insecter. Første Prøve. Skrifter som udi de Kiøbenhavnske Selskab af Laerdoms og Videnskabers Elskere ere fremlagte og oplæste i Aarene, 1761, 1762, 1763, og 1764. Niende Deel. Kiøbenhavn. Aar 1765. (Pl. VIII. figs. 1-5.)

On p. 588 he describes "Et Hummer-lignende Insect med runde haer paa Bag-føderne. *Cancer macrourus articularis*, manibus adactylis, femoribus posticis orbicularibus, spinis caudæ bifidis." One of its most remarkable peculiarities, he says, is that it can hop half an ell high from the ground (en halv Alen hoyt). He notices its likeness to the common *Maryflue*, 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 gammarellus*, and the *Gammarus locusta*, which Linnæus describes as *Cancer macrourus rufescens thorace articulato*, Fn. Sv., § 1253. Of this *Pulex cancriformis* he observes, "Linnæus 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 Ølandska Ress 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 latiore*, from Søndmor, 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 Linnæus, he says, Syst. Nat., p. 636, deems it the same, placing it among the *Onisci*, 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 misled Linnaeus (see Note 1767); but Linnaeus in 1767 and Pallas in 1766 must have misunderstood Baster's accurate statements. Baster further points out that in Houttyn's Natural History, I. Deels 3. Stuk, p. 457, there is mention made of a Walvis-Luis which is in reality a *Balanus*.

1766. PALLAS, PETER SIMON, born 1741, died 1811 (Biographie Universelle).

Miscellanea zoologica. Quibus novæ imprimis atque obscuræ animalium species describuntur et observationibus iconibusque illustrantur. Hagæ Comitum, M.DCC.LXVI. pp. 190-194. Tab. XIV.

On page 189 he notices that his *Acarus marinus* seu *Polygonopus*, the *Pycnogonum* of Brünnich, is very different from the *Pediculus ceti* of Martens, which, he says, should properly be reckoned with the *Onisci*. "Non intelligo cur cel. Basterus Linnæum reprehendat, *Pediculum Ceti* Martensianum Oniscis adnumérantem."

- As *Oniscorum canceriformium* species, he enumerates and describes, “1. *Oniscus Pulex, compressus pedibus quatuor anticis cheliformibus*,” with references to Linnæus, Frisch and Roesel; “2. *Oniscus Locusta, compressus chelis nullis; pedibus secundi paris marcidis*,” with references to Linnæus, Scopoli, Ray, and Dodonæus, pempt. p. 476, and figure, Tab. XIV. fig. 15, this being the Amphipod since known as *Talitrus locusta*, Pallas; “3. *Oniscus Gammarellus, compressus pedibus secundi paris cheliformibus maximis*,” “apud auctores nusquam occurrit, meruitque ideo *Tab. XIV.* fig. 25. delineari,” this being since known variously as *Orchestia littorea* or *Orchestia gammarellus*, the latter name having priority beyond all contradiction. The next species is thus introduced: “Adfinis est *Onisci canceriformibus singularis* species, cui *Onisci volutatoris* nomen dedi, quia in aquæ superficie singulari modo capite cum autennis prævio volutatur.
- “4. *Oniscus volutator, subcompressus, antennis exterioribus maximis. Astacus muticus, pede utrinque antico subulato, edentulo, longissimo* GRONOV. *Zoophylac.* vol. II. p. 232. n. 989. *Oniscus bicaudatus* LIN. *Faun: svec. edit.* 2. n. 2062. *Pulex marinus cornutus* RAJ. hist. p. 43.
- “*Celeber.* GRONVIUS ad hanc speciem nomen meum citare dignatus est. Aliquot nempe Oniscorum descriptiones & icones in litteris olim communicaveram. Erant inter hos, quem supra descripsi, *O. Locusta*, & hic nunc describendus *O. volutator*. Priorem vocaveram (non *Astacum* crassipedem, sed *Oniscum* (crassicipitem) *cawla inflexa, pedibus secundi paris tenuibus muticis*). Hanc phrasin, nescio quo fato, ad *O. Volutatorem*, cui nullo modo convenit, excitavit Vir celeberrimus. Monendum hoc fuit, ne incuriae ipse accusarer a gnaris.
- “*Oniscum volutatorem* inveni olim iu fossis maritimis, prope Harvicum Essexiaæ. Cel. GRONVIUS in fossis stagnantibus prope Leydam legerat. *Tabulae nostræ XIV.* fig. 20. a latere visum exprimit.”

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

1767. LINNÆUS.

Caroli a Linné *Systema Naturæ.* Tom. I. Pars II. Editio Duodecima Reformata. Holmiae, 1767.

The definition of *Cancer* now runs “*Pedes VIII. (10 s. 6 raro) insuper Mauus 2 chelatae. Oculi II, distantes, plerisque pedunculati; elongati, mobiles. Pupilli II, cheliferi. Cuuda 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 adactylis longitudine corporis.* Gron. zooph. 989 *Astacus muticus, pede antico subulato edentulo longissimo crassissimo,*” the specific name *grossipes*, evidently based on the confusion made by Gronovius between the antennæ and gnathopods, being bound to yield to the earlier and more appropriate *volutator* of Pallas, 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 roeselii*, and *Gammarus locusta* of later authors; No. 82, *Cancer locusta*, probably including *Gammarus locusta* and *Orchestia gammarellus*, Linnæus’s remark about the uropods, “*Pediculi unius paris caudæ lateribus adstant, bidigitati,*” 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 septentrionalis*; No. 84. *Cancer atomos* with “*pedibus undecim*” and a reference to Baster, and the observation “*habitat in Europæ aquis fluctuantibus dulcibus, nudis oculis vix visibilis, præcedenti*

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 *mirum animalculum 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-named species has been commonly employed as type of the genus.

At page 1059 is given the definition of "ONISCUS. *Pedes XIV. Antennæ setaceæ. Corpus ovale.*"

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

"Ceti. 6. O. ovalis; segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique paris linearibus ovaticis. *Mus.*

Ad. Fn. 1. p. 89. Fn. svec. 2056.

"*Habitat in Balaenis, distinguendus a Phalangio Balænarum, simili.*

"2 caudatus. 8. O. semicyliudriens, caudis duabus longitudine corporis, *Fn. svec. 2062.*

"*Habitat in O. Norvegico.*"

Thus *Oniscus ceti* appears with the same definition as in the Fauna Suecica, 1761, with the slight change of *ovaticis* for *muticis*, 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 *Phalangium balænarum* (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 muticus* 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 Naturæ*.

1768. ADELUNG, JOHANN CHRISTOPH., born 1734, died about 1806 (Biographie Universelle).

Geschichte der Schiffahrten und Versuche welche zur Entdeckung des Nordöstlichen Weges nach Japan und China von verschiedenen Nationen unternommen worden. Zum Behufe der Erdbeschreibung und Naturgeschichte dieser Gegenden. Halle, 1768.

In a note to page 320, Adelung states that Fr. Martens made his journey to Spitzbergen "als Schiffsbarbier 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

11. *Walfischlaus*



Fig. 11.



5 *Garnell*



Fig. 12.

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. i. to *Der Garnell*, reproducing it as fig. 5 on Taf. xvii. 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 Narlorough [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).

Natuurlyke Historie of uitvoerige Beschryving der Dieren, Planten en Mineralen, Volgens het Samenstel van der Heer Linnæus. Met naauwkeurige Afbeeldingen. Eerste Deels, dertiende Stuk. Vervolg en Besluit der Insekten. Te Amsterdam, By de Erven van F. Houttuyn, MDCCCLXIX.

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) Krcftje, gebeel in Leiden verdeeld, met de Schaaren ongevingerd en zo lang als 't Lyf. De Heer Pallas, thans Hoogleeraar 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 tusehen de Garnaalen en Zee-Vlooijen, voorgesteld wordt. Die van onze Afbeelding, Plaat cvi. Fig. 1, schynen van de beide de volgende Soorten aanmerkelig

PLAAT CVI.

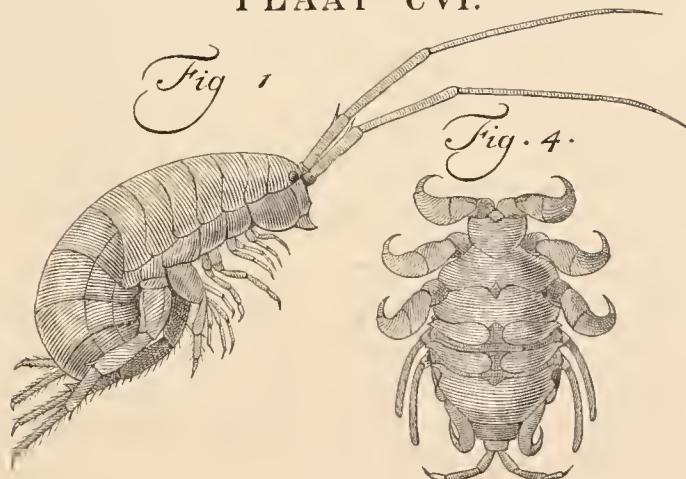


Fig. 13.

te verscheiden, en, indien men de Hoornjes op den Kop voor ongevingerde Schaaren neemt mogt, nader met de opgegevene Kenmerken overeen te komen; inzonderheid, dewyl de dikte der agterste Pooten gedagten Bynaam op dezelen toepasselykt maakt. Zodanige Springertjes komen hier, op natte zoute Gronden, zelfs in de Kelders der Huizen voor: zynde de Afbeelding in lange ongevaar drie of vier maal vergroot." A note says "(80) *Cancer macrourus* articularis, Manibus adactylis longitudine Corporis Syst. Nat. XII. *Astaeus muticus*, Pede antieo subulato, edentulo, longissimo, erassissimo, GRON. Zooph. 989." While therefore the reference is to *Cancer grossipes*, Linn., the figure is clearly one of the Orehestidae, probably *Talitrus locusta*. Under these circumstances, to account for the name *grossipes*, recourse is had to the thickness of the hindmost feet, "de dikte der agterste Pooten."

The following names are then attaelhed to species which the writer deseribes but does not figure, depending for his information on the authors, various and numerous, to whom he gives references :—81. “*Pulex*. Zee-Vloo.” 82. “*Locusta*, Springer,” and “*Rivier-Vloo*.” 83. “*Lineuris*, Smalle,” with a reference to “*MARTENS*, Spitsberg. 56. T. P. f. 1.” 84. “*Atomos*, Zeer kleine,” with references to Linnæus and Baster. 85. “*Filiformis*, Zeer dunne,” from Malacca, with a reference only to Godeheu de Riville, whose species from Ceylon the author considers to resemble this *filiformis*. 85. *Salinus*, and 87, *Stagnalis*, are not Amphipods.

Chapter 84, page 481, contains “*Beschrywing van 't Geslagt der Pissebedden ; het welke, behalve de gewone Land- en Water-Pissebedden, ook veelen, die men gemeenlyk Zee-Luizen noemt, en de eigentlyke Walvisch-Luizen bevat.*” On pp. 491–493 he gives an account of *Cyamus mysticeti*, Lütken, beginning as follows :—“*Ceti*. Groenlandse Walvisch-Luis. Pl. cvi. Fig. 4. 5. (6) Pissebed, die ovaal is met duidelyke verdeelingen; de Pooten van het derde en vierde Paar egaal van breedte, smal en stomp.

“De Insekten, op onze Plaat cvi. in Fig. 4 en 5, afgebeeld, zyn voor eigentlyke Walvischluizen uit Groenland gebragt, en komen overeen met de beschryving, welke Linnæus geeft van deeze Soort, zeggende, dat die het Lyf ovaal of eyrond heeft, bestaande uit zeven onderscheidelyke Ledjes, waar van de Kop het kleinste is: dat de Pooten van het eerste, tweede, vyfde, zesde en zevene Paar, dikke Sehaaren hebben, die uitloopen in een beweeglyke scherpe Klaauw; doch, dat die van het derde en vierde Paar Draadagtig en stomp zyn. Het eerste Paar is onder het Lyf geplaatst. De Verdeelingen zyn meer van elkander afgezonderd, dan in de overige Soorten.” Some observations upon earlier authors are then made. The desercription continues, “Die van onze Plaat zyn, in langte en breedte, ruim driemal zogroot als natuurlykt gemaakt, en geelagtig wit van Kleur, doch de smalle Pootjes zwart.” “Wy hebben 'er Fig. 5, van de onderzyde, bygevoed; om een groote Blaas te vertoonen, die sommigen van dese Insekten 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 swemmen, is niet onwaarschynlyk. Zy zyn zeer duidelyk voorzien met Spieten of Hoornlijfjes en hebben voor, op den Kop, twee kleine gladde Oogjes.”

1769. SLABBER, MARTIN, born 1741, died 1835 (Bovallius).

Natuurkundige Verlustigingen, behelzende mieroseopise Waarneemingen 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, deseribes a Zee-Seherminkel (*Phtisica marina*), which P. L. S. Müller renders *Seestengel*. 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 e [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 arenarius*), *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, *Pterygocera*, Latreille, *Bellia*, Sp. Bate, *Silcator*, 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 *Miseellanea zoologica*, of 1766, in Duteh. It is mentioned by R. T. Maitland, 1875, who refers to it under the species *Orchestia littorea*, Leach, and *Talitrus saltator*, Edw.

1770. STRÖM, HANS.

Beskrivelse over Norske Inseeter. Anden Prøve, pl. ii. figs. 1--8. Skrifter som udi det Kiøbenhavnske Selskab af Lærdoms og Videnskabers Elskere ere fremlagte og oplæste i Aarene 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, og 1769. Tiende Decl. Kiøbenhavn. Aar 1770.

On p. 5 he describes "En Marflue, eller lidet Krabbe, med Kiøldannet og Sav-lignende Ryg. Cancer maerourus articularis, dorso earinato serrato, spinis eaudæ bifidis," and figures it Tab. ii. figs. 1--8. The mandibular palp in fig. 3 seems to show the outermost joint divided into three, a mistake perhaps owing to some folding of the palp accidentally in the course of dissection. Boeck identifies the creature described, no doubt correctly, with *Gammarus* (now *Amathilla*) *sabini*, Leach. The species appears to be the *Gammarus homari* of Fabrieus, 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 zoologiae, quibus novæ imprimis et obseuræ animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur cura P. S. Pallas. Faseiulus nonus. Berolini, MDCCCLXXII. 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 "Cancris proximum est ONISCORUM genus, transitum indicantibus *Squillis*," and "Oniscorum squilliformium e phalange quatuor species mihi cognitæ 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 antem in Lena, fluvio ulterioris Sibiriae, & omnibus quæ in illam colliguntur fluentis, præcipue Angara & Laeu Baikal e quo profluit Angara." He has learnt some facts about it from Steller, "in eius sehedis de hæ specie (quam 'Squillam fluviatilem seu Phryganeum fluvii Angaræ' appellavit) quedam memoriam prodita inveni." Steller, he says, states that "individua dari quædam mueronibus dorsalibus destituta, quæ alterius sexus esse putat, nisi diverse potius speciei fuerint." E. Laxman, from whom Pallas received a specimen, called it "Cancerum baikalesem," but Pallas himself describes and figures it (Tab. III. Fig. 18) as *Oniscus cancellus*. This Dybowsky 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 *Pallasia*, which must not be corrected into *Pallasia*, and thereby confounded with the Dipterous genus *Pallasia* instituted by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

Pallas next discusses the synonymy of "Oniscus Locusta," and thus decides,—"Præter RAJUM itaque, qui (*list. ins. p. 44*). Pulicem fluvatilem, a marino distinguit, et forte DODONÆUM (*pemptad. p. 476. icon.*) neminem ad Locustam citari posse arbitror; quam enim SCOPOLI (*Entom. carniol. p. 411*). Locustæ dedit descriptionem, sequenti potius speciei nostræ, *Onisco* nempe *Gammarello* convenient." In the description of *Oniscus locusta*, Tab. iv. fig. 7, he says "Pedes septem parium (non octo, ut in *Miscellaneis* fugitivo calamo scripseram); priores antrorsum versi, sex posticci retrorsum. Par primum crassiss reliquis; secundarii 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. num. 990*, where, however, he thinks that all the synonymy, except perhaps the reference to Baster, belongs to *Pulex*. That Boeck is right in assigning the name *Orchestia gammarellus*, Pallas, precedence over *Orchestia littorea*, Montagu, is clear from the following "Descriptio Onisci Gammarelli, Tab. IV. Fig. 8. Magnitudo Onisci Pulicis. Forma quasi media inter Pulicem & O. Locustam. Priore scil. brevior, posteriore gracilior est; capitibus tamen parvitate Pulici similior. Antennæ exteriore majora quam in utrolibet, secundus harum articulus præsertim notabilis, majusculus, linearis, quadrangularis, superiore latere scaber. Antennulæ intermediae minimæ, ut in O. Locusta; quum contra in O. Pulice exteriore ferme æquent. Pedes septem parium; primi paris parvuli, exiles; secundarii chela magna, ventricosa, adactyla terminati; quum in O. Pulice quatuor priores sint cheliferi, et subæquales. Pedes quarti paris (non quinti, ut habeat *Miscellanea*) omnium brevissimi, et cum sensim longioribus sex posticis retrorsum versi; vel saltem ambigui quarti; posticci vero, ut in affinibus planis, foliaceis, ovatis siugulares, qualia in O. *Cancello* supra observavimus. Styli caudales bifurci duorum parium, et mucro duplex terminales, pedunculique subcaudales, setacei, nt in affinibus. In spiritu vini albet hæc species, viva subcuerascens; at siccata rubescit, nt coctæ *Crangones*. Magnitudinem exprimit icon."

Boeck in his chronological review, p. 35, assigns the *locusta* and *gammarellus* of Pallas respectively to the female and male of *Orchestia littorea*, while in the body of his work, pp. 101, 104, he takes "*Oniscus gammarellus*, Pallas, (*Cancer gammarus littoreus*, Montagu)," as type of the genus *Orchestia*, Leach, but *Talitrus (Oniscus) locusta*, Pallas, as type of the genus *Talitrus*, Latreille. Meinert considers that the figures and descriptions by Pallas do not suffice to separate his *Oniscus gammarellus* from his *Oniscus locusta*, and that therefore Montagu's *Cancer (Gammarus) littoreus* should determine the specific name of *Orchestia littorea*, but surely the "chela magna, ventricosa" in *gammarellus* 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 gammarellus*, 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, "Distinete satis Oniscum nostrum indigitat *Rufus* (*list. ins. p. 43*.) Pulicis marini cornuti nomine. Vix etiam dubium est Oniscum bicaudatum LINNÆI (*Faun. S. ed. II. n. 2062. Syst. Ed. XII. p. 1060 sp. 8.*) hunc ipsum nostrum esse, ubi LINNÆUS, e siccato forsitan specimine, antennas exteriore pro caudis nominavit. Amicus GRONOVIUS omnium novissime, ante edita *Miscellanea* mea, hanc speciem descriptis & Astacum vocavit, *Zoophylacii* *Fasc. II. p. 232. num. 989*, ubi quoque iconem a me communicatam, in *tab. 17. fig. 7.* adjecit. Ex GRONOVO iterum adoptavit speciem nostram LINNÆUS & vocavit *Cancerum grossipedem* (*Syst. nat. XII. p. 1055. sp. 80.*)" It is obvious therefore that the name *volutator* given by Pallas should take precedence, unless Linnæus 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, "Oniscum Ceti primus, quantum video, et accurate quidem

descripsit FRID. MARTENS, (*itin. Spitzberg. ed. germ. p. 85. n. 4.*) adjecta etiam rudiori icone (*tab. 8. fig. d.*). MARTENSI locum LINNÆUS olim (*System. ed. X. p. 636. sp. 6.*) ad *Oniscum Ceti*, quem graphicō exprimit, recte citaverat. Verum eundem in editione novissima nessio quo permotus argumento, perperam de *Acaro polygonopo* nostro, quem inter Phalaugia collocat (*System. Ed. XII. p. 1028. p. 6. sp. 6.*), perperam interpretatus est; *Oniscum Ceti* autem absque synonymo ullo recensuit (pag. 1060. sp. 6.). Distinctissime tamen speciem delineat etiam SEBÈ *thes. Vol. I. tab. 90 fig. 5.* quæ icones LINNÆO ignotæ esse haud potuere." Of the young, he says, "Apprime miratus sum, quod eorundem forma gracilis, scolopendriformis exacte esset similis *speciei sequentis*, cuius minima, vulgaribus Poduris vix longiora specimina ita referunt, ut, nisi intra matris diversæ alvum pâne reperti, pro iisdem omnino haberentur." He gives a description of *Oniscus ceti*, Tab. iv. fig. 14, A. B. C., probably, in Lütken's opinion, referring to the species which Lütken calls *Cyamus mysticeti*.

This is followed by a discussion of *Oniscus scolopendroides*, in which he says, "Primam, ni fallor, hujus Insecti distinctam notitiam debemus CELEBERR. BASTERO. In honorem tamen Optimi STELLERI monendum est, accuratam descriptionem hujus insectuli marini, ad Kamtschatkam ab illo observati, in schedis ejus exstare.

"*Oniscus scolopendroides* qualem BASTERUS describit, quem LINNÆUS (*System. ed. XII. p. 1056. sp. 84.*) satis paradoxo nomine et genere *Cancrum atomon* vocat, forte ab EJUSDEM *Cancro linearis* atque *filiformi*, vel horum saltem priore, nonnisi æstate differt. Certe quod F. MARTENS (*itin. Spitzb.*, p. 85. n. 3. *Tab. P. fig. 1.*), nomine *Squillæ parvæ* describit & delineat insectum, vix aliud quam *Oniscus scolopendroides* noster videtur fuisse. Et adumbrationes, quas LINNÆUS dedit de *Canceris linearis* & *filiformis* suis, ambo in nostram speciem sat bene quadrant; ut summa saltem horum trium insectorum debeat esse affinitas.

"Quod vero hæc insecta ad *Canceros* malo omine reduxerit LINNÆUS, neque naturale eorum genus perspexerit, eo magis miror; quia *Oniscum Ceti* ad legitimum genus jamdudum judiciose retulit. Adeoque structuram prædictarum specierum cum *Onisco Ceti* contulisse non videtur; Nemo enim, qui oculis utitur, non videt eandem esse hujus *Onisci scolopendroidis* affiniumque compositionem, & structuram quoad omnes partes, truncum, antennas, pedes perfectos, & pedunculos. Imo tanta, ut jam monui horum est similitudo, ut minuta ab *Onisco Ceti* edita proles, quæ gracilis adhuc et macilenta est, vix ab *Onisco scolopendroide* discerni queat,

"*Onisco Ceti* etiam in eo convenit hæc species, quod *ovula* femiæ sub medio corpore membrauulis inclusa circum ferant; inter æstate adlatos, copiosissimas semper observavi feminas hoc more gravidas; quæ res a Diligentiss. BASTERO adnotata haud fuit; probatque corpusecula pedum mediorum vicaria minium esse ovula, quamvis sub ipsis illis globus ovulorum in fœtificantibus hæreat. Figura MAETENSI supra citata id boui habet, quod exprimat situm, quo *Oniscus scolopendroides* in aqua & spiritu vini convulsus mori constanter observatur."

The description which follows of *Oniscus scolopendroides*, and the figures, Tab. iv. fig. 15, A, b, c, do not suffice to establish its specific name. Lütken 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 Linnæus' reference of Martens' *Cyamus* to *Acarus polygonopus* (*Pycnogonum*).

1772. OLAFSEN, EGGERT, born 1726, died 1768 (Biographie Universelle).

Olafsen, Eggert, og Povelsen, Bjarne. Reise gjennem Island. Tom. i og ii. Sorø, 1772.

Olafsens und Povelsens Reise dureh Island, veranstaltet von der königlichen Societät der Wissenschaften in Kopenhagen und besehrieben von bemeldtem Eggert Olafsen. Aus dem Dänischen übersetzt. Kopenhagen und Leipzig, 1774.

§ 687, Von den Insecten, under VI., the Aptera, E. Cancri, &c., gives “d) Marflo ist Cancer pulex Linnaei Fn. Sv. 1253. Sie verdirbt das Netz, welches nach den Forellen und Rödmagen nahe an dem Ufer gestellt wird, und frisst die darinnen gefangene Fische. Macht man die untersten Maschen aus Pferdehaaren, soll sie selbige nicht zernagen.” This relates to the West-fjord. In § 746, Marfloen 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 (Maunders).

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, MDCCCLXXIII.

He says that Schaeffer in his Elementa Entomologiæ, Ratisbon, 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 Aptera of Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., p. 1038, he gives as the second family the Macrouri 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 (Biographie Universelle).

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

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, 66. The Prawn;” “*Cancer boreas*,” with a description and figure; and three Amphipods thus described:—

“*Cancer Ampulla*, macrourus, articularis, corpore ovali, pedibus quatuordecim simplicibus, laminis femorum postici paris 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 Naturæ* is next to *Cancer Pulex*. Description. Insectum ex ovali-oblongum, glabrum, punctulatum, articulis quatuordecim compositum, quorum primus capititis est, septem thoracem mentiuntur, et sex caudam tegunt. Capitis clypeus antice inter antennas in processum conicum, acutum descendit. Antennæ quatuor, subulatæ, articulatae, simplices, corpore decuplo breviores. Pedes quatuordecim, simplices, unguiculati; femora

postremi paris postice acuta, lamina dimidiato-subrotunda, integra, magna, quatuor lineas longa. *Cauda* foliata, folio uno brevi bifido: *Laciniæ* lanceolatae, acutæ. *Neusteri* duodecim, duplicati, subulati, pilis longis ciliati, posteriores retrorsum porrecti. *Obs.* Specimina magnitudine variant, uncialia et biuncialia erant." This is now the type of the genus *Stegocephalus*, Krøyer, 1842.

"*Cancer nugax*, macrourus, articularis, pedibus quatuordecim simplicibus, laminis femorum 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 Pulex*; it was taken in the trawl near Maffen Island. Description. Insectum oblongum, compressum, dorso rotundatum, glabrum, sesquiunciale, articulis quatuordecim compositum, quorum primus capitinis est, septem thoracem mentiuntur, et sex caudam efficiunt. *Capitis clypeus* sinu obtuso antice pro antennis emarginatus. *Antennæ* quatuor, subulatae, multiarticulatae; *superiores* corpore sextuplo breviores, bifidae; articulo bascos communi, magno; *Ramulus* interior exterior duplo brevior. *Inferiores* simplices, superioribus duplo longiores. *Pedes* quatuordecim, simplices, unguiculati, unguibus parum incurvis. *Femora* sex posteriora postice aucta. *Lamina* foliacea, subrotundo-cordata, dimidiata, margine integra, magna, (tres lineas longa). *Caula* apice foliata. *Fololis* duobus, oblongis, obtusis, parvis. *Neusteri* duodecim, duplicati, lineari-lanceolati, posteriores retrorsum porrecti, ut facile pro appendicibus caudæ sumantur." Krøyer, Nat. Tidsskr. 2 R. i. p. 578 (1844), mixes up *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps, and "*Cancer nugax*, Phipps. ???" with his own *Anonyx lagena* and *Anonyx appendiculosus* under the title *Anonyx ampulla*, Phipps. *Cancer ampulla*, as already stated, belongs to *Stegocephalus*. *Cancer nugax*, Phipps, is almost beyond doubt the same as *Anonyx lagena*, Krøyer, and accordingly E. J. Miers, with good reason, gives precedence to the specific name *nugax*.

Of his third Amphipod species, Phipps only says: "Cancer *Pulex*, Linn. *Syst. Nat.* p. 1055. 81. Taken up in the trawl along with the former."

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

Beschreibung von dem Lande Kamtschatka, dessen Einwohnern, deren Sitten, Nahmen, Lebensart und Verschiedenen Gewohnheiten herausgegeben von J. B. S. mit vielen Kupfern. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1774.

Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 4, remarks, "Pallas, dessen Spicilegia zoologica ich nur aus der Uebersetzung von Baldinger kenne, fasst 1767 die ihm bekannter Amphipoden unter dem Namen *Oniscus* zusammen und beschreibt als *O. Scolopendroides* (Röhrpolypenlaus oder kleinsto Afterassel) einen halbdurchsigtigen, gelben, nach der Abbildung zur heutigen Gattung *Caprella* gehörigen Krebs, den Steller schon als *Pediculus marinus* in Kamtschatka beobachtet haben solle." He appends 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 199, where, in a note, Steller says, "An der See soll sich ein Insect befinden, wie eine Laus, welches durch die Poros 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 scolopendroides* observed by him in Kamtschatka, but it is the description "hujus insectuli marinii," 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 Ractenati, 1774.

G. D. Nardo says that this author mentions, on p. 437, "il Pulce d'aequa dolee, *Gammarus*." I have not been able to meet with his work.

1775. HAMMER, CHRISTOPHER.

Forsøg til en Norsk Natur-Historie, 1. Deel. Kiøbenhavn, 1775.

In the Fauna Norvegia, with which the work begins, under "Krabbe, Cancer," there are given:—
"735 Marflue. *Cancer Pulex* 2041. Findes under Strand-stenene.

"736 Krebsformige Loppe, Krebsloppe, Marflue. *Pulex Cancriformis*. Hos Hr Strøm i Søndmørs Beskrivelse er den aftegnet. Tab. I. fig. 12 og 13. Olafsen, p. 609 d.

"738 Kiøldannet Marflue. *Cancer macrourus articularis*. Har sauglignende Ryg, er brun- og hvidplette; findes i Søen ved Strandbredden. Strøm i Aet, Hafn. 10 Tom. pag. 5, Tab. 2.

"739 Hæmmerlignende Insekt. *Cancer macrourus articularis*. Strøm i 9de Deel af Kiøbenhavnske Selskab-Skr. p. 588. Derom kan og eftersces Linnæi *Cancer Stagnalis*, 2043. S. N. 1 T. 12 Ed. p. 1056. N. 87."

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

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

1775. FORSKÅL, PEHR, born 1736, died 1763 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed.).

Descriptiones Animalium, Avium, Amphibiorum, Piscium, Insectorum, Vermium; quæ in itinere orientali observavit PETRUS FORSKÅL. Prof. Haun. Post mortem auctoris ed. Carsten Neibuhr. Adjuncta est materia medica Kahirina atque tabula maris rubri geographicæ. Hauniæ, 1775.

Among the Insecta, in the genus Cancer, division B. Maerouri, he describes, pages 95–96, what is now known as *Phronima sedentaria*, as follows:—"59. CANCER sedentarius; *macrourus*; *articularis*; *manibus adactylis*.

"Deser. Color vitreus, flavescens. *Caput* fere conicum, perpendicularare, ante paululum planatum, juxta verticem emarginatum. Ori utrinque sphærule oculiformis adjacet; supra quamque harum, cylinder perpendicularis erigitur, *oculum* referens; sint-ne ergo huic animali duo oculorum paria, affirmare non sntineo. *Antennæ* setaceæ longitndine cylindrorum, lateri eorum anteriori affixa. *Thorax* ovato-laneeolatus, septem-articulatus. *Cauda* linear-attennata, compressa, antice articulis 3. rotundatis, pone truneatis, utrinque nnispinosis. Articuli duo angustiores apieem eaudæ constitnnnt, eni insistunt spinæ sex, vel setæ lineares, apice bifidae, acute. *Pedes* ntrinque deem: paria enim septem, thoracis septem articulis adhærent; omnia adactyla, præter *quinti* ordinis par, cæteris mnlo erassius, longins, *femoribus* compressis, apiee uni-spinosis, carpis elavatis, chelis obovatis, ventricosis; digitis adeo curvatis, forficatis, introrsum dente instruetis. Priora 4. paria *plantis* gaudent setaceis, curvatis & longitndine snperantibus plantas posteriorum pednm thoraeicorum, qnorum paria retrorsum majora majoraque: & membrana subtus aeuta utrinque triplei, ovata, natatoria. Articulis Candæ tribns, totidem pedum paria, versns apieem eaudæ gradatim minora affiguntur, brevia, femoribns obovatis, membranaceis; tibiis recurvatis, concavis.

"In Mari mediterraneo. Mirum in suo genere Animal Oeulorum forma, et Pedum numero. Singularis arhitecturae inhabitat domum, eubieo-ventricosam, rugosam, gelatinosam, rigidam, utroque extremo patulam. Hic residet incurvum, saepe situm mutans: his cunis ova deponit pullosque exeludit."

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

1775. MÜLLER, PHILIPP LUDWIG STATIUS, born 1725, died 1776 (Hagen).

Physiealische Belustigungen oder Microseopisehe Wahrnehmungen in- und ausländiseher Wasser- und Landthierchen dureh Martinus Slabber. Aus dem holländisehen übersetzt von P. L. St. Müller. Mit fein illuminirten Kupfertafeln. Nürnberg, 1775.

In this translation the account of *Phtisica marina*, i.e., *Proto ventricosa*, occurs on pages 41–43, tab. x. fig. 1, 2. The account of *Oniscus arenarius* or Sandasselwurm 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."

Bovallius, who adopts the name *Pterygocera 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 appreeiating its numerous peculiarieties, 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 Crustaeans, 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 *Lepidactylis*.

The British Assoeiation Rules, 1878, include that against "Adjective generic names" only among "Recommendations for improving the Nomenclature *in future*." *Lepidactylis*, scale-fingered, is itself an adjective. *Anonyx*, *Euonyx*, *Eurytenes*, 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 *Calliope* 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 *Pterygocera* and then by *Lepidactylis*, it seems only just to go back a step further to Müller's *Haustorius*.

1775. FABRICIUS, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, born 1742, died 1807 (*Biographie Universelle*), born 1745, died 1808 (*Ene. Brit.*, 9th Ed.), or died 1810 (see Hagen).

Systema Entomologiæ, sistens Insectorum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, adjectis synonymis, loeis, descriptionibus, observationibus. Flensburgi et Lipsiæ, 1775.

In the Prolegomena, after commenting on the confusion which had prevailed in entomology before, and even since, the labours of "the immortal Linné," he says, "Novam ideo viam tentabo, characteres et classium et generum ex instrumentis cibariis desumens. Præbent sane sufficientes, præbent constantes et genera multo naturaliora." He proceeds to describe in general the labia upper and lower, the maxillæ upper and lower, the palpi, 2, 4, or 6, the lingua spiralis, the rostrum, proboscis, and haustellum. Specific differences he takes from colours (*coactus*) against his better judgment. The classes of insects are eight, "Os maxillis palpisque quatuor aut sex." They are named *Eleuterata*, *Ulonata*, *Synistata*, *Agonata*, *Unogata*, *Glossata*, *Ryngota*, *Antliata*. 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 obtgentes. Antennæ quatuor filiformes; posticis articulo ultimo bifido," and "129. GAMMARUS." "Antennæ quatuor simplicissimæ, sessiles: anticae breviores, subulatæ, posticae setaceæ." This latter contains the species *Gammarus locusta*, *Gammarus pulex*, *Gammarus linearis*, *Gammarus salinus*, *Gammarus stagnalis*, of which the first three correspond respectively to the numbers 82, 81, 83 of the *Systema Naturæ*, 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 connata cum labio," on page 296, is given a definition of *Oniscus* :—"93. ONISCUS. Labium quadrifidum: laciniis intermediis palpigeris. Antennæ setaceæ." Among the *Onisci*, descriptions referring to Amphipoda (of *Gammarina* 1, *Hyperina* 3, *Caprellina* 1) are given as follows :—

"2 caudatus. 9. O. semicylindricus, caudis duabus longitudine corporis, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* II. 1060. 8. *Fn. Sv.* 2062. Habitat in Oceano Norwegico.

"spinosus. 13. O. oblongus, corpore spinoso, pellucido.

"Habitat in Oceano Atlantico. *Mus. Dom. Banks.*

"Corpus medium, gelatinoso-membranaceum, pellucidum. Caput magnum, rotundatum, obtusum, marginibus spinulosis. Oculi maximi, contigui. Antennæ duæ simplices, setaccæ. Segmenta corporis undecim sensim angustiora, carinata, carina spinulosa. Abdomen subtus foliolis sex ovatis obtgentibus. Cauda brevis, foliolis quatnor bifidis. Pedum septem paria, 1. 2. brevia, chelata, approximata, 3. 4. 5. 6. longiora, angulata, angulis spinulosis, articulo ultimo subulato, simplici, 7. breve, articulo ultimo clavato unguiculato.

"gibbosus. 14. O. oblongus, gibbus, antennis plicatis, longissimis.

"Habitat in Oceano Lusitanico. *Fig. pict. in Mus. Baukiano.*

"Corpus parvum, glabrum, lœve, flavescens, punctis fuscis irroratum. Caput crassum, obtusum, oculis duobus maximis approximatis, macula magna viridi. Antennæ duæ setaceæ, sub corpore inflexæ et plicateæ, corpore triplo longiores. Thorax gibbus, segmentis septem, primo brevissimo. Abdomen segmentis' quatuor. Cauda foliolis tribus, acuminatis, fissis. Pedes 14, intermediis sublongioribus.

"quadricornis. 15. O. oblongus, stylis caudalibus senis, antennis quaternis. Habitat in mari Atlantico. *Mus. Banks.*

"Corpus parvum, gibbum, glabrum. Caput retusum. Oculi maximi, macula magna lunata,

viridi. Antennæ quatuor setaceæ, longitudine corporis. Corpus segmentis duodecim, ultimo planiuseulo, ovato, integro. Canda exserta, stylis sex acutis, integris. Abdomen subtus foliatum. Pedes 14. subequales.

“*Ceti.* 16. O. ovalis, segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique paris linearibus, muticis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 11. 1060. 6, *Fn. Sv.* 2056 : *Mus. A. F.* 1. 89. Habitat in Balaenis. Ab hoc genere differre videtur mihi haud rite notus.”

Among the Antiata the definition of *Pediculus* is as follows:—“184. *Pediculus*. Os haustello atque proboscide. *Haustellum* retractile, recurvum. *Antennæ* subulate.” 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 Brünnich’s *Pycnogonum*, in the following entry:—“*Balaenarum.* 35. P? abdomine dilatato, muricato, rostro porrecto, subulato.

“*Phalangium balæharum*, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 11. 1028. 6.

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

“*Pedienlus ceti*, *Bast. subs. v. 2. tab. [pars] 3.* 146. [156] *tab. 12. fig. 3.*

“*Phalangium littorale*, *Stroem. Søndm.*, 209. *tab. 1. fig. 17.*

“*Pycnogonum*, Brünnich. *Ins. tab. 1. fig. 17.*

“Habitat in Oceano Norwegico.

“Hujus generis videtur mihi haud rite notus.”

Cystisoma neptuni, Guérin, 1842, which had anticipated *Thaumops pellucida*, Willemoes-Suhm, must obviously itself yield priority to *Oniscus spinosus*, Fabr., above-described.

1776. PALLAS, P. S.

Reise durch verschildene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs. Dritter Theil. Vom Jahr. 1772, und 1773. St. Petersburg, 1776.

On page 709 he describes *Oniscus muricatus*—“*Magnitudo* fere *Squillæ vulgaris*, sed conformatio quæ *Oniscis* squilliformibus reliquis. *Segmenta* corporis scptem, caudæ tria priora utrinque ad dorsum aeuleo conico mucronata. *Pedes* 4 priores elhiferi, primi minores. *Cauda* stylis sex terminata, quorum duo medii breviores, crassioresque. *Color* vivi cinerascente-albidus; sieati, coeti vel a liquore spirituoso conditi coccineus. In Angara inferiore circa mortieinia et quisquilias aquæ injectas colligitur copiose.” He appends 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. It 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).

Dictionnaire raisonné universel d’histoire naturelle, &c., &c. Troisième Edition, revue et eonsidérablement augmentée par l’Auteur. Tome Septième. A Lyon, M.DCC.LXXVI.

Under “Pou de Balcine, *pediculus ceti*,” p. 314, will be found au account, not of *Cyamus*, but of a Cirripede, probably *Coronula dialema*. It is “un animal testacée, commun dans les mers du Nord.” “Quand on presse avec les doigts ce coquillage eneore 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 tron rond; divisée en plusieurs cellules étroites et profondes.” Nevertheless a reference is given

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

to "Seba (*Thes. 1, Tab. 90, n. 5,*)" which is the figure of a *Cyanus*. The writer notices that Seba mentions also "poux marins de Groëuland, qui font la nourriture des baleines." On p. 361, "Puce de mer, *psillus marinus*, est un petit animal carnassier, 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. Rondelet's account of the ape-like shrimp is then given, with the concluding remark, "Peutêtre que les puces de mer sont le même animal connu à Amboine et à Banda, sous le nom de Fotock, *voyez ce mot.*" Under "Fotok," Tom. 3, p. 550, he only says, "*Voyez Pou 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).

Zoologiæ Danicæ Prodromus seu Animalium Daniae et Norvegiæ indigenarum characteres, nomina, et synonyma imprimis popularium. Auctore Othono Friderico Müller. Havniæ, cœ DCC LXXVI.

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. *Crustacea*," with the genera *Polyphemus*, *Cyclops*, *Squilla* ("*Peles* 10 vel 14. *Antennæ* 4 integræ"), *Cancer* ("*Peles* 10. *Antennæ* 2 integræ"), *Oniscus* ("*Peles* 14. *Antennæ* fractæ"), *Scolopendra* and *Julus*.

Under the genus *CANCER*, pp. 196–197, he gives:—

- " 2353. *C. glacialis*, semicylindricus, corporis segmentis octo subæqualibus.† LINN., Mant. 542.
- " 2354. *C. macrourus teretiusculus*, corporis segmentis octo, pedibus duobus chelatis. LINN. Mant. 542. bini hi *Squillis* potius annumerandi, ultimus *S. lobata* affinis videtur.
- " 2355. *C. Medusarum* antennis brevissimis, corpore latiorc. Gr. *Urksursak*. STR. S. 1. p. 188. t. 1. f. 12, 13.
- " 2356. *C. macrourus thorace antrorsum aculeato*, pedum paribus 10; cauda foliacea. I. *Kampa-Lampa*. Isl. R. 899.*†
- " 2357. *C. macrourus articulatus*, manibus adactylis, femoribus posticis orbicularibus, spinis caudæ bifidis. Act. Havn. 9. p. 588. t. 8.
- " 2358. *C. macrourus articulatus*, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis. A. Havn. 10. p. 5. t. 2. f. 1–8. Cancer STR. S. 1. p. 180. 4. Gr. *Arksegiansoak* quiuan? *Krabbe* nom. gen. APH. 4, 451."

Under the genus *SQUILLA*—

- " 2359. *SQUILLA lobata* pallida pellucida, lobis intermediis quatuor, pedibus decem unguiculatis. Gr. *Napparseria* vel *Illærak*. Cane. *linearis* vel *filiformis* perillustris a LINNÉ.
- " 2360. *S. ventricosa* rubra depressa, pedibus quatuordecim setaceis secundo pari clavato. A. Helv. 4. t. 4. f. 8, 9, 10*."

Under the genus *ONISCUS*—

- " 2362. *O. volutator* antennis crassis abdominis longitudine. *O. bicaud.* LINN. autellas vero pro cauda sumsis."
- " 2366. *O. pullex* compressus; pedibus quatuor anticis cheliformibus. N. *Marflue*. I. *Marflo*. Gr. *Kinguk* STR. S. 188. APH. 2, 399; 5, 235. Cancer LINN. In littore maris & in ripis amnium & lacuum frequens."

Aph. stands for "Bomares Natur-historie af H. von Aphelen."

On p. 280 Müller says, with a reference to No. 2358, "Arksegjarsoak augmentativum ex Arksegiaak nom. Cancer gener." On p. vii, abbreviations, &c., are thus explained, "Species asteriseo* notatae in scriptis perillustris equitis a LINNE frustra queruntur, signo † impressae a civibus, signo + a me, detectae indicantur. Nomina vernacula, quibus nulla litera majuseula anteponitur Danis et Norvegii communia sunt, reliqua D. Danos, N. Norvegos, I. Islandos, L. Lappones, Gr. Groenlandos significant."

Of these species No. 2355 is generally accepted as *Hyperia medusarum*, Müller; No. 2356 remains obscure; No. 2357 repeats Ström's description from the Acta Havn., 1765, of what is probably *Orchestia gammarellus*; No. 2358 in like manner refers to Ström's species of 1770, now become *Amathilla homari*, Fabr.; No. 2359 is synonymous with *Caprella linearis* (Linn.), Bate; No. 2360 is now called *Proto ventricosa*, 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 g(l)acialis*, is probably not an Amphipod; No. 2354 may be a *Caprella*.

1776. FORSKÅL, PEHR.

Icones rerum naturalium, quas in itinere Orientali depingi curavit Petrus Forskål, Prof. Haun. Post mortem auctoris ad REGIS mandatum aeri incisas edidit Carsten Niebuhr. Hauniæ, MDCCCLXXVI.

In the Explicatio Tabularum, under Tab. xli., 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 Forskål, 1775.

1777. FABRICIUS, J. C.

Genera Insectorum eorumque characteres naturales secundum numerum, figuram, situm et proportionem omnium partium oris adjecta Mantissa specierum nuper detectarum. Chilonii. (Prolegomena dated Kiliae die xxvi Deeem. 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. Oniscus Pallas. Os mandibulis palpisque absque maxillis. Palpi sex, inaequales, filiformes; anterioribus quatuor porrectis, os obtentibus. anteriores longiores, compressi, bifidi: laenia interiori quadriarticulata; articulo ultimo ineervo, exteriori breviori, vix articulata. medii paullo breviores, bifidi; laeniis subaequalibus; interiori triarticulata, exteriori subulata, acuta. posteriores breves, filiformes, triarticulati mandibulae dorso inserti. Mandibula brevis, cornea, crassa, fornicata, obtusa, vix dentata, dorso palpigera. Labium tripes membranaceum. exterius quadrifidum: laeniis subaequalibus, linearibus. medium bifidum: laeniis rotundatis, divisus, aequalibus. interius bifidum; laeniis aequalibus, rotundatis, extrorsum erassioribus, divisus. Antennæ quatuor inaequales, pedunculatae, simplicissimæ. anteriores breviores, subulate; pedunculo biarticulato. posteriores longiores, setaceæ; pedunculo triarticulato. Metamorphosis completa larva puppaque omnibus partibus completis, agilibus. Victus e rapina minuimorum aquatilium plantisque aquaticis," pp. 142, 143. The species *grossipes* is

thus entered ou p. 248 :—“*grossipes*. I. GAMMARUS mauibus adactylis longitudine corporis. *Cancer grossipes*, Linn. Syst. Nat., 2, 1055, 80. *Astacus muticus* pede antico subulato edentulo longissimo crassissimo, Gronov. Zooph., 989, tab. 17, fig. 7. *Oniscus volutator* Pallas Spic. Zool. fascic. ix. p. 59. tab. 4. fig. 9. Habitat in Europæ aquis stagnantibus.”

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

British Zoology, vol. iv., Crustacea, Mollusca, Testacea. London, MDCCCLXXVII.

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 antennæ. Long tail,” he places “*Cancer linearis* Lin. syst. 1056. Lesser garnet 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 antennæ, and that *Corophium volutator*, Pallas, is intended, the two references being quite inappropriate. He next gives “*Cancer atomos*. Lin. syst. 1056. Mirum animalculum 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 *Cercops*, but the figure, pl. xii. 32, gives no pleon. 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, M.DCC.LXXVIII.

On pages 525–533 he describes “*Squilla (Pulex) aquatica*, corpore compresso, pedibus quatuor anticis, chelatis, cauda setis sex bifurcis terminata,” with references to Gronovius, Zooph. 990., Linn. Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1055, 81. Geoffr. La crevette des ruisseaux, Ray, Frisch, Klein, Roesel, 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 (Balæni) corpore ovali depresso; segmentis distinctis, pedibus cheliferis: tertii quartique parvis linearibus muticis*,” with references to “*Oniscus (Ceti) ovalis*,” &c., Linn. Syst., ed. 12, p. 1060, No. 6, and Martens Iter Spitsb., Tab. Q, fig. D. This he figures on pl. xlvi. figs. 6–10. In the detailed description, in regard to “les pattes de la troisième et quatrième paire,” he says, “Elles sont longues, déliées, filiformes et très-flexibles, de grosseur partout 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, in the enlarged figure he gives them the appearance of being triarticulate, 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.

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 seltenes; 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 der See. Man kan keiner Eimer voll Wassers schöpfen, ohne Millionen dieser Thiere mit herauszuziehen. Diese sind es, welche den Fischen, insonderheit den Heringen, zur Nahrung dienen, sie unter das Land locken, da sie ihnen immer folgen, wie der Wind und der Strohm 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 sehr vom Strohme und dem Winde abhängt. Ich beschrieb hier

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

"*Cancer* dorso carinato, serrato, Stroem. Act. Hafn. x. pag. 5. tab. 2.

"*Cancer macrourus* articulatis, dorso crenato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis, Müll. Zool. Dan. 197. 2358.

"*Hummer Aat* Norvagis.

" Magnitudine differt; mox maior, mox minor invenitur. Antennæ quatuor pedunculatae, setaceæ posticae bifidæ lacinia exteriore minore. Caput ouatum absque vlo rostro. Corpus segmentis 13. ultimis dorso eleuatis, acutis, subspinosis. Pedes vnguiculati septem parium, interne lamina magna, ouata, obtusa suffulti; Natatorii trium parium apice fissi. Caudæ stylis plures, serrati."

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 longicornis* manibus adactylis, antennis corpore longioribus cauda obtusa.

"*Gammarus crassipes* Gen. Ins. App.

"*Cancer crassipes* Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 1055. 8o.

"*Oniscus volutator* Pall. Spicileg. Zool. fasc. ix. p. 59. tab. 4. fig. 9.

"*Astacus muticus*, pede antico subulato, edentulo, longissimo, crassissimo Gronov. Zooph. 989. tab. 17. fig. 7.

"Paruus. Antennæ anticæ breves subulatae, posticæ porrectæ, crassæ, corpore longiores. Articulus secundus apice interiori vnidentatus. Corpus griseum, immaculatum. Pedes trium parium adactyli. Cauda obtusa: lamella vtrinque vnicæ."

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 Pallas, 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 326, he says, "Unter den grossen *Medusis* hielt sich ein kleiner *Gammarus* auf, der mir noch gleichfalls unbekannt war.

"*Gammarus medusarum*, manibus quatuor monodactylis, capite obtusissimo.

"*Pulex cancriformis*, Stroem Sundm. Tab. 1. figs. 12. 13.

"*Cancer medusarum*, antennis brevissimis, capite latiore. Müll. Zool. Dan. 188. 2355.

"Corpus paruum, incuruum, antice obtusissimum. Antennæ quatuor breuissimæ, filiformes, simplices. Abdomen postice attenuatum. Cauda filiolis quatuor bifidis. Pedes septem parui, breues. Natatorii utrinque tres."

This description is accepted as applying to *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller.

At page 383 he describes the new species :—

"*Gammarus corniger* manibus adactylis, rostro incurvo subulato, thoracis lateribus cornu dupli.

"Medius in hoc genere. Antenne quatuor æquales filiformes, simplices, albæ. Rostrum breve, subulatum, acutum inter antennas incuruum. Oculi magni, sessiles, cinnabarini. Corpus segmentis vndeclim breuibus albidis margine sanguineis, posticis quinque dorso carinatis, spinosis. Sub thoracis lateribus vtrinque cornua duo basi connata, valida, subulata, acuta : anteriori arcuato. Cauda stylis pluribus bifidis."

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, systematice sistens Animalia Groenlandiæ occidentalis hactenus indagata, quoad nomen specificum, triviale, vernacularumque ; synonyma auctorum plurium, descriptionem, locum, victum, generationem, mores, usum, capturamque singuli, prout detegendi occasio fuit, maximaque parte secundum proprias observationes Othonis Fabricii. Hafniæ et Lipsiae, MDCCCLXXX.

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 Krøyer in 1838, and afterwards by Boeck, probably on Krøyer'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 mysticeti*, while Fabricius was evidently concerned with what Lütken has named *Cyamus boopis*, as shown by the statement "mea exemplaria accepi in balaena boope." Lütken remarks also that Fabricius is wrong in the detail supplied by the words "femora postica biaculeata."

Oniscus pulex, No. 231, is no doubt, as Krøyer and Boeck say, *Gammarus locusta*. Fabricius himself in the synonymy gives "*Cancer Locusta*, Syst. nat. 1, 1055, Faun. Suec. 2041. indice Pallade l. c. hue pertinet; et certum est, descriptionem cancri coerulei It. Gothl. 260. ibi citatam Onisco pulici omnino convenire, licet ab autore ipso pro distincto habitus."

Oniscus medusarum, No. 232, is by Bovallius (1886), called "*Hyperia Kroeyeri*."

Oniscus cicada, No. 233, with "color totus pulchre rubicundus, oculis sanguineis," is considered by Krøyer, in 1838, to be probably the same as his own *Amphithoë inermis*. Milne-Edwards, in 1840, Hist. des Crust., iii. p. 25, thinks that it is very likely the same as the *Amphithoe serra* of Krøyer, which he would place in the genus *Acanthonotus*, Owen and Ross. But on p. 34 of the same volume he questions whether it may not be the same as *Amphithoë inermis*, Krøyer. Krøyer himself, Tidssk., iv. 161, note, in 1842, repudiates Milne-Edwards, first suggestion, and says, "*Oniscus cicada* is probably a species of the genus *Anonyx*." In

Tidsskr., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 611, in describing the new species *Anonyx gulosus*, he remarks in a note, "It is, however, possible that this species is not new. Fabricius' *Oniscus 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 gulosus* to a synonym of *Anonyx cicada*, O. Fabricius. It shares with the so-called *Gammarus arcticus*, Scoresby, the reputation of exercising extreme voracity upon dead seals.

Oniscus abyssinus, No. 236, Krøyer in 1838 identifies, though very hesitatingly, with his own *Amphithoë crenulata*. Subsequently Krøyer united *Amphithoë crenulata* and *Amphithoë inermis* as the two sexes of one species, which Boeck places in his genus *Pontogeneia*, as *Pontogeneia inermis*.

Oniscus serratus, No. 237, Krøyer, in 1838, renamed *Amphithoë serra*, and afterwards *Acanthonotus serra*. Boeck calls it *Acanthonotozoma serratum*, the generic names *Acanthonotus*, Owen, and *Vertumnus*, White, to which this species had been successively assigned, being both preoccupied.

Oniscus arenarius, No. 234, is defined as "Oniscus canceriformis, antice depresso-ovalis, postice carinato-subseratus, pedibus 4 anticis cheliformibus levibus, antennis subaequalibus," followed by Ström's definition in the synonymy, "Cancer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudae bifidis, Act. Hafn. x. 5. Tab. ii. f. 1-8 et Müll. prodr. 2358 ?" The references imply that *Amathilla homari*, Fabr., 1779, is intended, a species as to which Krøyer, Grönl. Amph., expresses his surprise that one so large should not have been noticed by Otto Fabricius. The name *Oniscus arenarius* is preoccupied by Slabber.

Oniscus Stroemianus, No. 235, is defined as "Oniscus canceriformis compressus, pedibus 4 anticis cheliformibus subdentatis, antennis summis brevissimis," 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) gammarellus*.

1780. DE QUÉRONIC.

Description d'un Insecte singulier trouvé dans la rade de Lomariaker. Mém. de Math. et de phys. prés. à l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Paris; Tom. IX. Paris. M.DCC.LXXX., p. viii. and pp. 329-330. (Présenté le 4 Juillet 1767.)

The "insect" from Morbihan which he figures, and describes as Puce de mer *arpenteuse*, giving the latter epithet from its mode of walking, is clearly the skull-headed skeleton shrimp, *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach. Boeck says that de Quérone "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 acuminifera*." This latter Mayer identifies with *Caprella acanthifera*, but inclines to regard de Quérone's species as the two sexes of *Caprella tuberculata*, Bate and Westwood. It is, however, only the *Caprella acanthifera* which has the peculiar skull-like head figured by de Quérone. 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 écorce semblable à celle des Puces de mer, de même consistance, et aussi d'un rouge lavé, 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'*arpenteuse* 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.

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



Fig. 14.

blancs, dont il y a deux de chaque côté, en dessous l'un du second, l'autre du troisième annneau. 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 *Godeheu*, page 276 du troisième volume des *Savans Etrangers*, fera voir en quoi ces animaux se ressemblent, et en quoi ils diffèrent l'un de l'autre."

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

Tres oniseorum species descriptæ. Ab I. Lepechin. Acta Academiæ Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae. pro Anno MDCCCLXXVIII. Pars prior. Petropoli. MDCCCLXXX.

Of these three species, the second, *Oniscus scorpioides*, Tab. viii. fig. 2, is not an Amphipod; the first and third are described as follows:—"Oniscus aculeatus. Tab. viii. Fig. 1. *Oniscus*

thorace nudo, dorso tribus ordinibus cuspidum notato. Descriptio. longitudo totius animaleculi, exceptis antennis, XI linearum. Caput hemisphericum, oculi magni, protuberantes, coerulei. Os inferius situm in fouea rotundata pone insertionem antenuarum, protuberans denticulis quatuor, quorum duo superiores, maxillam efficientes, validiores sunt, instructum. Antennae IV. per paria dispositae: par inferius magis validum quadriarticulatum: articulus capiti proximus breuissimus, secundus longior crassior que complanatus, tertius breuior secundo et debilior, quartus longissimus setaceus. Thorax semiouatus gibbus, segmentis VI. quorum vnumquodque in medio tuberculo, vix nudo oculo conspieuo, notatur; at in ultimo segmento inferior margo evidentibus cuspidibus armatur; reliquum corpus tribus constat scutis, quorum latera sunt plana in formam semilunae effecta, in abdomine appendicibus trium parium pediformibus, articulatis, extremo setaceis, instructa; in dorso autem tribus ordinibus cuspidum armata, quorum debiliores medium dorsum, fortiores vero vucinatae, latera, occupant. Pedes VII. parium, quorum duo anteriora cheliformia, vno acuto terminata, breuiora, reliqua longitudine crescunt, ita ut ultimum sit longissimum, quadriarticulatum, femora latiora fere triangularia."

"Oniscvs cvspidatvs. Tab. viii. Fig. 3. Oniscus thorace articulato, tuberculoso, segmentis dorsalibus VI, cuspidatis. Descriptio. Caput prominulum a thorace distinctum inaequale, oculis distinctis protuberantibus. Antennae IV, quarum bases constant articulis cylindricis breuioribus, apex vero exit in setam longam attenuatam. Os inferne situm, instructum maxillis hamatis evidentibus. Thorax articulatus oblongus, segmentis IV, quorum vnumquodque tuberculis III, sat eleuatis, uedio oblongiore, notatur; ultimum vero segmentum, praeter tubercula, cuspidibus IV dorsum respicuitibus instructum. Dorsum et abdomen constat itidem segmentis IV, quae sulcis profundis atque evidentioribus distinguuntur. Margo inferior anteriorum segmentorum armatur cuspidibus VI, ratione magnitudinis corporis, validis, ultimum vero segmentum, nou nisi vnicam cuspidem in medio gerit. Cauda in formam penicilli efformatur ex laminibus attenuatis mollioribus. Pedes VII parium, quatuor articulis constantes. Horum anteriores teneriores, hispidi; ultimi vero validiores, femoribus crassioribus, complanatis. spina notatis; abdomen tegunt tria paria appendicium pediformium, basi solidiore sulcata, apice bifido filiformi. Longitudo totius, exceptis antennis, X linearum; color lateritius; locus, mare album."

The first of these Arctic species was again described as a new species by Sabine in 1821, under the name *Talitrus Edwardsii*, which Owen in 1834 changed to *Amphithoë Edwardsii* Milne-Edwards, probably by an oversight, omitted it from his *Hist. des Crustacés*. Krøyer in 1846 fully described it, but without reference to Lepechin, under the name *Amphithoë Edwardsii*, while Spence Bate in 1862, without reference to Krøyer, transferred it to Costa's genus *Amphithonotus* as *Amphithonotus Edlicardii*. Goës in 1865 gave it the name *Amphithonotus aculeatus*. Boeck in 1870 renamed it *Tritropis aculeata*, under the impression that Costa's *Amphithonotus*, 1851, was preoccupied, for he says in his larger work, p. 510, "Jeg har i 1870 iudskrænket denne Slægts Omfang til de Arter, der staa nær *A. cataphractus*, Stimp., og ombyttet Slægtsnavnet, da det allerede forheu, i 1843, er af Fitz benyttet til et Reptil." Curiously enough, it is *Tritropis*, not *Amphithonotus*, which, not Fitz but Fitzinger uses for a genus of reptiles. In 1883 S. I. Smith changed Boeck's *Tritropis*, because it was thus preoccupied, into *Rhachotropis*. In 1874, that is, before the second volume of Boeck's last work was published, Buchholz restored the name *Amphithonotus aculeatus*, uniting with this species Boeck's *Tritropis Helleri*, but retaining the name *Tritropis fragilis* which Boeck had given to *Paramphithoë fragilis*, Goës. *Amphithonotus*, though not preoccupied, lapsed at its first institution as a synonym of *Dexamine*.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 15.

Oniscus cuspidatus, the remaining species, was supposed by Boeck in 1870 to be identical with Owen's *Acanthosoma hystrix*, 1835, which was renamed *Amphithoë hystrix* by Kröyer in 1838, and *Paramphithoë hystrix* by Bruzelius in 1859. The latter name was accepted in the Brit. Mus. Catal., 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 *Acanthozone*, who therefore calls Lepechin's species *Acanthozone cuspidata*. Under this name the species still stands, but upon the synonymy above-mentioned from Owen, Kröyer, 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 cuspidatus*, Lepechin, *Acanthosoma hystrix*, Owen, and *Acanthozone hystrix*, Buchholz, though all belonging to the genus *Acanthozone*, are probably distinct species.

1781. FABRICIUS, J. C.

Species Insectorum exhibentes eorum differentias specificas, synonyma Auctorum, loca natalia, metamorphosis adjectis observationibus, descriptionibus. Tom. I. Hamburgi et Kilonii, MDCCCLXXXI.

The Agenata are here still the fourth class, with the genera, *Cancer*, *Pagurus*, *Scyllarus*, *Astacus*, *Squilla*, *Gammarus*.

On page 511, *Astacus* includes the following entry:—

“*Homari*. 7. A. antennis postieis bifidis, corporis segmentis dorso subspinosis, cauda fasciculata, stylis serratis. Iter Norwag. d. 18. Iul.*

“*Cancer* dorso earinato serrato. Stroem. Act. Hafn. X. pag. 5. tab. 2.

“*Cancer* macrourus articularis, dorso earinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis. Müll. Zool. Dan. 197. 2358.

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

On pages 515–518, *Gammarus* includes twelve species answering respectively to:—1. *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps; 2. *Cancer nugax*, Phipps; 3. *Oniscus cancellus*, Pallas; 4. *Cancer grossipes*, Linn., and *Oniscus volutator*, Pallas, but with the specific name *longicornis*; 5. *Gammarus locusta*, Syst. Ent. 418. 1., with references to Linnæus, Pallas, Sulzer, Friseh, Roesel, Klein, and the remarks, “Habitat sub Europæ maritimis frequentissimus, dorso innatans, etiam in fontibus et fossis. Conf. *Oniscus gammarellus*, Pall. Spicil. Zool. fase. 9. 57. tab. 4. fig. 8.;” 6. *Gammarus pulex*, Syst. Ent. 418. 2. with references to Degeer, Ray, Baster, Gronov, and the remark, “Habitat ad Oceani littora frequentissimus, saliens, piceibus infestus, in branchiis vleera eaussans;” 7. *Gammarus corniger*, Iter Norwag.; 8. *Gammarus linearis*, Syst. Ent. 419. 3., with references to *Cancer linearis*, Linn., *Oniscus scolopendroides*, Pallas, to “*Mart. Spizb. tab. P. fig. I. Bast. subs. 1. 32. tab. 4. fig. 2.*,” and the observation “*Cancer atomos*, Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 1056. 84. vix differt.;” 9. *Gammarus salinus*; 10. *Gammarus stagnalis*; 11. *Gammarus esca*; the last-mentioned three not being Amphipoda; 12. *Gammarus* “*Medusarum*,” Iter Norwag., with references to *Pulex*, *cancriformis*, Stroem, and *Cancer Medusarum*, Müll. Zool. Dan. Prod. 2355. Of *Gammarus salinus* he notes two varieties and adds “An potius Monoeulus?”

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 bicaudatus*; 14. *Oniscus spinosus*, which is Guérin's *Cystisoma*; 15. *Oniscus gibbosus*, transferred in 1787 to *Gammarus*, but properly, like the next species, belonging to the Hyperina; 16. *Oniscus quadricornis*, subsequently recognised as a synonym of *Gammarus medusarum*; 17. *Oniscus ceti*. While

curtailing some of the descriptions previously given, Fabricius enlarges that of *Oniscus ceti* with the following synonymy:—

“ *Squilla Balænæ* corpore ovali depresso, segmentis distinetis, pedibus cheliferis, tertii quartique parvis linearibus mutieis. *Degeer Ins.* 7. 541. 6 tab. 42. fig. 6. 7.

“ *Pediculus Ceti*. *Martens Spitzb.* tab. 8. fig. D.

“ *Seb. Mus.* 1. tab. 90. fig. 5.

“ *Pall. Spicil. Zool.* fasc. IX. 76. tab. 4. fig. 14.

“ *Egelse Groenl.* tab. 37.

“ Habitat in Oceano boreali balænis molestus.

“ Ab hoc genere differre videtur vterius examinandus.”

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

1781. ÖDMAN, SAMUEL, born 1750, died 1829 (G. O. Sars).

Grundmårglan, *Cancer pulex*. Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar För Månaderne Aprilis, Majus, Junius, År 1781, pp. 163–168.

For the *Cancer Pulex* here described he gives references to “Fauu. Sv. N:o 2041. S. N. N:o 81. II : r Ströms Sönd.-Mör -1, p. 188. *Marflue*. Hammers Faun. Norv. N:o 735.” The description is as follows:—“Cancer maerourus, manibus adactylis, thorae nullo. Antennæ IV, setaeæ, artieulis 3 primis longioribus. Oeuli nigri lunulati. Segmenta corporis XIII, capite excepto. 5 primis squama lateralí munitis; 8, 9, 10, puneto sanguineo notatis (in vivo). Pedes primarii, 4 parium, quorum 2 par. antiea chelifera, eum pollieis immobilis rudiumento, inter squamas laterales latent. Pedes medii 3 par. longiores, ad segmentum 6 ineipiunt. Pedes postiei 2 par. minimi, bidigitati, sub ipsa cauda, reetrieas. Styli 3 par. setaeæ, mutici sub abdomine (hi sunt pedes spurii LINNEI Loeustæ, S. N. N:o 82). Cauda bifida, chela dupliei polliee sursum posito. Corpus vivi fuseum, mortui rufescit, pellucidum. Magnitudo maris $\frac{2}{3}$ poll. Foem. dimidio minor. Wermloensibus *Grundmårgla*.” Ödman was doubtful whether the Crustacean mentioned in Linne's Ölands-resa, p. 42, and Gothlands-resa, 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 1799.

1781. SCHRANK, FRANZ VON PAULA, born 1747, died 1835 (Hagen).

Enumeratio insectorum Austriae indigenorum. Avgystæ Vindelieorum, MDCCCLXXXI.

On page 535, under “CANCER, Krebs,” he gives “1114. Astacus, Flusskrebs followed by

“ 1115. PULEX, Seitling.

“ Cancer maerourus artieularis compressus, manibus quatuor adactylis, pedibus decem.

“ Cancer Pulex. Scop. carn. n. 1137.

“ Krebsförmiger Wasserwurm. Frisch. Ins. Deut. part. 7. p. 26. § 18.

“ Habitat in aquis, rivis, fontibus; albissimus, dum natat; einereus, dum in aere exsiccatur; si vel modicus accedit ealor, rubescit.

“ Nomen germanicum Austriae usitatum.”

From the habitat “in rivis,” it may be inferred that Sehrank 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*.

1782. BERKLEY, LEFRANCQ DE. LE FRANCQ VAN BERKHEY (Carus. Bibl. Zool.). JOHN LE FRANC VAN BERKLEY, born 1729, died 1812 (Maunders).

Johann Franz van Berkhey'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." Latreille, 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. Kjøbenhavn, 1786.

Among the Apterous Insects he gives, on page 107, "243, *Cancer pulex* (Faun. Svec. 2041). Marflo," 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 predators.

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

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

The Latin description of 246 relates to Strøm'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*, Krøyer, but for this identification there seems to be no adequate ground. Mohr's own references have to do with *Caprella linearis*, Liun.

1787. FABRICIUS, J. C.

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

The Agonata here comprise seven genera, *Cancer*, *Pagurus*, *Hippa*, *Scyllarus*, *Astacus*, *Squilla*, *Gammarus*. *Gammarus* contains the same list of species as in the Species Insectorum of 1781, with the addition of *Gammarus gibbosus*. The reference to its synonym *Oniscus gibbosus* 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 ceti*.

1788. MÜLLER, OTHO FRIDERICUS (Otto Friedrich), born 1730, died 1784 (Hagen).

Zoologica Danica seu Animalium Daniae et Norvegiae rariorum ac minus notorum Descriptiones et Historia. Volumen secundum explicationi iconum fasciculi secundi ejusdem operis inserviens. Ad formam tabularum denuo edidit frater auctoris. Havniae, MDCCCLXXXVIII.

On pp. 20–21 is described *Squilla ventricosa*, “*Squilla rubra* deppressa, pedibus quatuordeem 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. groenl. 225.” “Act. helv. 5. p. 368.” “Cancer atomos, Linn. Syst. p. 1526.” “Brit. Zool. 4, p. 17 f. 32.” “Baster subsecis, i. t. 4 f. 2.” “Oniseus Scolopendroides, Pall. specil. 9. p. 78.” The description is followed by these remarks: “Descriptio Caneri linearis et filiformis Linneani, synonymonque a Martens petitum nostræ Squillæ æque convenienti, at citata BASTERI figura Cancerum atomum esse jubet; in aquis dulcibus fluctuantibus habitare hallucinatione dictum est; cur in fluctuantibus non percipio. Cauda in figura Basteri certe errore delineata Linneum, ut has species cauda prorsus carentes macrouras seu longieudas dieeret, seduxit. Exactissimam clariss. viri PALLAS, GRONOVIA et OTHO FABRICIUS descriptionem dedere; ille a Cancer jure semovens Onisco junxit, hie meeum Squillæ vindicavit. GRONOVIA his insectis olim Squillæ, LINNÆUS dein Cancer, PALLAS Onisci nomen constituerant: minus bene igitur in systemate entomologiae novum Gammari nomen et quidem inseeti maximi valde minutis effictum est. Vesiculos GRONOVIA pedes, pedum vicarias claris. PALLAS quidem nominant, at nec pedes sunt, nec horum vices gerunt. Animal Zeylonicum G. de Riville in Mem. de Mathem. et Physique vol. 3 et Berl. Samml. vol. 9. p. 42, t. 1, f. 6 nostram vesieulis orbata sestit.” 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. LINNÆUS. GMELIN, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born 1748, died 1804 (Hagen).

Systema Naturæ, editio decima tertia, aucta, reformata, cura Jo. Frid. Gmelin. Lipsiæ, 1788.

In this edition the Insecta Aptera are to be found at the end of “Tom. I. Pars. V.” On page 2963, to the definition of *Cancer* is added, *Palpi* sex inæquaes, *Mandibula* cornea, erassa,

Labium 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, *minutus*" (p. 2987). The epithet *minutus* would be inapplicable to *Amathilla 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 "*anlennis pedunculatis simplicissimis*, Gammari Fabricii," (p. 2991), includes, with the addition of *atomos* and *filiformis*, the same list as that given for *Gammarus* by Fabricius in his *Mantissa*, 1787. The Linnean name *grossipes* is reinstated for the species *Gammarus longicornis*. For "Cancer Pulex," besides the references in Fabricius, Spec. Ins., the following are given "Geoffr. ins. par. 2. p. 667. t. 21. f. 7. Cœdm. nov. act. Stockh. 1782. II. 9. *Hablibz ap. Pall. n. nord. Beytr.* 4. p. 396. *Habitat frequentissimus ad Oceani littora, etiam in fontibus, fossis, lacubus adeo Sibirix salsis, dorso innatans, saliens, in piscium branchiis ulcera excitando piscibus, et invisis retia destruendo piscatoribus infestus, a recurvirostra comedens, noctu lucens.*" After *Cancer linearis*. 83., is given "Atomos, 84. C. linearis, manibus adactylis, pedibus undecim. Brit. zool. 4. t. 12. f. 32. *Habitat in Europæ aquis fluctuantibus dulcibus, nudo oculo vix visibilis, an vere a linearis distinclus?*" and "filiformis. 85. C. linearis, pedibus decem, mediis majoribus. Amœn. acad. 6. p. 415. n. 99. *Habitat in Malacca, pollicis longitudine, debilis.*" For *Cancer medusarum* reference is made to "Fabr. sp. ins. 1. p. 378. n. 16. *Oniscus (quadricornis) oblongus, stylis caudalibus senis, antennis quaternis,*" as well as to "Fabr. sp. ins. 1 p. 518. n. 12. *mant. ins. 1. p. 335. n. 13. Müll. zool. dan. prodr. 2355.*" and "Stroem sundm. 118. t. 1. f. 12. 13. *Pulex cancriformis.*"

The genus *Oniscus* contains the Amphipod, *Oniscus ceti*, 6. with references to Linnaeus, Fabricius, Degeer, Martens, Seba, Pallas, Egede, and the remark, "Habitat in Oceano boreali, balanis molestus, an hujus generis?" p. 3011. It contains also Lepeschin's two Amphipod species, *Oniscus aculeatus*, 26. p. 3013, and *Oniscus cuspidatus*, 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:—

- "fuscus. 32. O. fuscus, crusta carinata, macula thoracis alba. Müll. zool. dan. prodr. 2376. *Habitat in Dania.*
- "Medusarum. 33. O. compressiusculus, fronte obtusa, antenuis brevissimis nutantibus, manibus quatuor compresso-incisis. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 257. n. 232. Müll. prodr. zool. dan. 2355. Stroem sundm. 1. p. 188. t. 1. f. 12. 13. *Cancer medusarum.*
- "*Habitat sub medullæ capillatae folimentiis, 10 lineas longa.*
- "Cicada. 34. O. compressus sublinearis, manibus quatror spinris, antennis summis brevioribus, caudæ dorso laevi. O. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 258. n. 233. *Habitat in mari Groenlandiam alluente, polissimum ad oslia rivorum, 5 lineas longus.*
- "arenarius. 35. O. anterius depressiusculus, posterius carinato-subserratus, pedibus quatuor anterioribus cheliformibus laevibus, antennis subæqualibus. O. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 259. n. 234. Müll. zool. dan. prodr. 2358. Stroem act. Hafn. 10. t. 2. f. 1-8.
- "*Habitat in Groenlandiæ littoribus arenosis, supra ulvam umbilicalem, cum 2 præcedentibus et 3 insequentibus canceris, præsertim pulici affinis.*
- "Stroemianus. 36. O. compressus, pedibus quatuor anterioribus cheliformibus subdentatis, antennis summis brevissimis. O. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 261. n. 235. Müll. zool. dan. prodr. 2357. Stroem act. Hafn. 6. p. 588. t. 8. *Habitat ad Groenlandiæ littora, violaceus.*
- "abyssinus. 36. O. subcylindricus, pedibus quatuor anterioribus cheliformibus unidentatis, antennis subæqualibus setiferis margine baseos interiore serratis. O. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 261, n. 236.

"Habitat in fundo maris Groenlandiam alluentis, supra ulvas marinas, minimus, vix 4 lineas longus.

"serratus. 38. O ventricosus supra carinato serratus, rostro corniformi deflexo, manibus duabus spinis; antennis summis longioribus. *O. Fabr. fn. groenl. p. 262. n. 237.*

"Habitat in profundis maris Groenlandiam alluentis, ex albo crocoque fasciatus, egregie in aqua sultans, saepius pronus natans, pedes, antennas, caudamque sub abdomine condens."

In the foregoing list *Oniscus ceti*, as Lütken points out, is no longer confused with *Pycnogonum*.

On the other hand *Cancer "medusarum"* and *Oniscus "Medusarum"* are curiously entangled. Although they are retained in different genera, the same references to Müller and Ström are given for both, except that in regard to Ström, by an obvious slip, "p. 118" appears in one reference and "p. 188" in the other. At the same time, to the second of these references the words "Cancer medusarum" are added, probably to warn the reader that if the last six species of *Oniscus*, praesertim pulici affines, should be transferred to the *Gammarus*-group, *Oniseus Medusarum* would then become one with *Cancer medusarum*. Bovallius now distinguishes them by calling the *Oniscus* in question "*Hyperia Kroeyeri*," while the *Cancer* is named *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller.

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

Genera Insectorum Linnaei et Fabricii iconibus illustrata a Johanne Jacobo Roemer. Vitoduri Helvetorum, MDCCCLXXXIX.

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 "137, GAMMARUS, antennæ quatuor simplicissimæ pedunculatæ: anticae breves subulatae: posticæ setaceæ. *Longicornis*, FABR. Sp. Ins. I. p. 516, n. 4. Manibus adactylis, antennæ corpore longioribus, cauda obtusa. Tab. xxxiii. f. 6. Habitat in Europæ oceano." This is *Corophium volutator*, Pall. The Antiata, pages 82–86, include "193, PYCNOGONUM, *Haustellum* tubulosum, eonicum, absque setis, *Palpi duo* ad basin haustelli. *Balænarum*, FABR. S. Ent. 810, 35. Sp. Ins. II. p. 475, n. 1. *Phalangium LINN.* *Pediculus* FABR, in Syst. Palpis duobus, corpore ovato. Tab. xxxvi. f. 17. Habitat in Occano Norwagico." The figure is obviously borrowed from Brünnich, although that author is not mentioned. In the figures of *Cyamus* by Martens, 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. Brünnich 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).

Zoologia Daniea seu Animalium Daniae et Norvegiae rariorum ac minus notorum Descriptiones et Historia. Volumen tertium explicationi iconum faseieuli tertii ejusdem operis inserviens. Auctore Othono Friderico Müller. Descripsit et Tabulas addidit Petrus Christianus Abildgaard. Havniæ, MDCCCLXXXIX.

He figures, pl. ci., and on pp. 33–34 describes, *Gammarus pedatus*, "GAMMARUS linearis corpore articulis sex, pedibus quatuordecim unguiculatis ultimis quatuor longioribus, cauda nulla

distincta," referring to " *Squilla acaudata pedibus quatuordecim* GRONOVIVS *in Actis Helv.* 4, p. 39, t. 4, figs. 8, 9?" and " *Cancer linearis*, LINN. *Syst. nat.* p. 1056, n. 83?" To the fuller description he appends the observation, " Ad genus Gammarorum Celeb. J. C. FABRICII hoc insectum refero, quia primus certis caracteribus cancerorum familiam ab oniscis distinxit; proprium tamen genus cum *Squilla quadrilobata* et *ventricosa* MÜLLERI, quibus cauda nulla et pedes omnes unguiculati constituere videtur." It is now recognised as *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M. On pl. cxiv., figs. 11, 12, and p. 58, he figures and describes *Gammarus quadrilobatus* ♀, with references to " *Squilla lobata*, Zool. Dan. prodr. n. 2359." " FABRICII Faun. Groenl. n. 225." " *Squilla quadrilobata*, 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 *Amphithoë*, by Spence Bate a *Pherusa*, 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 mutilus*, 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 savii* (called *Mæra savii* 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 très-utiles pour la détermination de l'espèce, n'ont pas été données dans cet ouvrage." The name *mutilus* 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 antennæ, 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 pereion and the first three of the pleon, which constitute an additional mark of distinction between this species and *Mæra savii*. *Gammarus spinicarpus*, pl. cxix., figs. 1-4, pp. 66-67, is known now as *Leucothoë spinicarpa*. *Oniscus ceti*, pl. cxix., figs. 13-17, pp. 69-70, with references to numerous authors and the synonyms " *Oniscus Ceti*, LINN.," " *Pediculus Ceti*, MARTENS," " *Squilla Balænæ*, DEGEER," corresponds with *Cyamus nodosus*, Ltk., according to Lütken, the synonymy being erroneous.

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

Histoire Naturelle. Insectes. Par M. Olivier. Tome sixième. A Paris, M.DCC.XCI. Encyclopédie méthodique, ou par ordre de matières ; par une société de gens de lettres, de savans et d'artistes.

The article Crevette extends from page 182 to page 190. The genus is thus defined :—
 " CREVETTE. *Gammarus*, Fab. *Cancer*. Lin. *Geoff.* *Squilla*, Deg. Caractères génériques. Quatre antennes setacées, plus courtes que le corps ; les deux inférieures plus longues que les deux supérieures. Bouche formée d'une lèvre supérieure, de deux mandibules, de deux mâchoires divisées, d'une lèvre inférieure très-avancée, et de huit antennules courtes. Yeux immobiles, point du tout saillants. Pattes ordinairement au nombre de quatorze."

After describing the upper lip and mandibles he says, p. 182, "les pièces qui se trouvent au dessous, et que M. Fabricius a pris pour une lèvre inférieure, me paroissent devoir être

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 antennules.

“Les antennules sont au nombre de huit ; elles sont courtes, presque setacées, et composées de trois ou quatre articles peu distincts. Les deux antérieures sont inserées 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.”

The species are given as follows :—“1. Crevette ampoule, *Gammarus ampulla*; 2. C. folâtre, *G. nugax*; 3. C. eanelle, *G. cancellus*; 4. C. longicorne, *G. longicornis*; 5. C. santeuse, *G. locusta*; 6. C. gammarelle, *G. gammarellus*; 7. C. des ruisseaux, *G. pulex*; 8. C. cornue, *G. corniger*; 9. C. linéaire, *G. linearis*; 10. C. saline, *G. salinus*; 11. C. filiforme, *G. filiformis*; 12. C. maréeageuse, *G. stagnalis*; 13. C. bossue, *G. gibbosus*; 14. C. appât, *G. esca*; 15. C. des méduses, *G. medusarum*;” all of which have been already discussed.

Some of the subsidiary observations show that the author was not fully aware of the distinction between the Orchestidæ and the Gammaridæ, 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).

Dn. FRANCISCI XAVERII L. B. DE WULFEN *Descriptiones Zoologicae Ad Adriatici littora maris concinnatae*. Nova acta physico-medica Academiæ Caesareæ Leopoldino-carolinæ naturæ curiosorum exhibentia Ephemerides sive observationes historias et experimenta a celeberrimis Germaniæ et exterarum regionum Viris habita et communicata singulari studio collecta. Tomus Octavus. Norimbergæ, Anno MDCCCLXCI. (“Præfatio” dated XXII. Jul. MDCCCLXXXI.). pp. 235–359.

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 quatuordecim; antieis duorum parium subcheliformibus, retractili-uncinatis; stylis caudæ bifurcis trium parium.

“*Cancer macrourus articularis*, manibus quatuor adactylis, pedibus decem. *Linn*, Syst. N. T. I. P. 2. p. 1055. N. 81. *Rösel*, Ins. 3. Supl. Tab. 62. *Baster*. Subs. II. p. 31. Tab. 3. fig. 7. *Geogr. Ins.* II. p. 667. N. 2. Tab. 21. fig. 6. *Frisch*. Ins. T. 7. p. 26. Tab. 18. fig. 1. *Scopol. Ent.* N. 1137.

“*Squilla Pulex*. *De Geer*. Ins. 7. p. 193. N. 4. Tab. 33.

“*Oniseus Pulex*. *Fabric*. Faun. Groenl. p. 254. N. 231.

“*Caneer Locusta*. *Linn*, Syst. N. T. I. P. 2. p. 1055. N. 82. *Scopol. Entom.* p. 411. N. 1136.

“*Vulgatissimus ad maris littora sub lapidibus*; adhærens etiam passim Fucis Ulvis Spongiis. In dulcibus item fluviorum lacuum stagnorum aquis frequentissimus. Non differt *Cancer Linnaei Scopoliique Locusta*, ab eorumdem *Cancro Pulice* specific. Magnitudine, colore, etc. variat admodum. Vidi aquose virentem, excolorem alias, et transparentem, nunc album, jam et aquose fuscescentem, subnigricantem interdum etiam; communiter aquose grisescit; exsiccatione plus minus flavens semper. Nunc non nisi tres quatuorve lineas est longus; alias octo, deceunve, pollicaris reperitur etiam, ac eum proportione magis, minusve corpulentus. Bini quoque extimi caudæ styli longiores quandoque, alias contra adeo parvi, ut vixdum liberis

videantur oculis, et duo tantum eorumdem paria, pro tribus, adesse credantur. Ex quo forsitan præcipua Locustam inter et Pulicem desumpta fuerit diversitas? Corpus anomalo huic Cancro est oblongum, semitereti-compressum, lunato-incurvum, nudum, lœve, nitens, semi-diaphanum, articulare; constans capite absque thorace, tum suturis quatuordecim, utrinque ad latera deflexis; quarum anteriores, septem abdominalis, longius tantisper utrinque procurrentes, marginibus lateralibus rotundatae; posteriores septem caudæ, magis, magisque attenuatae, caudam formant longiusculam, incurvam, apice acutiusculam, sursumque subre-curvam; dorso cæterum, longitudinaliter convexum sed teretiusculum est corpus, subtus concavo-canaliculatum. Caput inflexum, oblongum, declive, fronte longitudinaliter convexa, compressum, os versus obtusum, nec rostratum; oculis binis, oblongo-ovalibus, atris, nitentibus, ad summa capitum latera, inter superiores, et inferiores postice antennas, sitis. Antennæ duorum parium, seu quatuor, ex summo frontis vertice, antrorsum porrectæ et incurvæ, setaceæ, paribus approximatis; singulis quadriarticulatis; superiores longiores, tertiae parti corporis subæquales; articulis tribus inferioribus crassioribus, teretibus, inæqualiter oblongis, ramulo laterali mouiliformi-setaceo ad apicem appendiculatis; articulo extimo reliquis omnibus longiore moniliformi-setaceo, ciliis adperso. Inferiores breviores, non nihil superioribus crassiores, iis cætera simillimæ, dempto ramulo laterali. Os inforcum, maxillo-sdentatum. Palpi duo, os versus porrecti, articulati, apice nuncinati. Pedes quatuordecim, utrinque septem, sub suturis abdominalibus, quorum quatuor antica paria antrorsum, tria vero postica, eaque longiora, retrorsum versa. Prima omnium duo paria brevissima, quadri-articulata, articulo extimo subcheliformi, tumidiusculo, ovato, extrorsum compresso, apice ungue hamato-uncinato retractili armato; binis insequentibus paribus sexarticulatis, articulis oblongis, inæqualibus, extimo in nnguem subulatum abeunte. Tribus denique posticis paribus, et ipsis sexarticulatis, articulis oblongis, tereti-compressis, fenoribus solis iucrassatis, ovato-oblongis; ungue extimi subulato. Pedes omnes per latera ciliati. Suturæ tres caudæ anteriores singulæ subtus pari pinicularum pediformium, tcretiu, scimbifidaru, brevium instructæ; extimæ contra itidem tres, et ipsæ quoque ad lateralem utrinque marginem pinnula pediformi natatoria terete bifurca longiuscula retrorsum versa, et velut adscedente, ciliisque adspersa, instructæ."

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 Crustacean 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 Linnaeus unlucky in having attributed the name *Locusta* "non tam peculiaris Cancri alicujus speciei, quam exiguae verius Cancri Pulicis varietati."

1792. OLIVI, GIUSEPPE, born 1769, died 1795.

Zoologia Adriatica ossia Catalogo ragionato degli Animali del Golfo e delle Lagune di Venezia; preceduto da una Dissertazione sulla Storia fisica e naturale del Golfo; e accompagnato da Memorie, ed Osservazioni di Fisica Storia naturale ed Economia. Bassano, MDCCXCII.

The Insecta Aptera of the genus *Cancer* are discussed on pages 41-61. Only two Amphipods are spoken of, one under the title *Cancer "Locusta, Linn. sp. 82,"* the other *Cancer "linearis, Linn. sp. 83."* Of "*C. Locusta*" he says "this is the only species of *Gamberi* or *Squille* indigenous to the Terme Aponesi," and infers therefore that it must be the species inaccurately described and obscurely figured by Sig. Vaudelli in the first of his

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 Linnæus 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 *Cranchj*, either as was done by Pallas in a separate order of *Onischi cancriformi*, 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 adjeetis synonymis, locis, observationibus, descriptionibus. Tom. II. Hafniae. MDCCXCIII.

The Agonata are here the eighth class, with eleven genera, *Limulus*, *Monoculus*, *Cymothoa*, *Cancer*, *Pagurus*, *Scyllarus*, *Hippa*, *Galathea*, *Astacus*, *Squilla*, *Gammarus*. *Gammarus* has fourteen species, *Gammarus carinatus* being now included, of which the present name is *Atylus carinatus*. The account of *Gammarus 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 Boeck 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 Boeck's suggestion are the facts that in *Amphipronoë* and *Parapronoë* the pereon 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 *Hemityphis*. To *Cymothoa*, 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).

Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebse nebst einer systematischen Beschreibung ihrer verschiedenen Arten. Zweyter Band mit xxv Kupfer-Tafeln und Register. Krebse. Berlin und Stralsund, 1796.

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

On page 105 the Garnelasseln are also called "*Onisci gammarelli*," the name given by Pallas. Of these he forms two families, the first "mit ungetheiltem Brustschild" containing no Amphipods, unless, as seems most probable, *Amathilla sabini*, Leach, be in reality the

subject of No. 58, which Herbst, combining scraps of information after his usual method, thus describes:—

- “ 58. Der Hummeraat. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *homari*.
- “ *Fabric. Spec. Ins.* 511. 7. Astac. antennis posticis bifidis, corporis segmentis dorso subspinosis, cauda fasciculata, stylis serratis. *It. Norwag. Mant.* I. 332. 9. *Fig. 1-8.*
- “ *Ström Acta Hafn.* 10. *pay. 5. Tab. 2.* Cancer dorso carinato serrato.
- “ *Müller Zool. Dan.* 197. 2358. C. macrourus articularis, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis.
- “ *Grönl. Arksegiansoak.*
- “ Bey diesem Krebse haben die Abschnitte des Schwanzes auf dem Rücken einige schwache Dornen, auch ist er kielförmig erhöhet; Am Ende stehen Büschel und gespaltene Dornen. Die hintern Fühlhörner sind doppelt. Man findet ihn im Norwegischen Meere.” In this passage, “ Fig. 1-8,” attributed to the *Mantissa* of Fabricius, no doubt properly belongs to the next reference, as given where that reference is repeated under “ Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *arenarius*.”

The second family of Garneelasseln “ haben einen aus mehreren Gliedern bestehenden Brustschild, grösstentheils festzitzende Augen und 7 Paar Füsse.” These appear in the Table of Contents as “ Zweyte Familie, mit gegliedertem Rückenschild,” the generic name *Cancer* being in that table applied to all the species not only of this but of all the other divisions. Pages 116-146 contain the “ Garueelasseln mit getheiltem oder gegliedertem Rückenschild,” as follows:—

- “ 61. Der Flaschenkrebs. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *ampulla*,” Phipps.
- “ 62. Der Sonderling. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *nugax*,” Phipps.
- “ 63. Der Pfützenkrebs. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *paludosus*,” O. Müller; not an Amphipod.
- “ 64. Der Poduruskrebs. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *podurus*,” Müller. See *Abildgaard*, 1789.
- “ 65. Der Verstümmelte. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *mutilus*,” Müller. See *Abildgaard*, 1789.
- “ 66. Der Sumpfkrebs. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *stagnalis*,” Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 87; not an Amphipod
- “ 67. Der Dickfuss. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *grossipes*,” with references “ to *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 80. Astac. *muticus*,” &c.; “ *Fabric. Spec. Ins.* 816. 4. *Gamma. longicornis.* Iter Norweg. 258.” *Mantiss. I. 334. n. 4.* “ *Gronov. Zooph.* 989. tab. 17. fig. 7.” “ *Pallas Spicileg. Zool. Fasc.* 9. 59. tab. 4 fig. 9. *Oniscus volutator*;” “ *Pantopp. It. T. 2 p. 334*, Räger, Hopper;” and “ *Fabric. Gen. Ins. Append. Gammarus crassipes*.” *Pantopp.* is for Pontoppidan.
- “ 68. Das Krebschen. Cancer (*Gammarellus*) *cancellus*,” with the references “ *Fabric. Spec. Ins.* 510. 3. *Gamma. manibus quatuor monodactylis, pedibus sedecim.* *Mant. I. 334. n. 3,*” and “ *Pallas Spicileg. Zool. Fasc.* 9. 53. tab. 3. fig. 15, *Oniscus cancellus*; und in der deutschen Uebersetzung *Oniscus muricatus*.” Steller, he says, calls this Siberian fresh-water species “ *Squilla fluvialis* or *phryganea fluvii Angara*.” Dybowsky, in 1874, mentions that the form from the river Angara differs from that out of Lake Baikal by having shorter upper antennæ 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.* 516. 5;” “ *Mant. I. 334, 5;*” “ *Pallas Spicileg. Zool.* 9. 56. tab. 4. fig. 7;” “ *Gesner aquatil. 894.*” Upon this species he remarks: “ This kind (Gattung) is Bellon’s, Mouffet’s and Gesner’s sea-flea, in *Ray. hist. Ins.* 43, and is reckoned by Linnaeus’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 (Fangfüsse), 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

Frisch. 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. δ. ε. 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. pisc. Miss. V.* p. 9. tab. 4. A. B. C. Consequently not one of Linnæus'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 Linnæus's, but the species found in Pallas Spicileg. Zool. Fasc. 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 *Dodonæus pemptad.* p. 4, 76." The species here discussed is now known as *Talitrus locusta*, Pallas. *Ray's Dodonæus* should be *Dodonæus*, i.e., Rembert Dodoens.

- "70. Die Gammarelle. *Cancer gammarellus*," with references to Pallas, Gronovius, Baster, and Scopoli. This is the *Oniscus gammarellus* of Pallas, now known as *Orchestia gammarellus*. Herbst gives Pallas the credit of having distinguished it from *Cancer pulex*, and it will be noticed that he omits the generic (*Gammarellus*), perhaps not knowing exactly what to do with a generic name the same as the specific.
- "71. Der Seefloh. *Cancer (Gammarellus) pulex*," with references to fifteen authors and eighteen different works, beginning with "*Lin. Syst. Nat. 81*," and ending with "*Scopol. 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 Rösel, but neither makes his description tally with the figure, nor takes notice of the differences.
- "72. Die Sandgarneele. *Cancer (Gammarellus) arenarius*," with references to "*Ott. Fabric. Fauna Grönl. 259. n. 234*," and "*Acta Hafn. X. 5 tab. 2. fig. 1-8*," which is perhaps *Amathilla homari*, J. C. Fabr.
- "73. Das Dickhorn. *Cancer (Gammarellus) crassicornis*. *Fabric. Syst. Ent. 415. 7. Spec. Ins. 511. 9.* Ast. antennis posticis bifidis, thorace articulato, pedibus sexti paris longissimis. *Mant. 1. 332. 11. Mus. Banks.*" This is, apparently, not an Amphipod, unless it be one of the Hyperina in disguise.
- "74. Die Strömische Garueelassel. *Cancer (Gammarellus) strömianus*. *Ott. Fabric. Fauna Grönl. 261. n. 235.*
- "75. Die Dornhand. *Cancer (Gammarellus) spinicarpus*, with a reference to "*O. Müller Zool. Dan. p. 66. tab. 119. fig. 1-4.* *Gammarus brachiis quatuor chelatis, in spinam productis*," this being the *Gammarus spinicarpus* of Abildgaard in the third volume of the Zool. Dan.
- "76. Der Mönch. *Cancer (Gammarellus) sedentarius*, Forskål.
- "77. Die Cicadengarneele. *Cancer (Gammarellus) cicada*. *Ott. Fabric. Faun. Grönl. 258. n. 233.*
- "78. Der Sägerücken. *Cancer (Gammarellus) serratus*. *Ott. Fabric. Faun. Grönl. 262. n. 237.*
- "79. Die Medusenassel. *Cancer (Gammarellus) medusarum*," with references to J. C. Fabricius Ström, O. F. Müller, Otto Fabricius, and Bomare, v. 235. He here therefore combines the species now named respectively *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller, and *Hyperia kroeyeri*, Bovallius.
- "80. Der Hornträger. *Caeuer (Gammarellus) corniger*, *Fabric. Spec. Ins. 517. 7.*
- "81. Der Abyssiner. *Cancer (Gammarellus) abyssinus*. *Ott. Fabric. Fauna Grönl. 261. n. 236.*
- "82. Der Fadenkrebs. *Cancer (Gammarellus) linearis*," with references to the species *linearis*

and *atomos* in *Linn. Syst. Nat. n. 83. n. 84*; *Gammar. linearis* of J. C. Fabricius; *atomos* of Pennant; *Squilla lobata*, Müller *prodrom.* 2359; *Ott. Fabric. Faun. Grönl.* 248. n. 225; *Oniscus scolopendroides* of Pallas; *Martin Spizberg. tab. B. fig. I. p. 115. Granat.*; *Baster opusc. subsec.*; and “*Müller Zool. Dan. p. 21. tab. LVI. Squilla quadrilobata mas, gammarus quadrilobatus, tab. CXIV. foem. anteced.*” It is in all probability the *Caprella linearis* (Linn.) Bate, the figure 9. A, agreeing very fairly with that of *Caprella lobata* in the *Brit. Sess. Crust.*, vol. ii. p. 57.

“83. Der Bauchichte. *Cancer (Gammarellus) ventricosus*,” O. F. Müller.

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

“84. Die Salzgarnele. *Cancer (oniscus) salinus*.

“85. Die Cylinderassel. *Cancer (oniscus) cylindricus*.

“86. Der Heringfreund. *Cancer (oniscus) esca*.”

Figures are given on pls. 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, ou 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. A Paris, et à Brive, an 5 de la R.

In the preface Latreille defines the word *insecte*: “*Animal sans vertebres, 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 Ailés, 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 caparace. Autennes. (Quatre)*

“*Plusieurs rangs de feuillets maxillaires et d'antennules, dont deux insérées et couchées sur les mandibules. Lèvre inférieure. o.*

“*Dix pattes communément.*”

Classe xiv. containing “*Myriapodes, Myriapoda. Synistates, mitosates, Unogates, Fab.*” is defined:—“*Tête distinguée du corps, antennifère.*

“*Mandibules ayant un avancement conique à leur base; des dents éailleuses 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, Pagurus, Scyllarus, Hippa, Galathea, Astacus, Squilla, Gammarus, Carcinus, Entomon.* Of these the eighth and ninth are thus described:—

“*CREVETTE. GAMMARUS, Fab. Oliv., Squilla, Fab.*

“*Antennes pédonculées, très-simples; antérieures courtes, subulées; postérieures sétacées. Antennules bifides. Feuillots maxillaires extérieurs ayant plus de divisions que les intérieurs.*

“*C. H. [Caractères habituels.] Corps petit, alongé, comprimé, glabre, agile, de plusieurs segmens. Tête distinguée du corelet; yeux souvent petits, arrondis et sessiles. Antennes rapprochées, insérées dans l'entre-deux. Pattes de dix à seize; antérieures quelquefois en pince ou en faux. Queue terminée par plusieurs poiutes ou styles.*

“**CARCIN. CARCINUS. Gammarus, Fab. Oliv.*

"Antennes pédunculées très-simples, sétacées; antérieures plus longues. Antennules entières. Toutes les pièces maxillaires bifides.

"C. H. Corps allongé, comprimé, arqué. Tête distincte; yeux sessiles, immobiles. Dix pattes comprimées; les premières et les dernières plus longues. Derniers anneaux ayant chacun un appendice bifide articulé. Queue terminée par deux appendices presque semblables, plus longs, et une petite pièce conique, ciliée de chaque côté."

In the Myriapodes the genera are *Asellus*, *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 obsolètes.

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

The genera called in French *Carcin*, *Entomon*, and *Cyame* 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.

Epitome Entomologiæ Fabricianæ sive Nomenclator Entomologicus emendatus sistens Fabriciani systematis cum Linneano comparationem adjectis characteribus ordinum et generum, speciebus novis aliorum entomologorum, insectorum habitationibus, nominibus Germanorum Francogallorum Anglorum. Cum indicibus et Bibliotheca Fabriciana. Lipsiae, 1797.

This work refers to another apparently of the same character, entitled "Nomenclator entomologiens secundum entomologiam systematicam ill. Fabricii. Conscriptus a Friderico Webero. Chilonii et Hamburgi. 1795." Among other derivations it gives, together with the definitions, for Synistata, "palpi quatuor maxilla connata cum labio. *Kieferlippen a συνίστημαι*," to unite; for Mitosata, "palpi duo maxilla filiformis membranacea, *Fadenmäuler a μίτος*," a thread; for Unogata, "palpi duo porrecti, maxilla cornea rugulosa, *Haakenmauler ab ὄνυξ*," a nail; and for Agonata "palpi saepius sex, maxilla omnino nulla. *Kinnlose ab ἀγόνατος*," which properly means without a knee or without joints, but is here seemingly taken to mean without a jaw, as though from γένειον instead of γόνη.

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

1797. CUVIER, GEORGES (alias LÉOPOLD-CHRÉTIEN-FRÉDÉRIC-DAGOBERT), BARON, born 1769, died 1832 (Encycl. Brit. 9th Ed.).

Tableau élémentaire de l'histoire naturelle des animaux. Par G. Cuvier. A. Paris, an 6.

In the seventh book, which treats "des insectes et des vers," at page 450 Cuvier says, "Swammerdam divise les insectes d'après la métamorphose; Linnæus, d'après la présence

ou l'absence des ailes, leur nombre, et leurs tégumens ; *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 connoître les classes établies par ces trois auteurs, et nous les subdiviserons jusqu'à ce que les réunions de genres nous paroissent 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 crustacés, qui ont plusieurs paires de mâchoires.* (*AGONATA*, Fabr.)." "B. *Les MILLEPIEDS, qui ont le corps composé de beaucoup de segmens, portant des pieds, mais qui n'ont pas plusieurs mâchoires.* (*Mitosata*, Fabr.)." "C. *Les ARACNÉIDES : une seule pièce pour la tête et le corslet, portant huit pieds ; l'abdomen sans pieds.* (*UNOGATA*, Fabr.)." "D. *Les PHTYRÉIDES : à tête distincte ; corslet portant six pieds ; abdomen sans pieds.*" Section A. comprises—"I. *LES MONOCLES.* (*Monoculus*)."
"II. *LES ECREVISSES.* (*Cancer*)."
"III. *LES CLOPORTES.* (*Oniscus*, 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 salicoque.* (*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 legion, especially as in regard to the insects 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. Hafniæ, MDCCXCVIII.

In the preface Fabricius says "Agonatorum classem imprimis et nomine et charactere e speci minibus 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 Daldorff.

The Agonata no longer appear, but in their place Classis VIII. Polygonata, "maxillæ plures intra labium," containing *Oniscus*, *Ligia*, *Idotea*, *Cymothoa*, and *Monoculus*; Classis IX. Kleistagnatha, "Maxillæ plures extra labium os claudentes," the genera beginning with *Cancer* and ending with *Limulus*; Classis X. Exochnata, "Maxillæ plures extra labium tectæ palpis," the genera included being *Albunea*, *Scyllarus*, *Palinurus*, *Palæmon*, *Alpheus*, *Astacus*, *Penæus*, *Crangon*, *Pagurus*, *Galathea*, *Squilla*, *Posydon*, *Gammarus*. The old definition of *Gammarus* is given, based only on the antennæ; and a single species, "*Gammarus Homari*," is thus described:—"15. Corporis segmentis dorso subspinosis, cauda fasciculata : stylis serratis. *Astacus Homari* Ent. Syst. 2. 481. 10. Stroem. Act. Hafn. 10. 5. tab. 2. Myll. Zool. Dom. 197. 2358. Habitat in Oceano Norwegico. Antennæ simplices hand bifidæ." These references to Ström and Müller's Zool. Dan. prodr., as earlier notices have stated, are probably concerned with *Amathilla Sabini*, Leach, while "*Astacus Homari*," Fabr., has apparently nowhere found admittance into the ranks of the Amphipoda. Milne-Edwards and Spence Bate do not include it in their lists, Boeck definitely, de Skand. og 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 had changed his mind about its systematic position, especially as we find him adding the remark, "antennæ simplices haud bifidæ," as though to correct an error in his previous description, which contains the expression, "antennis posticis bifidis." By *antennis posticis* Fabricius apparently means the *upper* antennæ, not, as might more naturally be supposed,

the lower. *Amathilla sabini*, it is true, has an accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ, but of that feature Fabricius took no notice in his definition of the genus *Gammarus*. On page 570, in Classis XIII. Antliata, "Os haustello inartieulato," the genus *Pycnogonum* is given and defined as having "*Haustellum tubulosum*, eonium absque setis. *Palpi ad basin haustelli.*" The only species mentioned is *Pycnogonum ceti*, with *Cymothoa ceti*, Ent. Syst., and *Oniscus ceti*, Linn., as its synonyms. In the *Systema Antliatorum*, 1805, *Pycnogonum* no longer appears.

1799. ÖDMANN, SAMUEL (*alias* ÖDMAN).

De Canero Puliee, Linn. *Gammaro*, Fabr. (Svet. Grundmårgla.) et noxa, quam retibus piseatorum infert, experimenta olim instituta communieat Samuel Ödmann. Nova Aeta regiae Societatis Scientiarum Vpsaliensis. Vpsaliae, MDCCXCIX.

On the much disputed question whether the Crustacean in question does or does not injure fishing nets Ödmann 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 copiose deglutiuntur, in culina diseuntur quotidie. Præ primis vero generi *anatino* sapidas exhibent dapes." 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 alder (*Betula Alnus*). In January and February he repeatedly saw the *Sturnus Cinclus* spend the morning hours, from 7 to 10, in catching these *Cancri Pulices* before his windows in the island of Ingårö.

1799—CUVIER and DUMÉRIL.
1800.

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

The tableau septième of this work, as quoted by Desmarest, Cons. gén., 1825, shows "CRUSTACÉS. Classe VII^e. Animaux invertébrés, ayant des vaisseaux sanguins, une moelle épinière noueuse, et des membres articulés," including "1. MONOCLES. *Limulus*, *Caligus*, *Apus*, *Cyclops*, *Polyphemus*. 2. ECREVISSES. *Cancer*, *Inachus*, *Pagurus*, *Astacus*, *Palinurus*, *Scyllarus*, *Squilla*." These are followed by "INSECTES. Classe VIII^e. Animaux invertébrés, dépourvus de vaisseaux sanguins, ayant une moelle épinière noueuse, et des membres articulés," of which section A are provided with "mâchoires." Of these a subsection are "sans ailes," one division of which are "GNATHOPTÈRES. Plusieurs paires de mâchoires," containing the "POLYGNATHES. *Asellus* ou *Physodes*, *Oniscus*, *Cymothoa*."

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

1801. PALLAS, P. S.

Bemerkungen auf einer Reise in die südlichen statthalteryschaften des Russischen Reichs in den Jahren 1793 und 1794. Zweyter Band. Leipzig, 1801.

Of Crustacea in the Crimea he says, page 475, "in den Flüssen endlich häufige Krebse von gutem Geschmacke, und in der See zwey Arten von Taschenkrebsen, deren die eine im (ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

Sommer bey Nacht zur Begattung auf den Strand heraus kommt und bey Fackeln mit Händen gefangen wird, sonst aber zwischen den Felsen zu hausen pflegt; eiuig besondere Asseln so wohl auf dem Lande, als in der See, und einer kleinen bläulichen Garneele nicht zu erwähnen."

1801. LAMARCK, JEAN-BAPTISTE-PIERRE ANTOINE DEMONET, CHEVALIER DE, born 1774,
died 1829 (Hagen).

Système des Animaux sans vertébres, ou Tableau général des classes, des ordres et des genres de ces animaux; présentant leurs caractères essentiels et leur distribution, d'après la considération de leurs rapports naturels et de leur organisation, et suivant l'arrangement établi dans les galéries du Muséum d'Hist. Naturelle, parmi leurs dépouilles conservées; Précédé du discours d'ouverture du Cours de Zoologie, donné dans le Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle l'an 8 de la République. A. Paris. An IX-1801.

Lamarck here divides invertebrate animals into seven classes, les mollusques, les crustacés, les arachnides, les insectes, les vers, les radières, les polypes. The Crustacea he divides into Crustacés pédioctes, forming two groups, and Crustacés sessiliocles, also with two groups. For the class at large he gives this description, "Curact. Le corps et les membres articulés. Peau crustacée que l'animal quitte et renouvelle à certaines époques. Organ. Un cerveau et des nerfs. Des branchies pour la respiration. Un cœur musculaire et des vaisseaux pour la circulation." "Ils engendrent plusieurs fois pendant leur vie." He considers that "les balanites et les anatifis" form the passage from the Mollusca to the Crustacea in a remarkable manner. The respiration by branchiae instead of by stigmata and tracheæ, the muscular heart, and the capacity for repeated procreation strongly in his opinion distinguish the Crustacea from the Insecta.

He thus defines the Crustacés sessiliocles, his second order of Crustacea:—"Ils ont deux yeux distincts ou réunis en un seul, mais constamment fixes et sessiles." In this order the Première Section, pp. 164-168, is defined:—"Corps couvert de pièces crustacées nombreuses, soit transverses, soit longitudinales." It includes:—

"XXV^e Genre. CREVETTE. *Gammarus*. Quatre antennes simples, inégales, sétacées, articulées, disposées sur deux rangs. Deux yeux distincts et sessiles. Corps allongé, couvert de pièces crustacées transverses. Des appendices bifides sur les côtés de la queue et à son extrémité. Des pattes articulées et onguiculées.

"**Gammarus pulex*. Fab. *Squilla pulex*. Degeer, ins. 7, p. 525, t. 33, f. 1, 2. *C. pulex*. Lin. Geoffr., ins. 2, p. 667, t. 21, f. 6. Herbst, t. 36, f. 4, 5. La crevette des ruisseaux."

"XXVII^e Genre. CHEVROLLE. *Caprella*. Quatre antennes inégales. Corps lisse et avec des renflements irréguliers, articulé, à segments plus longs que larges. Queue nulle ou très courte et dépourvue d'écaillles ou d'appendices quelconques. Pattes articulées, disposées par paires irrégulièrement distantes.

"**Caprella scolopendroides*. n. *Cancer linearis*. Lin. Bast. op. subsesc. 1, t. 4, f. 2. Pennant, Zool. Brit. 4, t. 12, f. 32. Herbst, p. 142, t. 36, f. 9, 10.

"**Caprella ventricosa*. n. *Squilla ventricosa*. Mull. Zool. Dan. p. 20, t. 56, f. 1-3. *C. ventricosus*, Herbst, t. 36, f. 11, A, B."

"XXVIII^e Genre. CYAME. *Cyamus*, Lat. Quatre antennes inégales: les deux antérieures plus longues, sétacées. Un sucoir simple, rétractile, sortant d'une fente courte située sous la tête. Deux antennules insérées à la base de la bouche. Deux yeux. Corps ovale,

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

“**Cyanus ceti*. n. *Squilla balænæ*. Degeer, ins. 7, p. 541, t. 42. f. 6, 7. Pall. Spic. Zool., 9, p. 76, t. 4, f. 14, A. B. C. *Oniscus ceti*, Lin. *Pyenogonum ceti*, Fab. Suppl. 570.”

The remaining genera in this section, 26. *Asellus*, 29. *Ligia*, 30. *Oniscus*, 31. *Forbicina*, 32, *Cyclops*, are not Amphipoda.

1802. BOSC D'ANTIC, LOUIS AUGUSTIN GUILLAUME, born 1759, died 1828 (Hagen).

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, contenant leur Description et leurs Mœurs. 2 vol. Paris. An X. (1802).

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, Athenaeus, Hippocrates, and 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 Molluscs, that even the great Linnæus, who classed them with apterous insects, had left their genera and species in its primitive chaos, merely distinguishing *Crustacea brachyura* from *Crustacea macroura*, 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 en 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., *Caprella*, Lamarck, and *Cyanus*, Latr., with coloured figures of one species of each genus on pls. xiv., xv., and xvi. He describes one new species from North America, *Talitre grillon*, *Talitrus grillus*, with the reference “voyez pl. 15. et fig. 2.” At the foot of pl. xv. we read, “1. 2. Thalitre terrestre.” In accordance with the suggestion of Milne-Edwards, Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., names this *Orchestia gryllus*, with a synonym “*Scamballa 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 pédoneule des inférieures. Corps alongé, 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.”

Under CREVETTE, *Gammarus*, Fabricius, Bosc gives the species *ampulla*, Phipps; *nugax*, Phipps; *carinatus*, author not named; *cancellus*, Pallas; *longicornis*, with references to Gronw., Pallas, Pennant, Herbst; *pulex*, Crevette des ruisseaux, defined as having "Quatre pinces sans doigts; dix pattes," with references to "Baster. Subs. 2. tab. 3. fig. 7. Geoff. Ins. 2. tab. 21. fig. 6. Degeer. 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 Rösel's species; the account concluding with the remark "se trouve en Europe dans les eaux douees, elle est fort commune aux environs de Paris"; *corniger*, no author named; *gibbosus*, no author named; *esca*, no author named; *medusarum*, 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 *medusarum*; and lastly *homari*, also with reference only to "Stroem, Act. Afr. 10. tab. 2."

Under TALITRE, *Talitrus*, Latreille, Bosc gives *locusta*, with references to "Pallas, Spicil. Zool. 9. tab. 4. fig. 7. Roesel. Ins. 3. tab. 62. Frisch. Ins. 7. tab. 18. Herbst. Canc. tab. 36. fig. 1;" and *grillus*, his own species, figured pl. xv. fig. 2.

Under CHEVROLLE, *Caprella*, Lamarck, he gives *Caprella linearis*, "Quatre mains à un seul ongle; dix pieds dans le mâle," with references to "Cancer linearis. Linn.—*Gammarus linearis*. Fab. Pallas, Speicil. Zool. 9. tab. 4. fig. 15. Pennant. Zool. Brit. 3. tab. 12. fig. 32. Martin. Spitz. tab. P. 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 pieds," with references to "Müller, Zool. Dan. tab. 56. fig. 1, 3. Acta Helv. 4. tab. 4. fig. 8, 9, 10." In his general remarks on "les chevrolles" he says, "La première espèce, qui a été observée par Müller, présente un phénomène remarquable; le mâle est fort différent, et a un plus grand nombre de pattes que la femelle." Bosc thinks that Müller must here have confounded two species. The confusion, however, must be laid to the charge of Bosc himself.

After chapters on *Asellus*, *Idotea*, *Sphaeroma*, *Ligia*, *Caligus*, *Binoculus*, Bosc comes to CYAME, *Pygnogonum*, Fabricius, for which he borrows from Lamarck without acknowledgment the following definition:—"Quatre antennes inégales; les deux antérieures plus longues, setaeées. Un sucoir simple, retractile, sortant d'une fente courte, située sous la tête. Deux antennules insérées à la base de la bouche. Deux yeux. Corps ovale, déprimé, à six segmens pédifères. Six paires de pattes; chaque patte terminée par un crochet." Lütken criticises the inapplicable expression *sucoir*, and is of opinion that by the two *antennules* at the base of the mouth, the first gnathopods, not the maxillipeds, must be understood here; he notices also the attribution of a *crochet* to each foot of six pairs. In the specific account Bosc 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 *le Cyame des Cétacés*, representing, according to Lütken, a female (?) of *Cyamus mysticeti*. Bosc himself gives no Latin name either for this species, or for the *Pycnogonum* that has been confused with it. To the *Pycnogonum* he refers as "le eyame des baleines," and after finishing his account of "le eyame des cétacés," he says, "La seeonde espèce avoit été placée par Linnaeus parmi les *phalangium*; par Pallas parmi les *acarus*; par Fabricius, d'abord parmi les poux, et en dernier lieu, avec la première, parmi les *pygnogonum*, sous le nom spécifique de *balenarium*. Bruniek la regarde comme formant un genre nouveau, et probablement il a raison; car cet animal paraît bien différer par la description du pou de baleine."

1802. SCHOUSBOE, P. K. A.

Jagttagelser over tvende sieldne og lidet bekjendte Krebsarter. (Oplaest den 24 May 1799.) Skrivter af Naturhistorie-Selskabet. 5te Bind. 2det Hefte. Kiøbenhavn, 1802.

The two Crustacea in question are here called *Dromia clypeata* 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 alluente unica tantum vice plura specimina 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. Scropio," 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; *lip* triple; *tail* articulated and unarmed."

Under *Cancer*, Section "F. Antennæ pedunculate 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; *proboscis* short incnrvd 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.

"*Carino-spinosus*. 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.

Inhabits *Siberia*. *Pall. Spic. Zool.* 9. tab. 3. fig. 18.

First pair of antennæ incnrvd.

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

Inhabits *Europe*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 16. fig. 31.

"* *Locusta*. Hands 4 without fangs: legs 14: thighs simple: tail with bifid spines. *Roes. Ins.* 3. tab. 62. *Sulz. Ins.* tab. 23. fig. 152.

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

"* *Pulex*. Hands 4 without fangs: legs 10.

Degeer. Ins. 7. tab. 33. fig. 1. 2. *Bast. 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.
- “**Linearis*. Hands 4 with a single fang: legs 10.
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.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 12. fig. 22.
 Inhabits *Europe*, in running water, and is so very minute as to be seldom visible to the naked eye.
- “**Salinus*. Legs 20 spreading: tail subulate,” &c. (not an Amphipod).
- “**Stagnalis*. Hands without fangs: legs 22: tail cylindrical bifid,” &c. (not an Amphipod).
- “*Gibbosus*. Oblong, gibbous; antennæ 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, Sundm. 188. tab. 1. fig. 12, 13.
 Inhabits *Norway*, under Medusæ.
- “*Filiformis*. Linear; legs 10, the middle ones larger.
 Inhabits *Melacea*. *Amoen. Acad.* 6. p. 415. n. 99.”
- After “120. *Monoculus*” comes “121. *ONISCUS*. Jaw truncate denticulate: *lip* bifid: *antennæ* setaceous, 2–4: *body* oval, consisting of about 14 transverse segments: legs 14.” Under section “A. *Feelers* 0: *antennæ* often 4, sessile: *Cymothoa*,” are given among many others:—
- “*Ceti*. Ovate with distinct segments: third and fourth pair of legs linear and unarmed.
Seba, Mus. 1. tab. 90. fig. 5. *Degeer*. 7. t. 42. t. 6, 7.
 Inhabits the *Northern Seas*, on Whales.”
- “*Aculeatus*. Thorax naked: back with 3 rows of spines.
Act. Petrop. 1778, 1. p. 247. tab. 8. fig. 1.
 Inhabits the *White Sea*. *Body* carmine.”
- “*Cuspidatus*. Thorax articulate tuberculate: the 6 dorsal segments cuspidate.
 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.
 Inhabits *Denmark*. II. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 2476.
- “*Medusarum*. A little compressed: front obtuse; antennæ very short and pendant: hands 4 compressed and ent.
Stroem, Sundm. 1. p. 188. tab. 1. fig. 12, 13.
 Found under the folds of the *Medusa Capillata*.
- “*Cicada*. Compressed, sublinear with four spurious hands: upper antennæ shorter: tail smooth on the back.
 Inhabits *Greenland Seas*. *Fab. fn. Groen.* p. 258. n. 233.

“*Arenarius*. Slightly depressed before, carinate and subscrate behind : 4 fore-legs cheliform and smooth : antennæ nearly equal. *Stroem. Act. Hafn.* 10. tab. 2. fig. 1-8.

Inhabits the Sandy Shores of *Greenland*, on the *Ulva umbilicalis*.

“*Stroemianus*. Compressed ; 4 fore-legs cheliform and slightly toothed : upper antennæ very short.

Stroem. Act. Hafn. 9. p. 558. tab. 8.

Inhabits the Shores of *Greenland*. Body violet.

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

Inhabits *Greenland*. *Fab. fn. Groen.* p. 261. n. 236.

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. (ifølge Spence Bate)” a synonym of *Amathia sabini*, without observing that Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. 362, declare that Turton’s species is *Atylus carinatus*. On page 363, 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 Fabrieian description of *Atylus carinatus*, the name of which he unnecessarily altered.” The species, *Cancer (Gammarus) corniger*, though also without references, is clearly the *Gammarus corniger* of Fabricius, now called *Epimeria cornigera*. It will be observed that for *Cancer (Gammarus) medusarum* and for *Oniscus (Cymothoë) medusarum*, Turton gives the same reference to Strom without any attempt at explanation.

1802. LATREILLE, P. A.

Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes. Ouvrage faisant suite aux Œuvres de Leclerc de Buffon, et partie du Cours complet d’Histoire naturelle redigé par C. S. Sonnini. Tomes I.-IV. A Paris. An X.

In vol. i. p. 45, he recognises that the Stalk-eyed Crustacea or *pédioctes* of Lamarek 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 invertébrés et pourvus de pattes.” The Crustacés, Class I. have “Mandibules palpigères. Des pièces articulées doubles ou bifides, disposées sur plusieurs rangs, et fermant la bouche. Quatre antennes.” These form two orders, Les Décapodes, “Tête confondue avec le corps. Branchies cachées,” and Les Branchiogastres, “Tête distincte. Branchies extérieures.” The Insectes, Class II., include four subclasses, the first of which is named les Tetraères, and the fourth les Entomostracés.

An explanation of earlier classifications is given pp. 292-365. After Aristotle he considers that Aldrovandus was the first systematist 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 *Condylipodes* les animaux que Linnaeus 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 Entomostraca now the first subclass of the Crustacea, the second subclass being the Malacostraca. In these latter the Branchiogastera, p. 35, are the second order, with two families; 1. Squillaires; squillares; including the genera *Squilla* and *Mysis*; 2. Crevettines; *gammarinæ*, 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. Extrémité postérieure du corps sans appendices, ou à appendices styliformes," and including the genera *Phronima*, *Talitrus*, *Gammarus*, *Caprella*, *Cyamus*.

The new genus "Phronime; phronima," is thus defined:—"Antennes apparentes au nombre de deux, presque sétacées, de trois articles. Des palpes saillants, sétacés. Dix pattes; les quatre antérieures et les quatre postérieures terminées par une pièce conique, un peu arquée; celles de la troisième paire les plus longues, et terminées par une main ayant deux pinces. Derniers anneaux étroits; plusieurs styles allongés, articulés et bifides, à l'extrémité du corps. Corps mou. Tête fort grande. Animal vivant dans un corps ovalaire, transparent, presque gélatineux, (*Cadavre d'un béroë?*). Exemple. *Cancer sedentarius*, Forsk."

Next he defines "Genre. Talitre; talitrus. Antennes simples: les intermédiaires supérieures et plus courtes que le pédoncule des latérales et inférieures. (Dix à quatorze pattes.) Une queue; des pièces articulées au bout. Exemples. *Gammarus locusta*, Fab. *Oniscus gammarellus*, 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 suivans: *oniscus serratus*, *cicada medusarum*; avec les crevettes les autres: *oniscus arenarius*, *stræmianus*, *abyssinus*."

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

He defines "Genre. Cyame; cyamus. Corps large, court. Pattes courtes, dont quatre au moins fausses vers le milieu du corps; les autres terminées par un crochet. Point de queue ni de pièces articulées au bout. Exemple. *Oniscus ceti*, Linu. Remarq. Je ne suis pas sûr que les deux genres précédens soient de cet ordre."

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

At the opening of vol. iv. Latreille repeats his reasons for using, instead of the Linnaean *insectes*, the denomination *Condylipodes*, *condylipoda* (pattes noueuses), and for placing the Crustacea 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 crabes me conduisent aux écrevisses, que de celles-ci j'arrive presque sans saut aux crevettes (*gammarus* F.); de là aux aselles, aux cloportes, enfin aux iules 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."

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, Rondelet, Gesner, Aldrovandus, with whom they still remain between the Mollusca and the Testacea. Jonston was only a compiler. Swammerdam in *bernard l'hermite* 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 oeuf parfaitement formés et pourvus de tous leurs membres." Kleiu rejected Linnæus's arrangement of Aptera. "Ses animaux multipèdes sont partagés en deux sections. La première est destinée à ceux qui sont cuirassés, *loricata*; elle est remplie par six ordres, dont les cinq premiers appartiennent aux crustacés, et le deruier aux scorpions. La seconde section est celle des insectes; là se voient les scolopendres, les iules, les cloportes, les araignées, etc." Latrcille then gives the system of Lefraucq de Berkley, who, he says, "de nos jours, a le premier séparé les malacoderimes 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 Brissone.

Vol. vi., pp. 270-331, contains the fuller account of the Branchiogastra. The species given are *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk., *Talitrus locusta*, Fabr., *Talitrus gammarellus*, Pall., *Talitrus grillus*, Bosc., *Talitrus medusarum*, Fab., *Talitrus cicada*, Oth. Fab., *Gammarus pulex*, Fab., *Gammarus cancellus*, Fab. (with a suspicion that it is the same as *Gammarus carinatus*, Fab.), *Gammarus ampulla*, Fab., *Gammarus nugax*, Fab., *Gammarus longicornis*, Fab., *Gammarus corniger*, Fab., *Gammarus esca*, Fab., *Gammarus spinicarpus*, Müller, *Gammarus homari*, Fabr., Suppl. ent. syst. p. 418, Stroem. Act Hafn. 10. 5. tab. 2. *Gammarus arenarius*, Oth. Fab., *Gammarus abyssinus*, Oth. Fab., *Gammarus serratus*, Oth. Fab., followed by the remark "Les crevettes suivantes de Fabricius ou de l'Encyclopédie méthodique appartiennent à d'autres genres; *Gammarus linearis*, Fab. Voyez chevrolle. *Gammarus filiformis*. Oliv.—*Cancer filiformis*. Lin. Voyez Tom. IV de cette Histoire, p. 330, le second entomostracé décrit par Godeheu Riville. Je crois en effet que c'est une crevette. *Gammarus stagnalis*. Fab. Voyez branchiopode. *Gammarus salinus*. Fab. Idem. Les autres appartiennent au genre *talitre*, ainsi que le cloporte de Stroemius d'Othon Fabricius, Fauna Groenland. no. 235, et dont nous n'avons point parlé." He proposes to call it *talitre stroemien*. In Müller and in Herbst, he says, there are two Crustacea which belong to this genus, *cancer podurus*, *cancer mutilus*, but their specific characters do not appear to be well established. Under *Caprella* he gives *Caprella linearis*, Linn., and *Caprella ventricosa*, Müller. Under *Cyamus*, "cyamus ceti, Lin." On pl. lii he figures Cyame de la Baleine. On pl. lvi. he professes to figure *Phronima sedentaria*, but it does not appear there. On that plate are Talitre sauterelle and Talitre gammarelle, the latter being an *Orchestia*, the figure of it not original. On pl. lvii. are Crevette puce, representing Roesel's dentate species, and Chevrolle linéaire. In the discussion of *Gammarus pulex* an account is given of some original observations in regard to the heart and other internal organs.

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 règnes 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.).

Description of several Marine Animals found on the South Coast of Devonshire. By George Montagu, Esq., F.L.S. Read December 7, 1802. The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Volume vii. London, MDCCCIV., pp. 61—85, Pls. vi., vii.

In this paper three Amphipods are described:—

"CANCER PHASMA. Tab. vi. Fig. 3. Cancer linearis, *Linn. Syst.* p. 1056, *Gmelin Syst.* p. 2992. *Bast. Op. Subs.* 1, p. 32, t. 4, f. 11. *Turton Linn.* iii. p. 761. *Oniscus scolopendroides.* *Pall. Spic. Zool.* 9, t. 4, f. 15. *Cancer atomos.* *Linn. 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 pectinated with bristles: eyes fixed, reticulated, usually of a reddish colour: close to the mouth are two very short palpi, 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 ova, 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 : antennæ 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 : antennæ four, the upper pair longest, but not half so 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 spinicarpus*, Abildgaard, 1789, and made the type of a new genus, is now called *Leucothoë spinicarpa*.

1805. VIVIANI, DOMENICO.

Phosphorescentia maris quatuordecim lucecentium animalculorum novis speciebus illustrata a Dominico Viviani. Genuæ, 1805.

In his discussion of the causes of the phosphorescent appearance of the sea, Viviani says "Lucescentibus animalculis immixtæ, nonnullæ reperiuntur in mari species, quæ licet ob parvam

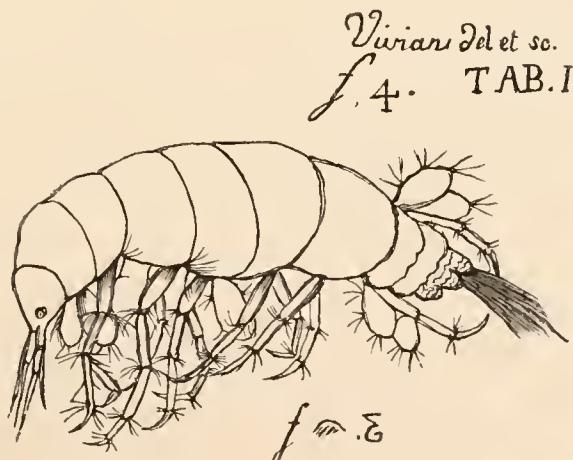


Fig. 16.

corporis molem, et reliquam ejusdem compagem, maxima adfinitate uniantur, nulla vero phosphorica facultate gaudent. (*Gammarus crassimanus* nob. *Gammarus Pulex*, stagnalis,



- Locusta: *Fabric.*)." On the other hand Desmarest, Consid. gén sur la Cl. des Crust., p. 267, says of *Gammarus locusta*, Leach, "M. Suriray, du Havre, a remarqué qu'elle est phosphorescente." Viviani has brought his species into the Fabrician genus of *Gammari*, he tells us, by their coniformity in the number and shape of the antennæ. These he calls "*longissimas* cum corporis longitudinem duplo superant, *brevissimas* cum corporis medium longitudinem non attingunt," always making his comparative measurements with the longer pair. The descriptions are as follows:—"Gammarus caudisetus. (*Tab. I. Fig. 3, 4*). *Gammarus Antennis* (4) *brevissimis*, subæqualibus: annulo caudali medio setiger. Reperi in aquis Portus Genuæ: *Sotto il Molo Vecchio*. *Corpus* oblongum, rubescens, decem segmentis compositum, capitis segmento obusé [obtuse] conico. *Oculi* duo nigrescentes, turgidi, secus autenuas siti. *Antennæ* quatuor, quadruplò corpore breviores. In antenuis superioribus, articuli duo primi elongati, medium earumdem longitudinem æquantes; ultra medium setaceæ. *Inferiores* basi a superioribus ita tectæ, ut nunquam earumdem structuram perlustrare potuerim, ultra medium tamen et ipsæ setaceæ. *Pedes* duodecim, 3-4 articulati; in articulatione verticillato setigeri; apice uncinulo recurvo armati. *Laminæ* natatoriae ovatae, margine setigeræ, utrinque subtus secundum, et quintum segmentum erumpentes, in segmento octavo utrinque geminæ. *Caudæ* segmentum superné squamulosum, quadrilobum, emarginaturā mediâ setularum fasciculo valde mobilium munita. *Color* pallide rubescens."
- "*Gammarus longicornis* (*Tab. II. Fig. 3, 4*). *Gammarus Antennis* longissimis, capite attenuato; pedibus anticis iuarticulatis, brevissimis. Reperi in maris sinibus algosis prope Genuam. A. S. Nazzaro. *Corpus* oblongum, 13 segmentis compositum, utrinque attenuatum, dorso emarginatum; capitis segmentum subcylindricum, incurvatum, apicem versus paulò angustius. *Antennæ* 4 longissimæ; articulus primus in singulis extuberans brevissimus, duo subsequentes quadruplo longiores, tenues, reliqui brevissimi, setulis binis ad interuodia muniti, articulis ita sensim diminutis, ut post tertium, antennæ setaceæ evadant. *Oculi* inter antennaruum superiorum, et inferiorum basim siti. *Pedes* sex biarticulati, apice uncinati. *Pedes branchiales* inarticulati, apice longe setigeri. Capitis segmentum, et subsequens tribus utrinque muniuntur falsis pedibus brevissimis, unico cylindrulo formatis, apice brevissimis setis ciliato; ad cibum captandum fortasse accommodatis. *Cauda* laminulis ellipticis setulosis sex componitur, ex ultimo corporis segmento prodeuntibus. *Color* dilutè flavescens.
- "*Gammarus truncatus* (*Tab. II. Fig. 5, 6*). *Gammarus capitis* segmento antice truncato, caudæ recurvo, antennis superioribus duplo brevioribus. Reperi cum præcedenti. *Corpus* subcylindricum, posticé attenuatum, segmentis duodecim, caudalibus recurvis, caput anticé truncatum, subtus coaretatum. *Antennæ* quatuor: inferiores superioribus duplo longiores, corporis totius medium longitudinem non excedunt; in utroque pari articuli primi paulo extuberantes, reliqui breviores, sensim tenuiores, iu articulationibus setigeri. *Oculi* pone antennas inferiores siti. *Tentacula* duo cylindrica, filiformia, inarticulata. *Pedes* decem, triarticulati, brevi uncinulo muniti, hispida: *Branchiales* sex, è tuberculo prodeentes, cylindrici, apice setularum longo fasciculo muniti. *Caudæ appendices*, cylindruli quatuor recurvi, hispida, peullimum inter, et anterius caudæ segmentum inserti. *Color* dilutissime flavescentes.
- "*Gammarus circinnatus* (*Tab. II. Fig. 9, 10*). *Gammarus subcylindricus*, segmentis 2-6 ad latera utrinque in appendicem circularem excurrentibus, caudalibus reliqua subæquantibus. Reperi cum præcedente. *Corpus* subcylindricum, segmentis decem conflatum, tribus caudalibus latere inferiori postico angulatis, reliqua fere magnitudine subæquantibus. Capitis segmentum cylindricum, anticé rotundatum. *Antennæ* superiores, corpore duplo breviores, ultra medium setaceæ. Articuli tres primi sensim minores, spinulis setulisque in articulatione armati. Par inferiorius, superiori duplo brevius; post primum articulum elongatum antennæ setaceæ evadunt. *Tentacula* duo triarticulata: articulo primo cylindrico, altero

cordiformi, tertio ovato, uncinulo instructo. Segmenta 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 utrinque in appendicem rotundum exent pellucidum ovolorum glomerem tegentem (*Fig. a*). *Caudales appendices*: cylindrula duo recurva, quinque articulata, quibus duo tenujora, inarticulata spinulosa, longitudine subæqualia, adiiciuntur. *Pedes* decem, quorum duo anteriores, articulo primo cylindrico, duobus subsequentibus majoribus apice emarginatis, ultimo oblongo, uncinulo armato componuntur. *Pedes* reliqui triarticulati, longo uncinulo aucti: *Branchiales* sex, unico articulo formati: apice setigeri. *Color* ex flavescenti dilutissime rubescens."

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

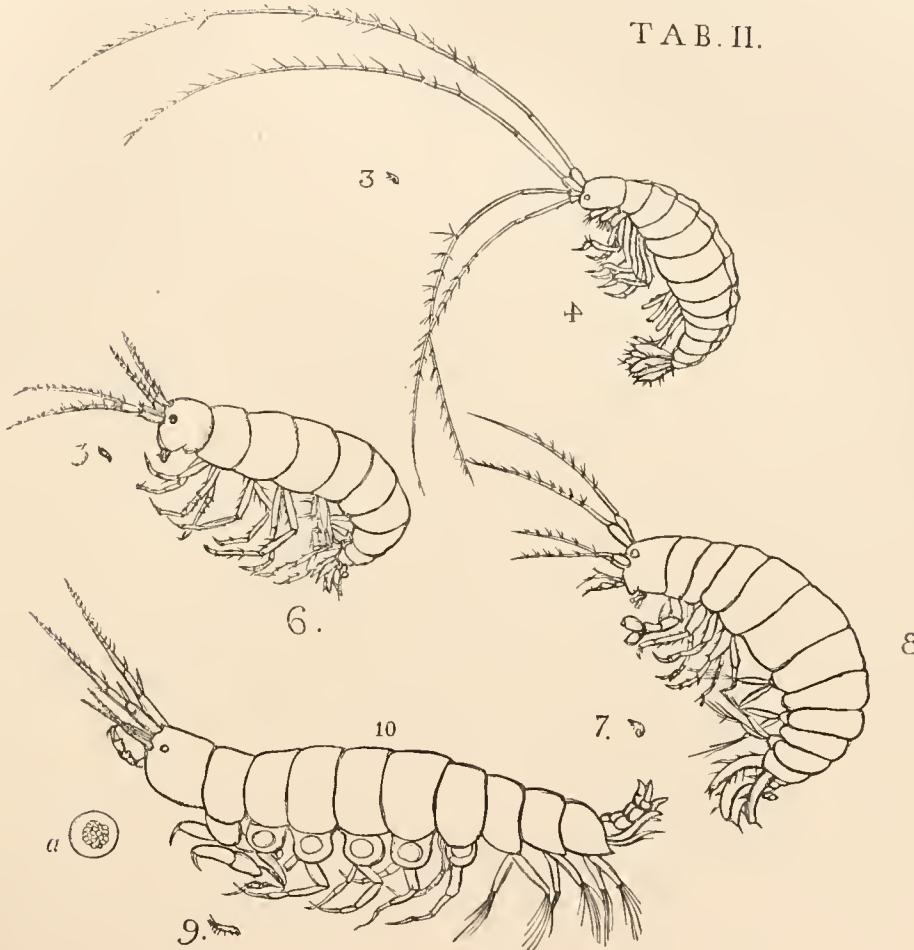


Fig. 17.

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

"*Gammarus crassimanus* (*Tab. II. Fig. 7, 8*). *Gammarus ventricosus*: caudâ reflexâ; anterioris pedum paris tarsis incrassatis, chelâ granulatâ. Reperi cum precedentibus. *Corpus* oblongum, ventricosum, antice truncatum, in cauda attenuatum recurvum, segmentis 17 compositum. *Capitis* segmentum subcylindricum, subtus veluti in rostrum breve coarctatum. *Antennæ* quatnor, medianam totius corporis longitudinem paulò excedentes, setaceæ, articulo primo brevi ventricoso, subsecente elongato tenui, reliquis sensim tenuioribus brevissimis.

Antennæ inferiores duplo breviores, structurâ superioribus conformes. Oculi inter utrumque antennarum par siti, latiusculi, nigri. Tentacula quatuor, quorum antica duo biartieulata, articulo primo cylindrico, extimo falcato, ramulosé pilifero. Inferiora subtus caput prorumpentia filiformia, inarticulata, flexilia. Pedes octo, duo anteriores crassiores, articulo priuno cylindrico, duobus subsequentibus obcordatis, extimo seu chelâ, obovato, turgido, granulifero: reliqui triarticulati, uncinulo armati. Pedes branchiales sex, articulo unieo elongato formati apice setigero, é tuberculo eaudali prodeentes. Appendices caudales quatuor, cylindrici, recurvi, hispidi, inter duodecimum et tredicesimum segmentum erumpentes."

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 medusarum*, though the eye is represented only by a small o. Fig. 6, pl. ii. may represent *Hyale* sp. Fig. 4, pl. ii. ought to be capable of identification by the extreme length of the antennæ 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 crassimanus* with *Mæra truncatipes*. Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la Cl. des Crust., p. 265. n., also thinks it probable that it belongs to the same genus as *Mæra grossimanus*. Boeek thinks it is perhaps a *Gammarus*. In his view, *Gammarus circinatus* seems to be a species of *Amphithoë*. Milne-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 Stalio, 1877, and by Carus, 1885, no notice is taken of them.

1806. 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 Linnæus 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 vertèbres, munis de vaisseaux et d'organes respiratoires sous forme de lames ou de branchies; pattes le plus souvent au nombre de dix." They form two orders, Entomos-tracés and Astacoides. The latter, "à croûte caleaire," contain four families, Maeroures, Carcinoïdes, Oxyrinques, and Arthrocephalés. These last, "à tête séparée du eorcelet," correspond to the Branchiogastres of Latreille. The name is derived "De Αρθρον membre qui se meut, et de Κεφαλη 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 eorcelet.

	Genres.
pedonculés ;	<i>Mysis.</i>
sessiles; la troisième paire de pattes,	<i>Squille.</i>
	<i>Plironime.</i>
	<i>Crevette.</i>
	<i>Thalitre."</i>

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 gelatinous 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* (*gammarus*, 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-peu-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* (*physodes*, Fab.) answers to the *asellote* family of Latreille. He considers that the "Polygnates semblent faire le passage des insectes aux crustacés, dont ils diffèrent seulement par le défaut de branchies."

1806. LATREILLE, P. A.

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

Of the twelve classes into which Latreille here distributes animals, the Crustacea are the eighth, invertebrates with distinct nerves, "Cor ; branchiæ ; medulla spinalis gangliis plurimis ; pedes." Of the Crustacea, the Malacostraca form the second Legion ; containing two Orders, the Decapoda and the Branchiogastera, the latter thus defined, "Caput a thorace distinctum ; branchiæ externæ, inferæ ; pedes saepissime quatuordecim." Of the Branchiogastera, the first Family are called *Squillares*, the second *Gammarinae* or *Crevettines*. These latter include the genera *Phronima*, *Talitrus*, *Gammarus*, *Corophium*, *Caprella*, *Cyamus*. The new genus *Corophium* is thus defined :—*Cauda* appendicibus articulatis, subcylindricis. *Antennæ* inferæ crassissimæ, articulis quinque, seta nulla articulata apicali. *Pedes* duo antici manu parva (ungue mobili, pollice iuncta)." The type species is *Corophium longicorne*, taking its specific name from the synonym, *Gammarus longicornis*, Fab., instead of taking it, as it should do, from the earlier synonym, *Oniscus volutator*, Pall. A final note remarks, "Genera *Symethis*, *Posydon*, 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 Oniscidae.

1808. MONTAGU, GEORGE.

Description of several Marine Animals found on the South Coast of Devonshire. Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. ix., London, MDCCCVIII. pp. 81–114, pl. ii.–viii. (Read June 18, 1805).

At page 92 Montagu gives "CANCER GAMMARUS LOCUSTA. Tab. iv. Fig. 1. Cancer Locusta. Gmel. Syst. p. 2992. Turt. Linn. iii. p. 760. Oniscus Gammarellus. Pallas Misc. Zool. t. 14. f. 25. Id. Spic. Zool. 9. t. 4. f. 8." Although the accessory flagellum of the upper

antennæ 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 "lunated, 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-cheleferous" 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 cheleferous, or such as are formed with double claws."

On page 93 he gives "CANCER GAMMARUS PULEX. Tab. iv. fig. 2. Cancer Pulex. Gmel. Syst. p. 1055. Turt. Linn. iii. p. 760. 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 GAMMARUS SALTATOR. Tab. iv. fig. 3. Cancer Locusta. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 21. No. 34. Oniscus Locusta. Pallas Spic. 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 Locusta*, 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 GAMMARUS LITTOREUS. Tab. iv. fig. 4. Pulex marinus. Baster Op. Subs. ii. p. 31. t. 3. f. 7. 8." "The *C. littoreus*," he says, "is doubtless the species figured by Baster 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 GAMMARUS GROSSIMANUS. Tab. iv. fig. 5." This is a new species. It is now called *Mæra grossimana* (? better, *grossimanus*).

On page 98, "CANCER GAMMARUS TALPA. Tab. iv. fig. 6," now called *Apseudes talpa*, belongs to the Tanaidæ.

On page 99, "CANCER GAMMARUS RUBRICATUS. Tab. v. fig. 1." is a new species, which was referred by Leach to his genus *Amphithoë*. It includes, I believe, *Amphithoë 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 GAMMARUS 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 variegatus*. Milne-Edwards gave *Cancer falcatus* and *Jassa pelagica* to *Cerapus pelagicus*, to *Podocerus variegatus* he left its name, and changed *Jassa pulchella* into *Podocerus pulchellus*. Spence 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 *Janassa*, altered without due reason from *Jassa*. *Janassa* 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 variegatus*, 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 *Algæ*, 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 *pulchellus* 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 frout sub-bifid; antennae four, very short, lower pair hid beneath: eyes prominent, black: posterior end obtusely pointed; caudal fins 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 *Phlias* of Guérin," 1836. They only find indeed one distinction of importance, that while *Pereionotus testudo* has the last uropods uniramous, *Phlias 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 *Phlias rissoanus*, he unfortunately left unexamined in regard to the last uropods. Grube's genus *Iridium*, 1863-4 would seem undoubtedly synonymous with *Pereionotus*, but that its author declares that his *Iridium fuscum* has no telson. Carus, Prodr. Faun. Medit., 1885, gives under "Iridium GRUBE (*Phlias* GUÉR.)," "I. Rissoanum CATTA (*Phlias Rissoana* SP. B., *I. fuscum*, GR.). ♀." That further investigation will unite *Phlias*, *Pereionotus*, and *Iridium* in one genus seems not improbable. In that case *Phlias*, Guérin, will take precedence, with *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, for the type species.

1810. LATREILLE, P. A.

Considérations générales sur l'ordre naturel des Animaux composant les classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides, et des Insectes; avec un tableau méthodique de leurs genres, disposés en familles. Paris, 1810.

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 confondue avec le corcelet," the sixth and seventh with "tête distincte du corcelet." The sixth, or *Squillares*, has "Yeux pediculés." The seventh, Crévettines, *Gammarinx*, has "Yeux sessiles." In this last, two groups are formed, the first containing but a single genus, the second much subdivided, as follows:—

- "I. Dix pates. G. 49. PHRONIME, *Phronima*."
- "II. Douze à quatorze pates. 1. Des appendices articulés et saillans au bout de la queue.
A. Les quatre antennes terminées par un filet articulé. G. 50. CREVETTE. *Gammarus*."
"G. 51. TALITRE, *Talitrus*." "B. Antennes inférieures très-grosses, point terminées par un filet, et formées de quatre articles (les deux pates antérieures terminées par une main, avec un doigt ou crochet mobile). G. 52. COROPHIE. *Corophium*. 2. Point d'appendices articulés et apparaissant au bout de la queue. G. 53. CHEVROLLE. *Caprella*." "G. 54. CYAME. *Cyamus*."
On pp. 422-3, species are given for these genera as follows:—" *Phronime. *Cancer sedentarius*, Forsk. Crevette. *Gammarus pulex*, Fab. Talitre. *Oniscus gammarellus*, Pall. *Corophie. *Gammarus longicornis*, Fab. Chevrolle. *Cancer linearis*, L. *Cyame. *Pycnogonum ceti*, Fab." The asterisks indicate the genera instituted by Latreille himself.

1811. STEWART, CHARLES.

List of Insects found in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, vol. i. For the years 1808-9-10. Edinburgh, 1811. Pp. 566-577.

Among the Aptera, under the genus *Cancer*, he gives the names *Gammarus*, *Puler*, and *Locusta*. *Cancer gammarus* of Linnaeus, it should be remembered, is not an Amphipod.

1812. THOMAS PENNANT.

British Zoology, a new edition. In four volumes. Vol. iv. Class v., Crustacea. vi. Vermes. London, 1812.

He here adds to his *Astacus linearis* the reference "Herbst. Canc. ii. 142. t. 26. f. 9. A. 10. B." *Astacus atomos* is now called *Astacus phasma* or Phantom Lobster. The figure is on pl. xiii. 2. *Astacus locusta* now has the references "C. locusta, Gm. Lin. 2992." "Faun. Suec. 2042." "Oniscus gammarellus. Pallas Misc. Zool. t. 14. f. 25." "Linn. Trans. ix. 92. tab. 4. fig. 1." Additional references are given for *Astacus pulex*. *Astacus saltator* appears with references to "C. saltator. Linn. Tr. ix. 94. t. 4. f. 3." "Oniscus locusta. Pallas Misc. Zool. t. 14. f. 15." "Roesel Insect. iii. tab. 62." "C. locusta. Br. Zool. iv. 21." "Herbst. Canc. ii. 127. t. 36. f. i." Under the generic name of *Astacus*, Montagu's species *littoreus*, *grossimanus*, *rubricatus*, *falcatus*, *palmatus*, are given from the "Linn. Tr. ix. 91-100," and *articulosus* from "Linn. Tr. vii. 70," whence in reality *palmatus* also comes. On p. 40, *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, is given. It is clear that for his fresh references, as well as for the new species, Pennant is indebted to Montagu's papers.

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. MDCCCXIII. 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; antennæ 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 bifid; 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 Bate and Westwood. Their species is fawn or faint yellow speckled with red, and has green eyes. Montagu's species is olive-green speckled with brown, and has red eyes. Boeck unites both of them as synonyms of *Hyperia (Cancer) medusarum*, 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 antenæ to the female instead of the male. Montagu's remark that his species is not uncommonly taken together with *Dexamine spinosa*, if applied to *Hyperia medusarum*, seems scarcely in accord with common experience, although various Gammarina are occasionally taken upon *Medusæ*. 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 *Stenothoë monoculoides*. On the same page is given "CANCER GAMMARUS OBTUSATUS. Tab. II. fig. 7," now known as *Melita obtusata*.

On page 6 he gives "CANCER GAMMARUS PEDATUS. Tab. II. fig. 6. Gammarus pedatus. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 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—LEACH, WILLIAM ELFORD, born 1790, died 1836 (Webster).
1814.

Crustaceology. The Edinburgh Encyclopædia, 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 Brisson 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 Myriapoda 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, Entomostraca, Malacostraca, Myriapoda; the Malacostraca into three tribes, Brachyuri, Macrouri, 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), Gammarini, Corophionii (also spelled Corophini), Caprelliui, Apseudii. Of these the first, with the genus *Gnathia*,

since called *Anceus*, and the last with the genus *Apseudes*, 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. GAMMARINI.

- “1. Superior antennæ shorter than the peduncle of the inferior antennæ. Feet fourteen.” “Genus LIII. TALITRUS.” “Sp. 1. *Locusta*.” “*Cancer locusta* of Pennant and Gmelin. *Oniscus locusta* of Pallas. *Gammarus locusta* of Fabricius? *Cancer gammarus saltator* of Montagu. *Talitrus locusta* of Latreille.” “Sp. 2. *Littoralis*.” “*Talitrus littoralis*. Leach’s MSS.” This was afterwards dropped. “Genns LIV. ORCHESTIA.” “Sp. 1. *Littorea*.” “See Plate cxxxi. fig. 6. *Pulex marinus* of Baxter [Baster]; *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 *Oniscus gammarellus* 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 LV. GAMMARUS.” “Fresh water. Sp. 1. *Pulex*.” “*Cancer pulex* of Linné 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 cinereous, 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*, Schiødte. The species of *Gammarus* are continued under the heading “Marine.” “Sp. 2. *Locusta*.” “*Cancer locusta* of Linué. Is it *Cancer gammarus locusta* of Montagu? *Linn. Trans. vol. ix.*” “Sp. 3. *Camylops*.” This is probably only a casual variety of *Gammarus locusta*. “Sp. 4. *Rubricatus*.” “*Cancer gammarus rubricatus* of Montagu. *Ampithoe rubricata*, Leach’s MSS.” “It is a rare species, and possibly does not belong to this genus.” “Genus LVI. MAERA. 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.” “Sp. 1. *Grossimana*.” “*Cancer gammarus grossimanus* of Montagu. *Mæra 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 palmata*, Montagu, *Linnean Transactions*, vol. vii. tab. 6. *Melita palmata*, Leach’s MSS.” “Genus LVIII. LEUCOTHÖE. 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 articulosus* of Montagu. *Leucothoe articulosa*. Leach’s MSS.” This is now known as *Leucothoe spinicarpa* (Müller) Abildgaard.

Leach then observes that *Phronima sedentaria* of Latreille, “*Cancer sedentarius* 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. *Longicornes*.” “*Cancer grossipes* of Linné; *Oniscus volutator* of Pallas; *Gammarus longicornis* of Fabricius; *Astacus linearis* of Pennant; and *Corophium longicorne* of Latreille.”
- “Family XVI. CAPRELLINI,” 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 LX. 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 tridactyl hand points pretty clearly to Müller's *Squilla quadrilobata*, Zool. Dan., pl. lvi, figs. 4-6. "Sp. 2. *Phasma*," Montagu, Liun. Trans., vol. vii., which is now *Protella phasma*, Montagu. "Sp. 3. *Pennantis*." "*Astacus atomos* of Pennant." This has since been identified with *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille. "Sp. 4. *Acanthifera*." "*Caprella acanthifera*, Leach's MSS." "Genus LXI. PANOPÆ. 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. Fins of a leathery-membranaceous 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. *Ceti*." "*Oniscus ceti* of Linné; *Pycnogonum ceti* of Fabricius; *Panope ceti*, Leach's MSS." Latreille's authority is quoted for the (erroneous) statement that it attaches itself to fishes of the genus *Scomber*, as well as to whales, but no notice is taken of Latreille's name for the genus, *Cyamus*.

Under "Order III. Myriapoda. Family XVIII. ASELLIDES," upon "Genus LXVI. CYMOTHOA," 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 MILLEPEDA from the Crustacea, and considered them as a distinct class, under the title of MYRIPODA, and has placed the ONISCIDES and ASELLIDES with the GASTERURI." The two orders Entomostraca and Malacostraca are now considered as sublasses. The three Tribes of the Malacostraca are called orders. The Gasteruri now include seven Tribes called Gnathides, Gammerides, Phronimarides, Caprellides, Apseudides, 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. ORCHESTIDÆ," "Genus I. TALITRUS," in which Leach has discovered that *Talitrus littoralis* is only the other sex of *Talitrus locusta*; "Genus II. ORCHESTIA." "Family II. DEXAMERIDÆ. Antennæ three-jointed, the last joint composed of several other minute articulations; upper ones longest," with two sections, "*Two anterior pairs of feet

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. LEUCOTHOE."

"Family III. GAMMARIDÆ. Last joint of the antennæ 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. MAERA." " * * *Four anterior feet nearly equal in size and form with ovate hands.* Genus VII. GAMMARUS." "Genus VIII. AMPITHÖE superior antennæ, without a seta at the base of the last joint; back of the tail without fasciculi of spinules." " * * * *Four anterior feet with a filiform hand.* Genus IX. PHERUSA," left otherwise without definition, the type species *Pherusa fucicola* receiving this description:—"Colour whitish, nutted with reddish. Found on the rocky shores of Devon, under stous at low tide, on fuci."

"Family IV. PODOCERIDÆ. Superior antennæ shortest four-jointed, the last joint solid or obscurely articulated; inferior antennæ five-jointed, with the last joint solid, or very obscurely articulated." In the first section, " * *Superior antennæ very short, the last joint composed of many minute articulations,*" he places "Genus X. COROPHRIOUM [i.e., *Corophium*]"; in the second, " * * *Superior antennæ 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 variegatus*; "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 pulchella*, var. α , var. β , and *Jassa pelagica*, both these species being referred to as already established in the genus *Iassa*, Leach, "Mem. Wern. Soc. vol. ii." He adds that "*Cancer gammarus 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 *Iassa* 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. *Pedata. Cancer gammarus pedatus*, Montagu, *Linn. Trans.* vol. xi. p. 6. tab. ii. fig. 6." This is *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller.

1814. The Entertaining Magazine; or, Repository of General Knowledge, &c. By the Most Celebrated Modern Authors. Vol. II. London. Preface dated Dec. 31, 1814.

The Article "Animal Biography" concludes in July 1814, on page 354, with giving in Class V., Insecta, "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. *Monoculus*, water-flea. 9. *Oniscus*, wood-louse. 10. *Scolopendra*, centipede." This contribution, "by the most celebrated modern authors," or some one of them, is a high compliment to the enduring influence exercised by Linnæus, 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 1840 (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 two classes, which he sets one over against the other. The Crustacea are placed in the fifth class, the Plaxolia, 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 nulles, 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 *Bragasteria*, et famille *Phronimia*, il diffère particulièrement du *G. Phronima* par son moindre nombre de jambes," with the species, "*Pisitoe bispinosa*, Front à deux épines antérieurement, les trois premières paires de pattes à un seul ongle," and "*Pisitoe levifrons*. Front lisse, sans épines, les trois premières paires de pattes à deux ougles." Boeck thinks that this genus may be the same as *Phrosina*, Risso. Costa makes *Pisitoe levifrons* a synonym of *Phronima sedentaria*, and regards *Pisitoe bispinosa* as equivalent to Risso's *Phrosine semilunata*, though apparently not thinking it right to displace Risso's name in favour of Rafinesque's inaccurately described genus and species.

1815. TILESUS VON TILENAU, WILHELM GOTTLÖB, born 1769, died 1857 (Hagen).

De Canceris Camtschaticis, Oniscis, Entomostracis et Cancellis marinis microscopicis noctilucentibus. Cum tabulis iv. aenca et appendice adnexo de Acarisi et Ricini Camtschaticis. Auctore Tilesio. Conventui exhibuit die 3 Februarii 1813. Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg. Tom. 5. St Pétersbourg, 1815, pp. 331–405.

This author divides the Crustacea into three orders—1°) *Entomostraca*, "2°) *Astacoidea*, quorum corpus et cauda elongata et crusta calcarea obiectum est," 3°) *Carcinoidea* seu Brachiuri. A note to the *Astacoidea* says, "Palinurus, Astacus, Hippa, Squilla, Gammarus Palæmon, Crago Penæus et plura genera ad formandam familiam Astacoideorum microscopicorum vel Arthrocephalorum Dumerillii ad maximam partem noctilucentium marinorum subjungenda, v. g. Caprella Lamarkii, Mysis Latreillii ejusque Phronime vel Cancer sedentarius Forskålii, Thalitrus Latreillii, Amblyrrhyncotus vel obtusirostris, Erythrocephalus, Acanthocephalus, Anarthrus, Symphysopus et alii, quorum sermo erit in Sectione VIII. de Entomostracis inscripta."

At page 369, section IX. is devoted to the Onisci, in regard to which he prefers the views of Pallas to those of Linnæus. He gives a description of "*Oniscus scolopendroides*, Pallas, spicil. Zool. fasc. IX. tab. 4, fig. 15. Martens, Spitzb. t. P. f. 1. a.b.c. Longitudo digitus transversi, rarissime pollicaris. Corpus filiforme varicosum, septem articulorum, e quibus posteriores sensim minores. Antennæ majores dimidia corporis longitudine, interiuediae sub majoribus dimidio breviores, exiliiores. Palpi ad os exiles et prope os brachiola minuta elhelifera, qui primum par efficiunt pedum. Ad finem articuli secundi prelongi brachia duo insignia chelis magis ventricosis instructa. In tertio et quarto articulo utrinque vesicula ovata loco pedum, et in fæmellis ovariorum receptacula foliacea. Articuli posteriores pedibus ambulatoriis iuncti in postremo articulo longioribus parva chela

terminatis. Hæc onisorum species a Cancro linearis atomos et filiformi *Linnxi* vix differt, jam a *Stellero* nostro 1741 in portu divi Petri et Pauli Camtschatico observata et a me in fruticosis Sertulariae longissimæ et spinosæ fasciculis per ancoræ dentes avulsis, et cum ancora sublatis visa."

1815. RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ, C. S.

Analyse de la Nature ou Tableau de l'Univers et des corps organisés par C. S. Rafinesque. Palerme, 1815.

In the "Tableau des Classes Somobiques," the Règne Animal is divided into ten classes, of which four belong to the first Sous-Règne, "Zostolia;" the remaining six to the second Sous-Règne, the "Anostia, Anostiens," which have "Poiut de squelette osseux, ni d'épine dorsale vertébrée, uu cerveau ou une moelle longitudinale noueuse centre du système nerveux." The first "Sur-Classe" is the "Condylopia, Condylopes," with "des membres articulés et une tête; jamais de coquille." This contains Class V., the "Plaxolia, Crustacés," with "des Branchies, un cœur 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 Pédiocles and Sessiliocles.

The subclass Sessilioclia he thus defines:—"Yeux sessiles, non mobiles, ou effacés ou un seul ou aucun; tête articulée; ordinairement plus de 10 pattes exongulées et chaque paire inserée à un article." He includes in it the orders "4, Ostracina," "5, Pseudopia," "6, Branchypia." The sixth order, "Branchypia, Les Brauchypes" contains the following:—

- "14. Famille. PHRONIMIA. Les *Phronimiens*. Deux antennes ou aucunes, quelques pattes chéliformes ou pincifères.
- "1. S. F. ELAPHALIA. Les *Elaphales*. Point d'antennes. G. I. *Callirhoe* R. (*Heterelos* R.)
2. *Pisitoe* R.
- "2. S. F. CEROPHALIA. Les Cérophales. Deux antennes. G. 3. *Phronima* Foskael. 4. *Cerophas* R. 5. *Protonia* R.
- "15. Famille. GAMMARIA. Les *Gammariens*. Quatre antennes, quelques pattes chéliformes ou pincifères, corps ordinairement cylindrique ou comprimé, la tête plus longue du dernier article caudal.
- "1. S. F. TALATRIDIA. Les Talitrides. Queue terminée par des appendices ou soies. G. 1. *Talitrus* Bosc. 2. *Corophium* Latr. 3. *Gammarus* Fabr. 4. *Asope* R. sp. do. 5. *Plexaura* R. sp. do. 6. *Hippias* R. sp. do. 7. *Cychreus* R. sp. do. 8. *Steryllos* R. sp. do. 9. *Pepluredo* R. sp. do. 10. *Dinoa* R. sp. do. 11. *Thiella* R. 12. *Aglaura* R. 13. *Isolus* R. 14. *Eratea*. 15. *Zacoreus* R.
- "2. S. F. CYAMIDIA. Les *Cyamides*. Queue sans appendices ni soies. G. 15. *Caprella* Lam. 16. *Cyamus* Latr.

"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 appendices articulés.

- "1. S. F. ASELLOTA. Les *Asellotiens*. Quatre antennes très-apparentes. G. 1. *Asellus* Geofr. 2. *Idotea* Fabr. 3. *Sphaeroma* Latr. 4. *Cymothoa* Fabr. 5. *Tyronia* R. 6. *Primno* R. 7. *Psamathe* R.

"2. S. F. LYGIDIA," in which all the genera mentioned are Isopods, as indeed also are those under Asellota, although *Cymothoa* at one time included *Cyamus* and the name *Primno* 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.

The Zoological Miseellany ; being Deseriptions of new, or interesting Animals, by William Elford Leach. Illustrated with coloured figures, drawn from nature, by R. P. Nodder. Vol. ii. London, 1815.

On page 21 Leach defines the new genus *Atylus* ;—“*Antennæ* 4-articulatae segmento ultimo e plurimis artieulis minutis efformato ; *superiores* sub-breviores artieulo secundo tertio longiore ; *inferiores* artieulo secundo tertio sub-breviore. *Oculi* sub-prominentes rotundati inter antennas in capitib processum inserti. *Pedes* 14 ; paria 1 et 2 monodactyla manu parvula, compressa, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ungue simplici instruta. *Cauda* utrinque stylis duplicitis tribus et superne stylulo utrinque mobili instruta. *Corpus* (capitē ineludente) 12-articulatum.” Stylos duplicitis tribus is translated “with a triple series of double styles,” and (capitē ineludente), “(including the head).” The type species *Atylus carinatus* is figured the natural size, and the desription is taken from the specimens of *Gammarus 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. manibns 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 artieulis minutis efformato, segmento primo secundo breviore ; *superiores* longiores. *Oculi* oblongi hand prominentes ponc antennas superiores inserti. *Pedes* 14 ; paria 1 et 2 monodactyla manu parvula, compressa, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 nngue simplici instructa. *Cauda* utrinque stylis duplicitis tribus, superneque stylo ntrinque mobili instructa. *Corpus* (capitē includente) 12-articulatum.” The type-species is Montagn’s “Caneer *Gammarus spinosus*,” now *Dexamine spinosa*.

1815. LEACH, W. E.

A Tabular View of the external Characters of Four Classes of Animals, which Linné arranged under INSECTA ; with the Distribution of the Genera composing Three of these Classes into Orders, &c., and Deseriptions of several New Genera and Species. The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. vol. xi. Part the Seeond, MDCCCXV. 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 respiratione,” form two subclasses, the Entomostraea and the Malaeostraea ; to the latter he unites the Tetraecra, whieh Latreille had placed with the Arachnides, and divides the subclass into two Legions, the Podophthalma and the Edriophthalma, the latter being defined as having “oculi sessiles.” This Legion comprises three sections, the first with “corpus lateraliter compressum. Pedes 14. Antennæ 2 in frontem insertæ, unâ utrinque. (*Cauda stylis instructa*),” one genus. The second section has “corpus lateraliter compressum. Pedes 14 coxis lamelliformibus. Antennæ 4 per paria insertæ. (*Cauda stylis instructa*).” It includes five divisions with thirteen genera. The third section has “corps depresso. 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*.”

Sectio II. has the following arrangement: "Divisio I. *Antennæ* 4-articulatæ, articulo ultimo e plurimis segmentis minutis efformato; *superiores* brevissimæ, inferiorum pedunculo breviores." Gen. 2. *TALITRUS*, *Latr.*, *Bosc.* *Pedes* quatnor antici in utroque sexu subæquales, mouodactyli. *Antennæ* superiores articulis duobus inferiorum basilaribus breviores. "Spec. 1. *Talitrus locusta*." "Gen. 3. ORCHESTIA," Leach's own genus re-defined:— "Pedum paria qnatuer antica MARIS monodactyla, pari secundo manu compressâ magnâ; FÖMINÆ pari antico monodactylo, secundo didactylo. *Antennæ* superiores articulis duobus basilaribus inferiorum hand longiores. Spec. 1. *Orchestia littorea*."

"Divisio II. *Antennæ* quadriarticulatæ, articulo ultimo e segmentis plurimis aliis distinctis efformato; superioribus subbrevioribus. Gen. 4. ATYLUS," with the observation, "Generi Dexamini valde affine est hoc genus," and "Spec. 1. *Atylus carinatus*," Fabr.

"Divisio III. *Antennæ* triarticulatæ, articulo ultimo e plurimis aliis distinctis confecto, superioribus longioribus. Gen. 5. DEXAMINE." Spec. 1. *Dexamine spinosa*; "Gen. 6. LEUCOTHÖE." Spec. 1. *Leucothöe articulosa*.

"Divisio IV. *Antennæ* 4-articulatæ, articulo ultimo e plurimis articulis efformato; *superiores* longiores. Subdivisio I. *Pedum par secundum maris manu dilataâ compressâ*. Gen. 7. MELITA." Spec. 1. *Melita palmata*; "Gen. 8. MAERA." Spec. 1. *Maera grossimana*. "Subdivisio 2. *Pedum paria duo antica in utroque sexu monodactyla conformia*. Gen. 9. GAMMARUS, *Antennæ* superiores ad basin articuli quarti setâ parvulâ articulatâ instructæ. *Cauda* superne fasciculato-spinosa. * *Cauda stylis geminatis superioribus stylo supero brevisimo*. Spec. 1. *Gammarus aquaticus*. G. processu inter antennas obtuso rotundato," with the synonym "Gammarsus Pulex. Leach, Edin. Encycl. vii. 402-432." "Spec. 2. *Gammarus marinus*. G. processu inter antennas subacuminato." ** *Cauda stylis geminatis superioribus stylis subæqualibus*. Spec. 3. *Gammarus Locusta*." Spec. 4. *Gammarus Campylops*;" "Gen. 10. AMPITHÖE." Spec. 1. *Ampithöe rubricata*; "Gen. 11. PHERUSA." *Antennæ* superiores setâ nullâ ad artienli quarti basin. *Cauda* superne haud fasciculato-spinosa. *Manus filiformes*," a definition which differs from that of *Ampithöe* only in the substitution of filiformes for ovatæ. The type-species, *Pherusa fucicola*, is still only described by its colour, which, according to Leach's own rendering of his Latin, is "testaceous-cinereous, or gray-cinereous, mottled with reddish."

"Divisio V. *Antennæ* 4-articulatæ, inferiores longiores, pediformes. (*Pedes* quatnor antici monodactyli.) Subdivisio 1. *Pedum par secundum manu magna*. Gen. 12. PODOCERUS." Spec. 1. *Podocerus variegatus*; "Gen. 13. JASSA." Spec. 1. *Jassa pulchella*. Var. α . manu secundâ dente elongato, obtuso ad interni lateris basin. Var. β . manu secundâ latere interno tridentatâ; Spec. 2. *Jassa pelagica*, and the observation, "Gammarus falcatus, Montagu, Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. ad hoc genus pertinere videtur." Subdivisio 2. *Pedum par secundum manu haud magnâ*. Gen 14. COROPHIUM. *Latr.*, Spec. 1. *Corophium longicorne*.

"Sectio III. *Corpus* depresso. A. *Cauda inermis*. Divisio I. *Corpus* 6-articulatum, segmentis omnibus cum capitib basi pedigeris. *Pedes* 14; *paria duo antica* ungue mobili, (pollice) instructa; *par anticu* minus, ad caput annexum, carpo articulato; *paria tertium* et *quartum* sæpius spuria; *paria sex posteriora* coxis aliquot prodnetis, *unguis* validis armata. *Antennæ* qnatuer, superiores longiores. *Os* palpis dnobns apice unguulatis. *Anus* tuberculis parvis obscuris. *Bursa* (*uterus externus*) valvulis imbricata inter fœminæ pedum paria tertium et quartum sita est, quâ ova, pullique post exclusionem educantur. Animalia parasitica in Oceano degentia, Fucis, Cetaceis (Piscibusque?) arcte affigentia. Subdivisio 1. *Corpus lineare*. *Oculi pone antennas superiores siti*. *Antennæ* 4-articulatæ, *superiores* segmento ultimo aliorum longitudine, e plurimis aliis compositis; *inferiores* subcompressæ, superioribus dimidio minores. *Pedum par anticu* (*Palpi* Montagu) *os prope situm*: *secundum manu sibi intus dentatâ*." Gen. 15. PROTO. *Pedum paria secundum, tertium* et *quartum* basi appendiculata. *Pedes* omnes validè unguiculati. Ad hoc genus pertinet

Squilla pedata, forte etiam *ventricosa*? Müller." "Gen. 16. CAPRELLA." with the note, "ad hoc genus *Astacus atomos*, Pennant, *Squilla lobata*, Müller, et *Cancer Phasma* Montagu pertinent," but Leach declines to disentangle the confused synonymy.

"Subdivisio 2. *Corpus latum, Oculi in verticem siti. Antennæ 4-articulatæ, superiores longiores, articulo basilari paulo majore, secundo tertioque aequalibus basilari paululum minoribus, ultimo minuto penultimo quadruplo minore; inferiores articulo basilari superiorum breviores articulo ultimo minuto. Pedes compressi valide unguiculati; paria duo antica police instructa; par anticum minimum ad capitis basin adnexum, carpo articulato, secundum majus manu intus dentata, tertium et quartum coriaceo-membranacea, cylindrica, elongata, spuria. Anus productus, tuberculis obscuris parvis. Bursa (uterus externus) valvulis quatuor imbricata.*" Gen. 17. LARUNDA, with *Cyamus*, Latreille, Lamarck, and *Panope*, Leach, for synonyms. *Larunda ceti*, the only species.

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 Encyclopædia as practically new. These are *Dexamine*, *Ampithoe*, *Pherusa*, *Podocerus*, *Jassa*. In the Encyclopædia he refers to Mem. 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 Linnaean Transactions. *Atylus* was instituted in the Zool. 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 *Panopaea* 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 Linnaean era is concerned, its zoological use takes precedence of the botanical.

1816. LEACH, W. E.

Annulosa. Encyclopædia Britannica. Supplement., pp. 401-453.

The Annulosa are explained to comprehend five classes—Crustacea, Myriapoda, Arachnides, Insecta, Vermes. The Crustacea are distinguished as having "Branchiæ 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 *Phronima* is sometimes spelled *Phronyma*, and in the English notes on *Phronima 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 articulis adhærent." To *Gammarus pulex* of his earlier work, Leach, in this and the preceding paper, gives the name *Gammarus aquaticus*, as a new species distinct from the *Gammarus pulex* of Latreille and Bosc, 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 fluvialis* without regard to the creature described. On Plate XXI., *Melita palmata*, *Pherusa fucicola*, and *Larunda ceti* are figured.

1816. SAVIGNY, MARIA JULES-CÉSAR LELORGUE, born 1777, died 1851 (Hagen).

Mémoires sur les Animaux sans vertèbres. Première partie. Description et Classification des animaux invertébrés et articulés, connus sous les noms de Crustacés, d'Insectes, d'Annélides, &c. Premier fascicule. Mém. 1-2. Théorie des organes de la bouche des Crustacés et des Insectes. *Insecta*, Linn. A Paris. Janvier 1816.

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 memoir he divides the Insecta of Linnaeus into two classes, 1. insectes *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 Ricin, les Forficules, les Podures," the latter two more doubtfully added; 2. insectes *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 maxillæ, two second maxillæ free, not forming together a lower lip. Behind these second maxillæ are not found six auxiliary maxillæ as in the crab, but two only united at the base and exactly imitating a lower lip surmounted by its two palps. But these palps are armed with strong hooks or nails. After them come not ten but fourteen feet, four more than in the crab, a number just equal to the auxiliary maxillæ 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 maxillæ. He noticed that in removing the head from some of the smaller Crustacea, the *Cymothoæ* for example, the maxillipedes 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 *Pycnogonums* without antennæ, and the *Cyami* 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 Cyamæ. Il paraît qu'ils s'attaquent principalement aux coquillages bivalves." In comparing *Cyamus*, a close relation of the *Gammari*, 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*, "très-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 Cyame. 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 les deux petits yeux lisses des Cyames, 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 Cyames avec les Arachnides sans antennes."

In Plate IV. "*Gammarus . . . Cymadusa filosa*," n.s., now called *Amphithoë filosa*, and "*Gammarus . . . Lycesta furina*," n.s., now called *Leucothoë furina*, are figured in part; and on Plate V. *Cyamus ceti*, Latreille, which is *Cyamus mysticeti*, Lütken. In the description of details it may be noticed that the lower lip or labium is called *langue*, the maxillipeds lèvre auxiliaire, 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 sull'curiosità del Bolea e degli altri monti Veronesi. In Verona, 1816.

He remarks, pages 22, 23, "Oltre del Gambero comune, *Cancer Astacus*, rinvengansi al nostro Lago due granchietti. L'uno è il *Cancer Squilla* (Gamberozoli volg.), che abita infra l'erbe palustri tanto del Benaco, quanto delle risaie nostre, ed è la varietà a rostro dritto. L'altro è il *Cancer Pulex* (Saltercello volg.); ritrovasi nel greto a quattro dita, dove si moltiplica prodigiosamente. Dalla sua bocca esce un umore corrosivo, alto a sciogliere la terra. E poichè nelle ore calde suole uscire dal covacciolo, reca sommo danno alle tele di lino e di canape, che si stendono dai benaccensi ad asciugare ed imbiancare sulla spiaggia, mentre le foracchia di mille modi con l'umore 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 "Gambazzolo" is *Anchystia palustris*, Heller, but of the *Cancer pulex* 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 *Orchestidae*, and that when Pollini speaks of its being found also in wells and warm springs, he is confounding it with other Amphipods, such as *Niphargus puteanus* and *Gammarus pungens*.

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

Prodrome d'une nouvelle distribution systématique du règne animal. Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris. Année 1816, Paris, pp. 105 [113]–124.

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 "I^e Sous-règne *Pairs* ou ARTIOMORPHES. II^e Sous-règne *Rayonnés* ou ACTINOMORPHES. III^e Sous-règne sans forme régulière."

lière ou HÉTÉROMORPHES." The first subkingdom is again divided into "Type I. Vertébrés ou OSTÉOZOAIRES. Type II. Invertébrés ou ANOSTÉOZOAIRES." This second type has three subtypes, I^e Sous-type. non-articulés; Mollusques MALACOZOAIRES. II^e Sous-type. Sub-articulés ou SUB-ENTOMOZOAIRES. III^e Sous-type. Articulés à Append. ENTOMOZOAIRES." The second of these contains Classe VIII. POLYPLAXIPHORES. Classe IX. CIRRHOPODES. For the third subtype the following Table is given :—

Cl. X.-XVII. INSECTES ET VERS. A. Articulés, Entomozooaires.	ORD.		
<i>Entomozoologie ou Entomologie.</i> <i>Entomologistes.</i>			
Classe I ^e . 6 pieds HÉXAPODES ou Insectes.	Sous-Cl. I ^e . TÉTRAPTERES, Sous-Cl. II. DIPTERES, Sous-Cl. III. APTÉRES.		
II ^e . 8 pieds OCTOPODES ou Arachnides.	LÉPIDOPTERES. COLEOPTERES. ORTHOPTERES. HÉMIPTERES. NÉVROPTERES. HYMÉNOPTERES.		
Plus petit que les anneaux. Articulés ou de pieds en nomb. Munis d'appa- ndices.	III ^e . 10 pieds DÉCAPODES ou Crustacés. IV ^e . Pieds var. HÉTÉROPODES. V ^e . 14 pieds TÉTRADÉCAPODES. VI ^e . MYRIAPODES. VII ^e . SÉTIPODES ou Annélides. Sans appendices latéraux,	Sous-Cl. I. ACÉRES. Sous-Cl. II. TÉTRACERES, ATHORACIQUES. Sous-Cl. I. Sous-Cl. II. Sous-Cl. I. Les TÉTRACERES. Sous-Cl. II. Les EPIZOAIRES. Sous-Cl. I. Les SANG-SUES. Sous-Cl. II. Les ENTOZOAIRES.	BRACHYURES. MACROURES. BRANCHIOPODES. SQUILLAIRES. CREVETTINES. ASELLES. CLOPORTES.

In the notes, he says, "Dans cette nouvelle distribution des animaux articulés, qui fait le sujet d'un Mémoire communiqué à M. Latreille, le 19 Juin 1815, et lu à la Société philomatique 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 anneau 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 Calyges, Cyames, Chévroles, etc., de manière à passer insensiblement aux Tetracères."

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

Sur une nouvelle distribution des classes des Crustacés, des Myriapodes, et des Arachnides ; par le docteur WILLIAMS ELFORD LEACH. Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société philomatique de Paris. Année 1816, Paris.

This is merely a report of Leach's paper in the Linnean Society's Transactions, as the title intimates.

1816—
1817. LATREILLE, P. A.

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:—

I. *Deux antennes.* Le genre PHRONYME. II. *Quatre antennes.* A. *Les quatre antennes presque semblables pour la forme; les inférieures, n'imitant pas des espèces de pieds.* a. *Antennes supérieures plus longues que les inférieures.* Les genres CREVETTE, MÉLITE, PHÉRUSE, DEXAMINE, LEUCOTHOÉ. b. *Antennes supérieures plus courtes que les inférieures.* ATYLE, ORCHESTIE, TALITRE. B. *Antennes inférieures en forme de petits pieds.* Les genres COROPHIE, PEDOCÈRE. Voyez aussi: AMPHITHOÉ, JASSE, MERA.

In the fifth volume under “Chevrolle, *Caprella*, Lam.” Latreille refers to the genus “*Proton*,” as containing “les espèces qui ont dix pieds attachés successivement par paires, et sans discontinuité, 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 pointe 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 renflé, en forme de noeud, vers son extrémité postérieure, à l’insertion de la seconde paire de pieds, avec deux tubercules en dessus; les pieds allongés, avec leur serre échancree en forme de croissant et armée d’une forte dent en dessous; leur doigt ayant aussi une dent au même côté. Je l’ai reçue de M. Leach sous le nom d’*acuminifera*.” This is probably *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach.

Group “II. *Tête allongée et rétrécie postérieurement*” contains *Caprella linearis*, Linn., and *Caprella mantis*, n. sp., thus described:—“La seconde paire de pieds est plus courte; ses articles inférieurs sont comprimés et anguleux; leurs fesses ont à leur base et à l’extrémité opposée, une dent assez forte; ou 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 fitiformis* de Linnaeus. Forskaël en décrit une autre espèce, comme une larve d’un genre incertain, *Faun. 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 branchiæ, 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 branchiæ, the one set vesicular, placed at the inside of the base of the leg, the other set setaceous, under the tail (“en forme de poils 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 “LEMODIPODES, *Lemodipoda*. (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 pourroit former un ordre particulier, sous le nom de *læmodipodes* (*læmodipoda*), des *isopodes cystibranches*. Leurs quatre mâchoires sont disposées sur le même plan transversal, en forme de lèvre, comme celles des myriapodes; la première paire de pieds proprement dits est annexée à la tête; ils n'ont point de branchies sous la queue; de petits corps vésiculeux, analogues à ceux qu'on voit à la base des pieds des amphipodes, paroissent en tenir lieu."

These *Læmodipodes*, he thinks, lead towards the Myriapods or the Pyenogonides.

Throughout the work the various genera of Amphipoda and Læmodipoda 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 Chevrette. Of the "CREVETTINES, *Gammarinæ*," Latreille says, "J'ai, dans mes ouvrages précédens 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 *isopodes*, que j'appelle *Cystibranches*."

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

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés des environs de Nice. Par A. Risso. Ornée de gravures. A Paris, 1816.

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 habitations of Crustacea, he regards *Talitrus* as amphibious, delighting in the rocks; *Caprella* (les chevrolles) hides under stones covered with fucus; *Cyamus* 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 Crustacés into two orders, the first "Cryptobranches. Tégumens durs; branchies cachées sous le corcelet; yeux pediculés; sans palpes ou antennules; dix pattes foliacées ou mutiques," subdivided into two sections (1) Brachiures, with two families containing between them eleven genera, and (2) Macroures, with three families containing among them seventeen genera; the second, "Gymnobranches. Tégumens coriaces; branchies cachées ou inconnues; yeux le plus souvent sessiles; mandibules palpigeres; dix pattes ou plus; terminées par des crochets," subdivided into three sections (1) "Squillines. Tête distinct du corcelet;" (2) Tétracères; (3) Entomostracés. The Squillines include two families, "Squillares. Queue munie de lames ou de filets, yeux pediculés," with the genera *Squille* and *Mysis*; "Crevettines. Queue avec ou sans appendices foliacés, yeux sessiles," with the genera, "31. Phronime. 32. Typhis. 33. Euphée. 34. Talitre. 35. Crevette. 36. Chevrolle. 37. Cyame." The second section, Tétracères, contains two families, Asellotes and Cloportides, each with six genera; the third section, Entomostracés, contains two families, the Clypéacés with one genus, and the Ostracodes with two genera.

The Isopod *Anceus*, 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 Crustaceology, 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:—
 “Septième Famille. CREVETTINES. (1) *Antennes n'étant point terminées par des filets. A. Queue sans appendices* [which is inconsistent with the descriptions that follow]. G. xxxi.
 PHRONIME. *Phronima*, Latr. Les pattes des deux premières paires monodactyles. LATR.”
 Espèces. (1) “*P. Sedentaria*, Latr.” “(2) *P. SENTINELLE*. N. *P. custos*, N. Planch. 2, fig. 3. *P. Corpore linearis, albissimo; pedibus decem, tertio pari longiore aequali, didactylis*, N. Cette phronime a le corps linéaire, cylindrique et blanchâtre. Son corcelet est formé de très-petits segmens. Sa tête est conique, plane sur le devant. Ses yeux sont noirs et sessiles. Ses pattes sont filiformes ; 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 équorées et geronies. (Genres de meduses.)*” This species is, in Claus's opinion, the same as the preceding. “G. xxxii. *TYPHIS*. 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. Ovoides*.

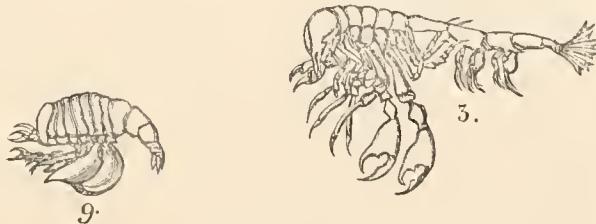


Fig. 18.

N. Planch. 2, fig. 9. Cette espèce ne peut entrer dans aucun des genres connus de la classe des Crustacés. Son corps est ovoïde, lisse, d'un beau jaune clair et luisant, parsemé de petits points rougeâtres ; sa tête est oblongue, très-large et tronquée sur le devant. Ses yeux sont petits ainsi que ses antennes. Sa bouche est garnie des palpes 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 ovoides* by Spence Bate, and *Eutyphis ovoides* by Claus, but *Dithyrus*, Dana, being the earliest synonym of the preoccupied name *Typhis*, will take precedence for the genus, and the species will be *Dithyrus ovoides*. 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. xxxiii. EUPHÉE. N. *Eupheus*. 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, *Eupheus ligoides*, as being identical with the earlier *Cancer (Gammareus) talpa* of Montagu, Leach's *Apseudes talpa*. “G. xxxiv.

TALITRE. *Talitrus*. Latr.," contains two species, "1. T. GAMMARELLE. *T. Gammarellus*, Latr," which is *Orchestia gammarellus*, Pall., and "2. T. TACHETÉ DE ROUGE. N. *T. rubropunctatus*. N. *T. Chelis minimis; pedibus secundo pari longissimis apice ovatis, acutis*. Cette nouvelle espèce a le corps comprimé, d'un jaune clair, transparent ; composé de dix segments tachetés de rouge. Sa tête est presque triangulaire, ses yeux sont réniformes, réticulés ; ses antennes supérieures presque aussi longues que les inférieures, avec les deux premiers articles très-gros et fort longs. Le premier de ces inférieures est court et renflé. La première paire de pattes est grêle, courte ; la seconde est longue avec leur dernier article ovale, tacheté de rouge et terminé par un érochet. La femelle porte des œufs blanchâtres, en avril. *Dimens. long. 0,015. larg. 0,004. Séjour : dans le golfe de Nice.*" This species is not included in the general lists either of Milne-Edwards or Spence Bate, although the latter writer notices *Enone punctata*, which is evidently the same species, renamed but treated as new, by Risso in 1826. That it is not a *Talitrus* may be inferred as well from the description of the antennae as from Risso's preliminary remark, evidently referring to this species, "une des deux espèces que je vais décrire se tient en pleine mer, et saute toujours à la surface de l'eau pendant les calmes de l'été." "G. xxxv. CREVETTE. *Gammarus*. Fabr." "Espèce. G. PUCE, *G. Pullex*. Fab." "Var. A. On trouve des individus coloré d'un rouge pâle au vallon obscur." *Pullex* in the errata is corrected to *Pullex*.

After *Gammarus* follows "B. Queue sans appendices. G. xxxvi. CHEVROLLE. *Caprella*. Latr." "Espèces. 1. C. LINÉAIRE. Latr. *C. Linearis*. Latr.," "2. C. PONCTUÉE. N. *C. Punctata*. N. *C. Pedibus anticis brevibus; secundo tertioque pari longissimis monodactylis*. N." These two species of *Caprella* are given up by Mayer and V. Carus as incapable of determination." "G. xxxvii. CYAME. *Cyamus*. Latr." "Espèce. C. DE LA BALEINE. *C. Ceti*. Latr." Of this Lütken thinks that Risso's description is original, though possibly he may have described a northern specimen, and taken for granted that the species occurred in the Mediterranean. After the specific description Risso adds, "Les cyames paraissent présenter les mêmes mœurs et les mêmes habitudes que les caliges. Ces animaux se fixent indifféremment sur les cétaées ou sur les poissons pour se nourrir à leurs dépens. Les thons qui en sont quelque fois atteints paraissent souffrir beaucoup de ces hôtes incommodes, et lorsqu'ils en ont un très-grand nombre, ils sont saisis d'une sorte de fureur qui les porte à sauter très-souvent hors de l'eau. *Dimens. long. 0,012. larg. 0,008. Séjour : sur les Baleinoptères et les Scombrés.*"

1816.—TREVIRANUS, GOTTFRIED REINHOLD, born 1776, died 1837 (Hagen).
1817.

Abhandlungen über den innern Bau der ungeflügelten Insekten. Siebente Abh.
Die Walfischlaus. (Vermischte Schriften anatomischen und physiologischen
Inhalts. Von Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus und Ludolf Christian Treviranus. 2ter
Band (1817) S. 3. t. 1.). Göttingen, 1816.

Boeck 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 *Oniscus*, 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 palp 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 *Oniscus*, and that it does not belong to *Squilla*, as de Geer, or to *Cancer*

mulex, as Latreille supposed. In full accordance with Boeck's account of this paper, Lütken 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'anatomie comparée. Par M. le Ch^r. 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, Stomopods, 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.), les Chevrettes (*Gammarus*, Lat.), which include, with various characteristics, les *Leucothoés* and les *Dexamine* of Leach, les *Melite*, les *Mærsa*, the Chevrettes, properly so-called, or *Gammarus*, les *Pherusa* and les *Amphitoe*, all of Leach, and la *Chevrette des ruisseaux* of Geoffroi. These are followed by les *Talitres* (*Talitrus*, Latr.), which, he says, Leach subdivides into his *Atyles*, *Talitres*, and *Orchesties*. Finally, les *Corophies* (*Corophium*, Lat.) are mentioned, with *Cancer grossipes* of Liunæus 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 branchiæ. The first section, les Cystibranches (compare page 95), contains the genera *Leptomera*, Latr., and *Proto*, Leach, which are in fact identical, *Caprella*, Lam., and *Cyamus*, Lat., with *Larunda*, Leach, given apparently as an alternative name. In the second section, the Phytibranches, *Typhis*, Risso, is included with other genera usually reckoned as Isopods. The third section, the Pterygibranches, contains only Isopods. In a note on page 7, he recognizes that the branchiæ in *Cyamus*, *Caprella*, and *Proto* were not thoroughly understood, 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 United States. The American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review. Vol. ii. New York, 1817, pp. 40–43.

The portion of this paper apparently referring to the Amphipoda is as follows:—

"III. PSAMMYLLA. (N. Order *Branchypia*, N. Family *Gammaria*.) The two upper antennæ, with two long segments at the base, and many small articles at the top; lower antennæ 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 *Psammopsylla*, which means sand-flea. The family *Gammaria* is the fifteenth in my natural classification, and is distinguished by fourteen feet, four antennæ, body not depressed, etc.

"1. *Psammylla littoralis*. Longer antens doubly than the head, short autens 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 ou the Hudson river, jumping about like fleas, whence its vulgar name Sand-flea; it jumps by means of its liud 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 antens 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 filameuts.—Obs. This genus was noticed in my Analysis of nature, and formed on an European species; the uame is mythological. It may be deemed a singularity in this family, that this genus should be a freshwater one, aud the last a land one !

"1. *Pephredo potamogeti*. Long antens, 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 perfoliatum* in the Hudson and the Fishkill, near Newburg. Length three lines, creeper, eyes very small."

Psammylla littoralis is obviously one of the Orchestidæ, a "beach-flea." The upper and lower antens of Rafinesque's terminology would be respectively the lower and upper antennæ of ordinary language. If the two genera *Psammylla* 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).

On a New Genus of the Crustacea, and the Species on which it is established.
Read July 8, 1817. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
Vol. i. Part 1, No. 4. August 1817. Philadelphia, 1817. pp. 49–52.

The new genus *Cerapus*, assigned to the order Macrouri, is thus defined:—"Essential Character.—Thumb of the second pair of feet bi-articulate; interior antennæ four-jointed, exterior ones five-jointed. Artificial Character.—Antennæ 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 antennæ, each side, for the reception of the eyes, which are hardly prominent. Antennæ nearly equal, very large, interior ones with the first joint thick, second and third nearly equal; exterior antennæ five-jointed, the first joint placed in a deep sinus bencath the eye, short, not projecting beyoud the margin of the head above, secoud joint hardly longer than the first, third and fourth equal to the second and third of the interior antennæ. 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 *Cymothoa*, &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 stroug, 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 reflected 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:—"Head 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 *Gammarus* and *Caprella*, next to *Jassa* 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 Aranca, Phalangium, etc." For this arrangement he gives references to Latreille, Lamarck, and Leach (Edin. Encycl. vol. vii. Crustaceology, and Mal. Pod. Brit. London, 1815. On pp. 316, 317, he gives under *Cancer* the following section or group of species:—

- "D. 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 Pulex*. With four claws which want the finger; ten feet. Inhabits Europe. B.—Degeer, 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 ulcers on the gills of fishes, and destroys the nets of fishermen; it is eaten by the Avosetta; 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 sea shore; also in fountains and ditches, swimming on its back, and leaping.
- "35. *Cancer Atomos*. 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 vesiculae.
- "36. *Cancer lobatus*. Linear; four claws wanting the finger; ten feet. Inhabits Europe. B.—Muller, Zool. Dan. Icones, tab. 56. f. inf. This is the *Squilla lobata* of Muller's Zoologia

Daniea ; it is found among the confervæ on the sea-shore at Leith ; but, perhaps, is not really different from the preceding species." The two remaining species in the group are "Caneer *salinus*" and "Caneer *stagnalis*," not Amphipoda.

1818. SAY, THOMAS.

An Account of the Crustacea of the United States. Read June 10, 1818. Journal of the Academy of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia. Vol. i. part ii. Philadelphia, 1818. pp. 313-319.

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

"*Essential Characters*.—Antennæ four, terminal joints not articulated; *antenniform processes* above the mouth; *caudal styles*, three pairs, peduncle depressed linear, supporting two lanceolate lamellæ. *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; *antennæ* 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, triartieulate processes, of which the first joint is very short, second linear, third shorter, subulate; *labium* (pedipalpi) bifid, closing the mouth, laciniae 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 branchiæ* 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 lamellæ, two anterior styles equal, posterior pair rather shorter, terminal segment attenuated between the posterior styles."

The type species, *Lanceola pelagica*, ♀, is thus described :—"Antennæ, inferiores more than half as long as the thorax, superiores attaining the middle of the third joint of the inferiores; *antenniform 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 branchiæ and by the caudal appendices to the genus *Phronima*, more than to any other of this order; in the external appearance of the mouth there is a great similarity to the Linnean *Onisciti*, 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 *Vibiliæ*, Milne-Edwards. The species he therefore calls *Vibiliæ 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.

An Account of the Crustacea of the United States. Read July 7, 1818, Journal, &c., pp. 374-401.

Say here describes the new species *Gammarus fasciatus* from the rivers, *Gammarus minus*, found in brooks under stones, *Gammarus mucronatus*, *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 Bate 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 *Mæra*.

The new genus *Lepidactylis* is thus described:—"Essential character.—*Antennæ* four-jointed, furnished beneath with plumose eiliae, intermediate ones with an accessory seta placed at tip of the third joint. *Clypeus* produced between the bases of the intermediate antennæ, 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 antennæ; *antennæ* subequal, four-jointed, *inferiores* 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 dolabri-form, terminal seta eight-jointed, verticillate, *superiores* protracted, basal joint dilated, depressed, second one much smaller, placed on the inner tip of the preceding, and with that joint furnished with plumose eiliae 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 conjointly; *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 moveable lamellæ. *Abdomen* of three segments, abruptly narrower than the thorax, each furnished beneath with natatory feet, consisting of short, rounded peduncles, supporting double setæ, of which the outer ones are longest, third segment abruptly inflected at tip; *tail* inflected, armed with bifid styles." The species *Lepidactylis dytiscus* has "Eyes orbicular; body when recent, white, with an abbreviated internal ferruginous vitta, including the alimentary canal; accessory seta of the intermediate antennæ, 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*, Slabber. See notes on Slabber and P. L. S. Müller.

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

of the body serrated." "Clypeus 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, spinose 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 antennæ, 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 *Acanthonotus Sayi*. Say's *Talitrus longicornis* is transferred by Milne-Edwards to *Orchestia*, as his *Talitrus grillus*, Latr. from Bosc, 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 larger 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; coxa 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 largest, 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; coxa 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-tenths of an inch." Say remarks that it approaches *Gammarus* by the accessory seta to the superior antennæ, *Pherusa* 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 aquilibra*.

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

these, which were "less than one-tenth of an inch," he finds the species *Cyamus abbreviatus*, from a Balæna, species unknown. This *Cyamus* Lütken considers scarcely recognisable. 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 minimus*, and inclines to identify the species with *Gammarus fasciatus*, which in its turn he considers very near to the French "crevette des ruisseaux." *Gammarus mucronatus* is transferred by Sp. Bate to *Gammarecanthus*, 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).

Deserizone de' erostaei, de' testaei e de' pesei ehe abitano le lagune ed il golfo Veneto rappresentati in figure 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 Salectus" and "Cancer Algensis," for which see note on Nardo, 1847.

1818. LAMARCK.

Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertèbres, présentant les caractères généraux, et particuliers de ces animaux, leur distribution, leurs classes, leurs familles, leurs genres, et la citation des principales espèces qui s'y rapportent, etc. Tome cinquième. Paris. Juillet, 1818.

The Crustacea are the eighth class. The Isopods, the second section, contain, among the Ionelles, corresponding to the Phytibranches of Latreille, Risso's *Typhis ovoïdes*, which is an Amphipod, along with *Anceus*, *Praniza*, *Apseudes*, and *Ione*. Risso's *Eupheus ligioïdes* becomes *Apseudes ligioïdes*. The "2.^{me} Coupe" of the Isopods contains *les Caprellines*, answering to the cystibranches of Latreille. In this group *Proto* is dropped from the synonymy of *Leptomera*. The species are *Leptomera rubra* and *Leptomera pedata*, both synonyms of *Proto* (*Squilla*) *ventricosa*, O. F. M.; *Caprella scolopendroïdes*, which Boeck and Krøyer identify with *Caprella (lobata) linearis*, but which Mayer thinks undecipherable; *Caprella phasma*, now known as *Protella phasma*, 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

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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Latreille. His third section, the Amphipods, contains four genera, 1. *Phronima*, with the species *sedentaria* and *custos*; 2. *Gammarus*, with the species *pulex*, *spinosus*, *articulosus*, *palmatus*, *grossimanus*, *pherusa*, and the remark, "etc. Le *gammarus rubricatus*, Montag. Trans. Soc. Linn. 9, p. 99, tab. 5. f. 1. est encore de ce genre. *Anaphithoë*, Leach"; 3. *Talitrus*, with the species *locusta*, *gammarellus*, *carinatus*, and an "etc."; 4. *Corophium*, with the species *longicorne*, and the final "etc. Rapportez aux corophies les genres *podocera* et *jassa* de M. Leach."

1818. LATREILLE, P. A.

Tableau Encyclopédique et méthodique des trois règnes de la nature. Vingt-quatrième partie. Crustacés, Arachnides et Insectes, Par M. Latreille. A. Paris, M.DCCCXVIII.

The Amphipoda, of which figures from various sources are given in this volume, are thus named in the "Explication des Planches":—Planche 327. 3. *Atylus carinatus*, Leach. "Planche 328. 1 et 2. *Gammarus ampulla*, Fabricius. 3. Appendices de sa queue. 4 et 5. *Gammarus nugax*, Fabricius. 6. *Gammarus cancellus*, Fabricius. 7 et 8. *Gammarus* (*corophium*, Latreille;) *longicornis*, Fabricius. 9. *Talitrus Locusta*, Latreille. 10. *Talitrus gammarellus*, Latreille. 11 et 12. *Gammarus pulex*, Fabricius. 13.—grossi. 14. Ses œufs, de grandeur naturelle. 15.—grossis. 16. Item, lorsqu'ils sont plus avancés et que le fœtus commence à s'y montrer. 17 et 18. *Phronima* , Latreille. 19. Appendices de sa queue, très-grossis. 20. *Gammarus* (*caprella*, Lamarek;) *linearis*, Fabricius." In this list 1. 2. 3. belong to *Stegocephalus ampulla*, 4. 5. to *Anonyx nugax*, 6 to *Pallasea cancellus*, 7. 8. to *Corophium volutator*, 9 to *Talitrus locusta*, 10 to *Orchestia gammarellus*, 11. 12. 13 to Rösel's *Gammarus fluviatilis*, 17. 18. 19 to what Latreille afterwards named Hypérie de Lesueur, 20 to *Caprella*, sp?

Planche 329 has "14 et 15. *Cyamus 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.

Planche 336 contains "18. *Phronima sedentaria*, Latreille; grossi. 19. Appendices de l'extrémité de sa queue, très-grossis. 20. Sa tête, très-grossie. 21. Ce crustacé dans son habitation formée du cadavre d'un zoophage (béroé?). 22. Cette habitation sans l'animal." "29. *Gammarus obtusatus*, Montagu; grossi, représenté (observation de M. Léach) sur un individu altéré: 30. *Leucothoe articulata*, Léach; grossi. 31. *Melita palmata*, Léach. 32. *Gammarus pelagicus*, Montagu; grossi; *jassa pelagica*? Léach. 33. *Ampithoe rubricata*, Léach; grossi. 34. *Talitrus locusta*, Latreille; grossi. 35. *Orchestia littorea*, Léach; grossi. 36. *Typhis ovoides*, Risso. 37. *Cancer* (*caprella* Lamarek;) *plasma*, Montagus; grossi. 38. *Proto* Léach." "43. *Gammarus mutilus*, Müller. 44. *Gammarus polurus*, Müller. 45. *Mæra grossimana*, Léach; grossi.

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 anns," 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 mysticetus*) 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 *oniseus ceti* attached to the under lip and to the under part of the flukes: 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.

Crustacés, Crustacea. Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, dans lequel on traite méthodiquement des différens êtres de la nature, &c. Tome douzième. Strasbourg, Paris, 1818. pp. 69-75.

The Crustacea are said to form two great groups or subclasses, of which the first comprises the Malacostraca, which has a pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ, furnished with palps, and eight pairs of feet provided with branchiæ 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, *Aerope*, *Ampithoe*, *Atyle*, *Caprelle*, *Cerapode*, *Corophie*, *Crevette*, *Dexamine*, *Jassa*, *Larunde*, *Leucothoe*, *Melitée*, *Orchestie*, *Pheruse*, *Plironyme*, *Podocère*, *Proto*, *Talitre*, *Typhlis*, mixed up in alphabetical order with the rest. That *Aerope* belongs to the Amphipoda, my only authority is Desmarest.

1818. LEACH, W. E.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society. Vol. II. For the years 1811-1816. Edinburgh, 1818.

Leach refers to this volume for his species, *Jassa pulchella* and *Jassa pelagica*, but since the references occur in the Appendix to his Article, Crustaceology, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, 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

Bay, and enquiring into the probability of a North-West Passage. By John Ross, K. S., Captain Royal Navy. Second Edition. Vol. II. London, 1819. Appendix No. IV.

Under "Type Annulosa," "Class Crustacca," 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 *Amathilla sabini* by Bate 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 *idæ*." Notwithstanding this notice, the three Families belonging to the Amphipoda are given, pp. 101-106, as "Fam. I. PHRONYMADEÆ. Leach's MSS." "Fam. II. GAMMARIDÆ. 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. TILESIIUS, W. G.

Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers. Neue Annalen der Wetter- und Gesellschaft für die gesammte Naturkunde. Erster Band. Frankfurt am Main, 1819. pp. 1-10. Pl. XXI.

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 (Krebschen). 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 blaue Stumpfrüssel, einer von der grössern Art, bisweilen von der Grösse eines Hirsenkornes. Der ganze Raum zwischen dem Bauche und Schwanz war mit blauen Eiern angefüllt, welche in einer Haut verschlossen zu liegen schienen.
- “Fig. 5. *Erythrocephalus melanophthalmus*. Der Rothkopf mit den grossen schwarzen Augen, gehört zu denjenigen *Astacoidea*, welche keinen soliden *Thorax* oder kein besonderes Bruststück, sondern viele fast gleichgrosse Glieder längst dem ganzen Körper haben, wie die *Arthrocephali* oder Gliederköpfe DUMÉRIL, und wie der *Cancer sedentarius* FORSKAELLI. Der unsrige aber steht mit jenem der Grösse nach in keinem Verhältnisse. PALLAS hatte diese vielgliedrigen kleinen Krebse als die *Squillæ* und *Gammari* des FABRICIUS, *Thalitras* und *Mysis* des LATREILLE schon alle unter das Geschlecht der *Scolopendren* gebracht.

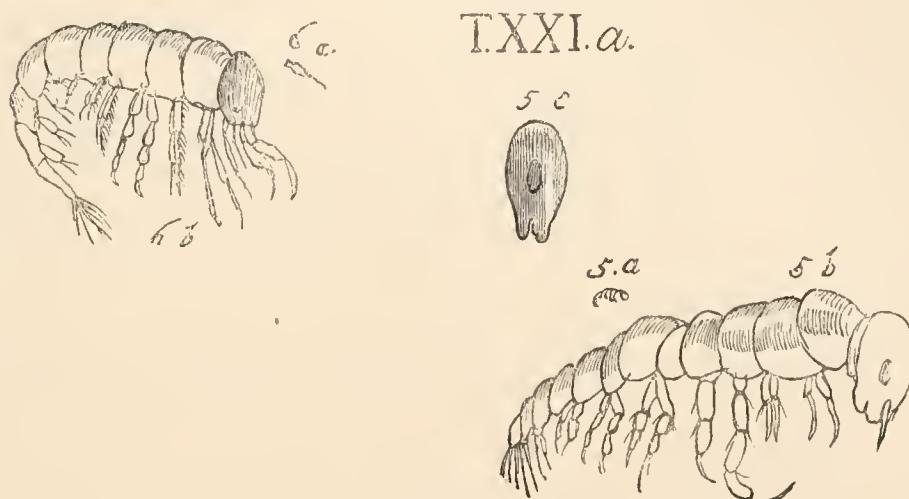


Fig. 19.

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

“Fig. 7. Der fusslose Sägerüssel, *Prionorhyncotus Apus*.”

“Fig. 8. Der Sprützenkrebs mit dem Stachelkopfe, *Acanthocephalus syringodes*.”

“Fig. 9. Der blaue Fadenkrebs, *Phasmatoecrinus glaucus*, ebenfalls ein sehr dünner und langer, aber vielgliederter und vielfüssiger Krebs, welcher den LINNEE'schen Fadenkrebsen (*Cancer linearis* L.), oder Gespensterkrebsen (*Gammarus pedatus* O. MÜLLER, *Squilla quadriloba* und *ventricosa* (Zool. Dan. Tab. LVI. u. CXIV.) und den Caprellen oder Chevrollen des Lamarck am nächsten steht, so wie auch der folgende Fig. 10, nämlich der langhalsige gehörnte Gespensterkrebs oder das Scheibenauge, Fig. 10.

“Fig. 10. *Phasmatoecrinus discophthalmus*. Sie haben zwar alle Stielenaugen (*podophthalmi*); aber dieser trägt anstatt des Augen-bulbus, eine breite platte Scheibe auf dem langen Augenstiele, (aus der Südsee, 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

Thaumalea depilis, which Spence Bate considers to be a *Vibilia*. But while *Thaumalea* appears to have the characteristic antennæ 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 recognise 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 *Pronoë capito*, Guérin, and many other Hyperina, 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 Hyperina and probably to the Hyperidae. The front pereopods not unfrequently lie across the sides of the head and protruding beyond it. They have apparently here been mistaken for antennæ. 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, can have no connection with the Caprellina, though they show a general resemblance. *Amblyrrhyncotus* and *Phasmatocarcinus*, occasionally referred to as if among the Amphipoda, have evidently no right to be so placed.

1820. RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ, C. S.

Annals of Nature or Annual Synopsis of New Genera and Species of Animals, Plants, &c., discovered in North America by C. S. Rafinesque, Professor of Botany and Natural History in Transylvania University, at Lexington in Kentucky, and member of several Learned Societies in the United States and in Europe, &c. *Exertion unfolds and increases knowledge.* First Annual Number, for 1820. Dedicated to Dr. W. E. Leach, of the British Museum, London. Printed by Thomas Smith, Lexington, Ky. (16 pp. 8o. In the Library of the New York Academy of Sciences.)

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. Mastosia—the Sucklers;" on p. 4 "II Class. Ornithia—the Birds," "III Class. Erpetia—the Reptiles;" on p. 6 "IV Class. Ichthyosia—the Fishes;" V Class. Plaxomia—the Crustacea." In this Class he enters:—

"iii. N. G. SPERCHIUS: Antenna double than the head, four nearly equal, with two long trunecate 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 *gammaria*, the name was that of an ancient fluvial God of Thessaly.

“39. *Sperchius Lucidus*. 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, oliveaceous brown when out of it, and pale when dry. Body arched, antenna descending. It swims well.

“iv. N. G. LEPLEURUS. Four antenna shorter than the head, nearly equal, truncale, 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 pair of feet with a large oblong cheliform and euspidate band; the second and third pair cylindrical pincerous 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 *Gammaria*. The name means lateral scales.

“40. *Lepleurus Rivularis*. Oliveaceous, eyes very faint irregular; appendage of the tail truncale 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; Helminthia, the Worms; Apalosia, the Mollusca; Polypia, the Polyps; Porostomia, the Porostomes.

Desmarest objects to the name *Sperchius* as too near to the *Sperchæus* of Fabreius, among the Coleoptera. Neither *Sperchius* nor *Lepleurus* has yet been identified. In the descriptions of both there are perplexing obscurities. The short antennæ 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 Petrefaetenkunde 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. Trilobites problematicus. Aus Höhlenkalkstein von Glücksbrunn, der Gebirgsart aufstiegend.

“Höchst wahrscheinlich gehört dieses kleine sonderbare Geschöpf ebenfalls zu den Trilobiten. Leider ist es etwas verdrückt, übrigens aber fast ganz vollständig erhalten. Es ist krumm zusammengebogen, aber die Schilder sämmtlich sehr flach, bloß der Rücken wenig gewölbt. Die Kopfbuckeln sind klein und stehen ziemlich eng, nach dem vordern Rande des Brustschildes zu, zusammen, in der Mitte wieder etwas vertieft, das Kopfschild verhältnismäsig sehr schmal, und die Rückenschilder am Seitenrand mit kleinen Strichen gesäunt. Nur erst bey der Auf-findung recht vollständig erhalten Exemplare wird sich ausweisen, ob er wirklich zu dieser Familie gerechnet werden muss, womit er allerdings grosse Ähnlichkeit zeigt.” See note on Schlotheim, 1822.

1820. SCORESBY, WILLIAM, born Oct. 5, 1879, died March 21, 1857 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Edition).

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. oculis sublunatis; pedum pari tertio, secundo majori." The actions of this species suggest as a familiar name, the *mountebank 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 *Pulex* (Linné)," "CANCER *Ampulla* (Phipps)," from the stomach of a shark, "CANCER *Nugax* (Phipps)," and "ONISCUS *Ceti*. (Lin.), LARUNDA *Ceti* (Leach), *Whale's louse*.—This little animal, about half an inch in diameter, firmly fixes itself by its hooked claws, on the skin of the mysticetus. 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 narwal."

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.

Notice sur le *Corophium longicorne*, Latr. Crustacé observé dans les Bouchots à moules, des ecommunes d'Esmeudes et Charon près la Roehelle. Journal de Physique et Chimie, d'histoirc naturelle et des Arts. 1821. Tom. 93, pp. 194–200.

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 antennæ 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.

1821. SABINE, SIR EDWARD, born October 14, 1788, died May 26, 1883 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Edition), died June 26, 1883 (Friedländer, *Naturae novitates*).

An account of the animals seen by the late northern expedition whilst within the Arctic Circle Being No. X., of the Appendix to Capt. Parry's Voyage of Discovery. By Capt. Edward Sabine, R.A., F.R.S., & F.L.S. London, 1821. pp. 51–57.

After mentioning the *Cancer nugax* and *Cancer ampulla* of Phipps respectively as *Gammarus nugax* and *Gammarus ampulla*, Sabine proceeds to describe *Gammarus boreus*, with a reference to "Squilla Pulex. Degeer 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 Degeer, 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 Degeer with that of the *Gammarellus Pulex*, Herbst., vol. ii., 130, tab. 36, fig. 4 and 5, which is the *Gammarus Pulex* of J. C. Fabricius, *Ent. Syst.*, and of Latreille, *Encycl. Méth.* 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 carinae and spines 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 Otho Fabricius, *Faun. Græn.*, 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 *Boreus* the seventh are longer than the fifth and sixth pairs. The *Oniscus Cancellus* of Pallas, *Spicil. 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 *Caneellus*, *Spicil. 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 fluvialis*, 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 their including the maxillipeds among the legs. Savigny, it will be remembered, regarded sixteen as the normal number of legs both for the Decapoda and the Tetrade-capoda, 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 *Gammaracanthus*. Sabine's account is as follows:—"GAMMARUS LORICATUS. G. Rostro corniformi deflexo, dorso carinato, segmentis posticè et acutè productis. Plate 1, fig. 7. 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 antennæ; eyes large, black, lateral, prominent and reniform; beneath the eyes is a small lateral lobe; antennæ 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 monodactyle 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 serratus* 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 dorsalibus postice falcato productis, capite inter antennas acuminis minuto. Plate 1, fig. 8-11. On the shores of Bathurst Bay, but not met with in the Polar Sea: the head of this species which terminates in a point between the antennæ, 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 EDWARDII, T. Rostro corniformi, antennis subæqualibus, corpore ovato depresso, caudâ compressâ tricarinatâ spinosâ. Plate II, fig. 1-4," though here described as new, is the *Oniscus aculeatus* of Lepechin, now *Rhachotropis 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 antennæ 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 genus 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ 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 subæqualibus, corpore latiore, pedibus quatuor anticis inunguis latis. Plate 1, fig. 12-18," was taken "parasitic on the Cyanea Arctica, 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 antennæ 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 Cauer Medusarum, Otho Fabricius, *Faun. Græn.*, 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 Medusarum of J. C. Fabricius, of which a part of the specific character is 'mauibus quatuor monodaetylis.'" It is with the latter species nevertheless that Boeck identifies it, under the name *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller. Milne-Edwards, *Hist. des Crust.* iii. p. 78, under the genus *Metæcus*, after describing *Metæcus medusarum*, Kröyer, says of it, "Le Talitrus eyaneæ de Sabine, que nous avions d'abord considéré comme une Hypérie, semble se rapprocher davantage des Métoèques, mais devra peut-être former un genre particulier, car d'après l'auteur qui l'a fait connaître, cette Hypérine 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 *Hyperia cyanex*.

1822. MANDT, MARTIN WILHELM, born 1799, died 1858 (G. O. Sars).

Observationes in historiam naturalem et anatomiam comparatam in itinere Groenlandico factæ. Dissertatio inauguralis quam consensu et auctoritate gratiosi medicorum ordinis in universitate literaria berolinensi ut summi in medicina et chirurgia honores rite sibi concedantur die xxii. M. Julii A. MDCCCXXII. H.L.Q.S., publice defendet auctor MARTINUS GULIELMUS MANDT Beyenburgensis.

In 1821 Mandt went in the "Blüeher," 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 "Balœna Mysticetus," he says, page 10, "Partibus tenerioribus cutis, axillis, pudendis Oniscus eeti adhæret, præsertim si tempus iustat editionis," and "Vulva præcipue hoc tempore iis obsessa appetet." The *Oniscus ceti* here mentioned is the *Cyamus 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 *Eurythenes*. The original account as drawn up by Liechtenstein is here subjoined.

"E crustaceorum ordine duas ex itinere retuli species, Oniscis marinis Lin: aut Gammaris Fabricii aeneendas nec ab ullo auctore hucusque descriptas. Quæ eum museo locupletissimo hujus Universitatis a me oblata essent, a viro celeberrimo hujus Musei directore Lichtenstein aeneaturi examinatae, dignæ visæ sunt quarum descriptio amplior huic dissertationi inseratur. Qualem vir doctissimus benevole meeum communieavit lectoribus naturæ curiosis hic offero.

"I. Gammarus Libellula N.

"G. capite magno globoso, corpore segmentis undecim, pedibus quatuordecim, octo anticis brevibus, uneinatis, raptatoriis, sex posticis elongatis, saltatoriis.

"*Longiludo tota æquat pollicem et dimidium.*

- “*Corpus* compresso-cylindracēum, incurvatum, saltatorium. *Caput* globosum, utrinque inflatum, hemisphērio utroque oculum magnum sessilem mentiente.
- “*Antennæ* breves, serobiculis profundis frontalibus implantatæ, superæ breviores, (sesquilineares) articulo basali et seta apicali subtriquetra, couflatae, inferæ paullo longiores, bilineares, triarticulatæ.
- “*Mandibulæ* exiguae, iuæquales, argute dentatae. Palpi mandibularum lateri externo inserti, quadriarticulati, in fossulam inter antennas inferiores reclinandi. *Segmenta* corporis primum, secundum, tertium quartumque, angusta (*Notetur terminos angustum et latum hic a dimensione singuli segmenti, minime autem a latitudine corporis esse intelligendos.*), sensim latiora utrinque in appendicem foliaceum articulatum producta, subtus pedes gerentia breves raptatorios, fe-indè [?perinde] e primo pari sensim maiores, femoribus complanatis, manibus incrassatis subtus spinescentibus, pro recipiendo unguiculo valido, elongato. *Segmenta* quiutum, sextum et septimum paullo latiora, lateribus vix appendiculatis, margine externo cum *pedibus* articulo iuncta elongatis, saltatoriis, postice complicandis, corpore incurvato pedes octo anticos inter se occultantibus. Horum femora complanata, margine postico foliaceo pro tegenda tibia reclinanda, tibiæ geniculo basali brevi, elongatae, compressæ, antice spinescentes, postice glaberrimæ; tarsi graciles, subcylindrici, rigidi, margine antico spinescente tibiis applicandi, apice unguiculo minuto acutissimo instructi. Pedum par quintum omnium longissimum fere pollicare, tibiis quatuor et dimidiam lincas lougis, sextum, septimum sensim breviora, postremo octo lineas longo.
- “*Segmenta* octavum, nonum et decimum, *caudalia* omnium latissima fere cylindrica subtus appendicibus ovigeris natatoriis, in singulo biuis bifidis, articulo basali valido, conico, subtus unisulcate, lacinia terminali dupli, acuminata, subtriquetra, ciliata.
- “*Segmenta* undecimum duodecumque, flabellum caudale efformantia, appendicibus utrinque tribus bifidis conflatum, quorum articuli basales elongati, compressi; laciniæ terminales, in singulo binæ inæquales, altera longiore foliacea, altera breviore accessoria teretiuscula. *Color* flavescente lividus.
- “Affinis haec species 1) Ovisco Cicadæ Oth. Fabricii *¹ a quo tamen differt capitis pedumque forma, colore et magnitudine;
- “2) Onisco Medusarum O. Fabricii, cuius tamen oculi lineares, arcuati, coerulei, lateribus frontis innati, nimis discrepant. Cum hac utraque Gammarus Libellula peculiare genus constituat, in familie hujus descriptione monographica arctius definiendum.
- “Unicum hujus animaleculi specimen die vicesimo nono mensis Iunii anni præterlapsi accepi vivum e mari prope insulam Ian Meyen protractum, plura autem mense insequente mortua in stomacho Procellariae glacialis reperi, integra quidem et digestione vix læsa, nisi quod pedum subtilissima pubes detrita esset.
- “Inter hæc juvenilia quoque, dimidiæ reliquorum magnitudinis, cæterum simillima illis.
- “II. Gammarus Gryllus N.
- “G. Corpore segmentis tredecim, pedibus quatuordecim, quorum par secundum longissimum, debile multiarticulatum, scutis lateralibus maximis pedes obtegentibus.
- “Lougïtudo tres pollices æquat (corporis duos et quadrantem, caudæ incurvatae tres quadrantes poll.) circumferentia media duos pollices quadrantemque.
- “*Corpus* compressum, dorso fornicato, rectiusculum, cauda brevi incurvata.
- “*Caput* cylindricum quasi primum corporis segmentum, antice obtusum, antennis quatuor conicis, brevibus ?*² superis pedunculo triarticulato bifidis, iuferis longioribus quadriarticulatis, articulo secundo seta parva, postremo cæteris longiore.

¹ “*O. Fabricii Fauna groenlandica, pag. 257-258. Præter hunc reliqui auctores omnes (Pallas, Müller, Stroem, Leach) de simili specie tacent. Unicam ob oculos amplos insignem Scoresby (Account of the arctic regions pag. 542) commemorat, cæterum sibi minus notam.”

² “* Antennæ in specimine nostro vix integræ, apice obtuso detrito.”

- “*Oculi* satis ampli, ovati, laterales, sub insertione antennarum inferaruu, (in mortuo) albicantes.
- “*Os productum compressiusculum, anticum, labro tuberoso corneo, mandibulis validis osscis, margine antico serrato.*
- “*Maxillarum* par primum elongatum, apice tricuspidatum utrinque palpo triarticulato et basi lamina foliacea, apice ciliata. Par secundum inferum mento amplo geniculato, labio bifido utriusque palpo coiplanato triarticulato, apice obtuso ciliato.
- “*Segmentum corporis* primum latum, margine antico caput postico segmentum secundum excipiens, appendice scutiformi laterali exiguo, cuius paginæ internæ pedes primi paris inserti sunt compressi, molliuseuli, palpiformes, quiuquearticulati, articulis (basali femore excepto) unispinosis, teruinali ciliato.
- “*Segmentum* secundum reliquis angustius, scuto lateralí ampliore fere quadrato, eius paginæ internæ infixum par pedum secundum, qui structura prioribus similes omnium longissimi (quatuordecim lineas) quinquearticulati, antice complicandi et abscondendi inter membra uam teuuem, a ventrali buiuis segmenti pagiuia tendentem, scutum magnitudine adæquantem.
- “*Segmenta* tertium quartumque æque lata, scutis lateralibus maximis, rotundatis, postice emarginatis, e quorum basi interna tendunt pedes, æque longi (decem lineas) antrorsum versi, quiuquearticulati, unguiculo termiali iuncti. Acedit ad singulum pedem a latere interno membrana tenuis, lanceolata, marginie ciliis longis obsita.
- “*Segmenta* quintum, sextum et septimum eiusdem latitudinis, pedes gerunt retrorsum versos quasi saltatorios, præcedentibus vix longiores, inter se æquales, scuto amplissimo triarticulato iunatos, ut cuiusvis scuti articulum dignoscas femorale, tibialem et tarsi. Inde femur, tibia, tarsus vere alati. Non nisi extimus siuguli pedis articulus cum unguicolo liber emergit. Par quintum intus membrana linearis.
- “*Segmenta* octavum, nonum et decimum latissima postremum antice gibbum, pro iuecurvanda cauda, subtus gerunt appendices natatorios, singulum binos bifidos satis elongatos. Horum quoque margo lateralis foliaceus, protensus sed cum parte dorsali conuatus, haud articulo inctus uti priorum.
- “*Segmenta* undecimum, duo-decimum, decimum tertium incurvata, vix erigenda, sensim angustiora laminas caudales gerunt corneas, rigidas, biarticulatas, bifidas sex, quibus accedit septima intermedia, miuita, duplex e parte dorsali postremi segmenti oriens. Segmentum undecimum medio impressum quasi bituberculatum.
- “Color speciminiis nostri fere carueus.
- “Uuicum quod ex itinere rectuli specimen a Procellaria glaciali, hamulo capta vomitu eiectum est, quum ictu lethali in occiput percussa esset. Testa animaleculi vix nisi forte apice antennarum laesa, sed quasi inanis non nisi adipe oleoso, piscini illius odoris tota repleta. Celerrimam igitur 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 Mandt expressly acknowledges his indebtedness to that professor for the descriptions just as they are here given. *Gummarus gryllus* was redescribed by Milne-Edwards in 1848 as a new species under the name *Lysianassa magellanica*.

1822. RISSE, A.

Mémoire Sur quelques nouveaux Crustacés observés dans la mer de Nice.
Journal de Physique, de Chimie et d'Histoire Naturelle. Tome XCV. Octobre. An
1822. pp. 241–248.

The new genus *Phrosina* is thus defined:—“Deux antennes à peine apparentes; yeux sessiles; tête prolongée sur le devant en forme de museau; mandibules palpigères; corps oblong,

un peu arqué, sub-arondi sur les côtés, à segments crustacés transverses, dix pattes monodactyles, dissemblables, le dernier article falciforme, aigu au sommet." The type species is *Phrosina semilunata*. *Phrosina macrophtalma*, n. sp., is also described, a doubtful species which, in the opinion of Spence Bate, probably belongs to the genus *Anchylomera*.

1822. SCHLOTHEIM, E. F.

Nachträge zur Petrefaetenkunde. 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 Kopfschild mit dem beyden augenähnlichen Wärzchen scheinen noch zwey Reihen anders gestellter Schilder zwischen dem Kopfschild 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

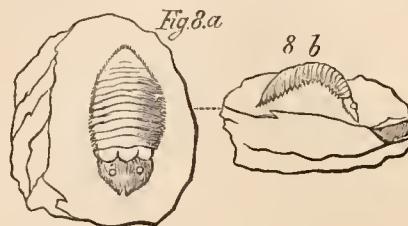


Fig. 20.

Hinterleib, nach Art des Asaphus, mit einem besondern Schwanzsilde bedeckt; doch ist diess in der Versteinerung nicht deutlich genug ausgedrückt. Das Kopfschild scheint vorn mit kleinen Zähnen, vielleicht aber auch mit Fresswerk-zengen und Fühlspitzen ausgerüstet zu seyn." 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 *Palaeocrangon problematicus* of Schlauroth, and the *Prosoponiscus problematicus* of Kirkby.

1823. BLAINVILLE, M. H. D. DE.

Essai sur une nouvelle classification des Animaux. Les Principes d'Anatomie comparée. Tom. i. tab. 7. Paris, 1823.

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).

Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles. Tome vingt-huitième. Strasbourg. Paris. 1823. Article Malacostracés. pp. 138–425. Tableaux I–V.

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 Desmarest under that date.

1823. FLEMING, JOHN, born 1785, died 1857 (Rev. J. Duns, in Lithology of Edinburgh).

Gleanings of Natural History, gathered on the Coast of Scotland during a voyage in 1821. By the Rev. JOHN FLEMING, D.D., F.R.S.E., M.W.S., &c. In a letter to Professor JAMESON. The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, &c., from October 1, 1822, to April 1, 1823. Vol. VIII. Edinburgh, 1823. pp. 296–297.

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 CAPRELLADÆ, which, in the character assigned to it, 'Out quatorze pieds, disposés dans une série continue, depuis la tête jusqu'à l'extremité postérieure du corps,' would appear to differ only in having four additional feet. But the *Squilla ventricosa* of Müller (Zool. Dan. tab. 56.), 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 moveable 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 phasma* 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. Eneyelopædia, vol. vii. p. 404), are merely varieties of this species."

1824. MARTENS, GEORGIO.

Reise nach Venedig. Ulm, 1824.

According to G. D. Nardo, he mentions *Gammarus pulex*, Fab., *Oniscus (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 contendit, sine dubio *Gammarum Locustam* cum nostro commutans." 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).

Expliation 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 *Tanaïs dulongii*. Fig. 2. he recognizes as Savigny's *Lycesta furina*, and adds, "Ce crustacé a beaucoup d'aualogie avec la *Leucothoë articulata* de Leach, et appartient certainement au même genre."

He continues for the other figures as follows:—

"La figure 3. 1 représente une espèce fort curieuse, qui doit constituer un petit sous-genre voisin des *Mera* et des *Melita* de M. Leach, et qui se distingue facilement de celui qui précède, par la seconde paire de pieds développée outre mesure et en forme de pince (seulement du côté gauche); nous lui assignerons le nom de M. Fresnel *Gammarus Fresnelii*. 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*, *Ampithoë* 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' *Oniscus cancellus* (3); M. Savigny l'a mentionné (4) sous le nom de *Cymalusa filosa*.

"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 paraît distincte; elle est plus petite que les deux précédentes. Nous proposerons de lui donner le nom de M. Ramond, *Amphithoe (Gammarus) Ramondi*.

"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 *Orchestia*, *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 Montagui*. Les figures 8. 1 et 9. 1 sont des Talitres qu'on peut rapporter aussi au sous-genre *Orchestia*, 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 Encyclop. méthod. pl. cccxxxvi. fig. 33." The reference (3) is to "Pallas, Spicil. zool. fascic. ix, pag. 52, tab. iii, fig. 18." The reference (4) is to Savigny, Mémoires.

1825. BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born 1752, died 1840 (Eneyel. Brit., 9th Edition).

Handbuch der Naturgeschichte. Eilfte reehtmässige Ausgabe. Göttingen, 1825.

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

While following in general the system of Linnæus, Blumenbach agrees with the recent French systematists in separating "die Spinnen- und Krebsartigen Insecten, so wie die Tausend-

füsse etc.,” from the Aptera proper. In Suborder A, Arachnidea, it may be noticed that he includes “*Phalangium Balænarum*, die Wallfischlaus. P. abdomine dilatato muricato, rostro subulato. Penuant’s *British Zoology*. P. iv. tab. 18. fig. 7.” In Suborder B, Crustacea, he gives *Cancer* divided into three Families, Brachyuri, Parasitici, Macrouri, the first with six, the second with one, the third with eight species. The 14th species is thus given:—“*Pulex*. (*Gammarus P. F.*) die Fluss-Garnele. *C. macrourus* articularis, manibus 4 adactylis, pedibus 10. Rösel vol. III. tab. 62.”“Zumahl häufig in der Brunnenfresse. Aber auch in Unzahl an manchen Seefüsten. Sehr gefräßig, was verzehrend.” The genera *Monoculus*, *Oniscus*, *Scolopendra* and *Iulus*, complete the Crustacea. *Oniscus* has for its first species:—“*Ceti*. (*Cymothoa C. F.*) die Wallfischlaus. *O. ovalis*, segmentis distinctis, pedibus tertii quartique paris linearibus ovaticis.”“Pallas spicileg. zoolog. Fasc. IX. tab. 4, fig. 14.”“Zumahl eine Plage der Wallfische, bey welchen dieses Insect, besonders an den Finnen und Zengungstheilen, aufs festeste sich einnistet.”

1825. DE BRÉBISSEON, L. ALPHONSE, born 1798 (Hagen).

CATALOGUE Méthodique des Crustacés terrestres, fluviatiles et marins, recueillis dans le département du Calvados, lu à la séance du 14 mars 1825; Par M. DE BRÉBISSEON. Société Linnaéenne du département du Calvados. pp. 225–270. Caen, 1825.

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 connaitre 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 pulex*, Fab. Lat. etc.; *Talitrus locusta*, Lat. Lamk.; *Talitrus gammarellus*, Lat. Lamk., Bosc, etc., the species now generally accepted as *Orchestia gammarellus*; *Melita palmata*, Montagu, sp.: *Corophium longicornis*, Lat. Lamk.

“Order 4. Les Isopodes. *Isopoda*,” begins with Chévrille, *Capreola*, Lat. Lamk., *Caprella* being intended. The species given is “*C. Linearis*. Lat. (*C. Scolopendroides*. Lamk.—*Cancer. Lin.*).” Then follow *Anceus*, Risso, *Jone*, Leach, *Sphaeroma*, Lat., &c.

1825. DESMAREST, A. G.

Considérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés, et description des espèces de ces animaux, qui vivent dans la mer, sur les côtes, ou dans les eaux douces de la France. Ouvrage orné de cinquante-six planches en taille-douce représentant cent quarante genres de Crustacés. Paris. Strasbourg, 1825.

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
(ZOOLOGICAL CHALL. 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 Linnæan 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 subclasses, 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 Stomapoda; the second, the Edriophthalma, contains three orders, the Amphipoda, Læmodipoda, and Isopoda. As usual at this period, the mandibular palp comes into the definition of the Amphipoda, and is denied to the Læmodipoda. The Amphipoda are said to have five pairs of false feet under the tail.

The distribution of the Amphipoda is as follows:—

"I^e Section. *Deux antennes insérées une de chaque côté du front; queue terminée par des filets styliformes; tête grosse, verticale.*"

This includes *Phronima*, with the species *sedentaria* and *custos*.

"II^e Section. *Quatre antennes; deux feuillets aptatis, servant de nageoires, placés au bout de la queue, et remplaçant les styles; tête grosse, verticale.*" Herein he places *Hyperia*, Latr. "Quatre antennes sétacées. Les dix pieds, proprement dits, médiocrement longs, et tous terminés par un article simple et pointu. Tête assez petite, ronde, plane en devant, point prolongée en rostre. Corps conique, terminé par deux lames triangulaires, allongées, horizontales. *Hyperie de Lesueur; Hyperia Suerii*, Latr.; *Phronima?* ejusd., Encycl. Mét. Crust., tab. 328, fig. 17 et 18. Nota. Je dois la communication des caractères de ce genre inédit à la complaisance de M. Latreille, son fondateur." In this section he also places "PHROSINE (*Phrosine*, Risso; *Dactylocerus*, Latr.)," with the species *Phrosine semilunata* and *Phrosine macrophthalma*.

"III^e Section. *Quatre antennes; queue terminée par des filets styliformes; tête médiocrement grosse, non verticale.*

"I^e 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 pédoncule des inférieures, qui est composé de trois articles.*" *Talitrus* with the species *locusta*, and *Orchestia* with the species *littorea* occupy this division.

"II^e Division. *Antennes grandes, sétacées, 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 présume que le *Gammarus nugax* de Fabricius, figuré par Phipps (Voyage au pôle boréal, pl. 12, fig. 2), appartient au genre Atyle."

"III^e 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 tongues.*" The genus *Dexamine* is included, with the species *spinososa*, and this is followed by "LEUCOTHOÉ (*Leucothoe*, Leach; *Gammarus*, Latr.; *Cancer*, Montagu; *Cuvieria*, Leach)," with the species *articulosa*, but no explanation is given to show where the synonym *Cuvieria* for the genus is to be met with.

"IV^e Division. *Antennes formées de quatre articles, dont le dernier est multiarticulé; les supérieures étant les plus longues.*

"Subdivision I. *Les quatre premiers pieds monodactyles; ceux de la seconde paire dans les mâles, ayant la main dilatée et comprimée.*" In this subdivision is included "MÉLITE (*Melita*, Leach; *Gammarus*, Latr., Lamck.; *Cancer*, Montagu; *Boscia*, Leach)," with the species *palmata*, and "MAERA (*Mæra* Leach; *Gammarus*, Latr., Lamck.; *Mulleria*, Leach), with

the species *grossimana*. Whence he derives the names *Boscia* and *Mulleria* he does not explain. He adds in a note that probably *Gammarus crassimanus*, Viviani, belongs to the genus *Mara*.

"*Subdivision II. Pieds des deux premières paires monodactyles et semblables dans les deux sexes.*"

In this are included three genera, "CREVETTE (*Gammarus*, Fabr., Latr., Lamek., Leaeh; *Squilla*, Degér; *Cancer*, Linn.; *Carcinus*, Latr.)," with the species *Gammarus pulex*, Fabr., Latr.; *Gammarus marinus*, Leaeh; *Gammarus locusta*, Leaeh; and *Gammarus campylops*, Leach. Among the synonyms of *Gammarus pulex* may be mentioned, "*Squilla fluvialis*, Merret, Pin., pag. 192." Of *Gammarus locusta*, he says, "M. Suriray, du Havre, a remarqué qu'elle est phosphorescente." The next genus, *Amplithoe*, has the species *rubricala* of Montagu and *cancellus* of Pallas. The third genus is *Pherusa*, with the species *fucicola*.

"*V^e Division. Antennes composées de quatre articles ; les inférieures étant les plus longues et pédiformes ; 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 *variegatus*, *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 *longicornis* and its accustomed synonyms, stands here alone.

"*VI^e 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 ou 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 *Lepidactylis*, Say, with the species *dysticus*; *Lanceola*, Say, with the species *pelagica*; *Sperchioides*, Rafinesque, with the species *lucidus*, and a complaint that Rafinesque should have chosen a name for his genus so near to *Sperchioides* employed by Fabreius among the Coleoptera; *Lepturus*, Rafinesque, with the species *rivularis*; *Pisitoe*, Rafinesque, with the species *bispinosa* and *laxifrons*. "Enfin, un genre nommé AEROPE, appartenant aussi à l'ordre des amphipodes, a été érigé par M. Leaeh ; mais il m'est inconnu, et M. Savigny a figuré (dans ses Mém. sur les anim. sans vert., 1^{re} part., 1^{er} fasc.), les parties de la bouche des deux autres, qu'il nomme CYMADUSA et LYCESTA. Ce dernier me paraît très voisin du genre MAERA de M. Leaeh."

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

"*I^{re} 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 dedans.*" To this section he assigns *Leplomera*, Latr., Lamek., with *Squilla ventricosa*, Müller, for type, observing that Latreille founded this genus only upon published figures, and referred to it, besides Müller'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*, Leaeh, Latr.; *Squilla*, Müller; *Leptomera*, Lamek.). 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 PEDIAIRE, *Proton pedatum*, Nob.; *Squilla pedata* de Müller." 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, *acanthijera*, Leach); *linearis*, Linn.; “*mantis*, 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 Linnæus, et le crustacé décrit par Forskal, Faun. Arab., pag. 87, comme une larve d’insecte d’un genre incertain.”

“II^e Section. *Corps 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 quatorze, dont dix parfaits, 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 saillans.*” This section has the one genus *Cyamus*, Latr., with the species *ceti*. 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 pou de baleine.”

In the fifth order, *Isopoda*, Latr., “I^re Section. Branchies placées sous la queue,” etc., he defines the first division thus:—

“I^re Division. Pieds au nombre de dix seulement; corps formé de trois, cinq ou sept segmens; 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, *Typhlis*, Risso, with the species *ovoïdes*, 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 “*Jone*, Latr.,” in the Second Division, Desmarest remarks that Latreille (Encycl. Méth., Expl. des pl.) considers Slabber’s *Oniscus arenarius* suited to form a genus near to *Jone*, but Desmarest himself, though he thinks that Slabber’s species has only twelve feet, shows that it is at any rate quite remote from *Jone*.

Pages 396–420 are occupied with a valuable Bibliographie carcinologique. Pages 421–427 contain a supplementary account of various species described by Risso, but not easily to be identified or classified. Among these are his *Talitrus rubropunctatus*, which Desmarest thinks may be an *Orchestia*, and his *Caprella punctata*, 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 “*Phronime sedentaire, gr. nat.*” Yet it has evidently been copied with some care from Pl. 2, fig. 3, of Risso’s Hist. Nat. des Crust. des Environs 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’au 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 ruisseaux, gross.*,” is no longer that of Rösel’s species, but no doubt taken from an actual *Gammarus pulex*.

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

Uebersicht der zoologische Ausbeute während der Reise von Kronstadt bis St Peter und Paul. Mit Abbild. Isis. 1825. pp. 733–746.

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

1825. LATREILLE, P. A.

Familles naturelles du Règne Animal, exposées succinctement et dans un ordre analytique, avec l'indication de leurs genres. Paris, 1825.

Latreille here divides animals into three great series or divisions, 1. Les *Vertébrés* ou *Spinalcérabraux*. 2. Les *Céphalidiens*. 3. Les *Acéphalés*. The last two include the invertebrates. The *Céphalidiens* he divides into three races, "les mollusques, les elminthoides et les condylopes." Of the condylopes the "première branche" is "Les HYPERHEXAPES, *Hyperexapi*. (Apiopodes, Sav.)." The première classe is *Crustacea*. Of these the première section is *Maxillosa*, with nine orders, Decapoda, Stomapoda, Læmodipoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda, Lophyropoda, Phyllopoda, Xyphosura, Siphonostoma. Of the third of these orders, "LÆMODIPODES. *Læmodipoda* (Isopodes cystibranches; Cuv., *Règne Animal*, tom. 3, pag. 50.)," he says, "la tête était confondue avec le premier segment du tronc, tandis que dans les deux ordres suivants elle est séparée, nous commençons par celui-ci; autrement la série naturelle des amphipodes et des isopodes serait interrompue." Of the Crustacés sessiliocles he had already said in the preface, page 24, "ils composent l'ordre des *amphipodes* et ceux de *læmodipodes* et *d'isopodes*; on aurait pu les réunir en un." This latter opinion has not met with acceptance in its entirety, but the Læmodipoda are now by general consent united with the Amphipoda. Latreille here forms them into two families, the first, Ovalia, with the genus *Cyame*, the second, Filiformia, with the genera *Clievrolle*, *Proton*, *Leptomère*. To the Amphipoda he gives four families, the first, CREVETTINES, *Gammarina*, contains in groups the genera CÉRAPE, LEUCOTHOÉ; MÉLITE, AMPHITHOÉ, DEXAMINE, CREVETTE, PHÉRUSE; ORCHESTIE, TALITRE, ATYLE; COROPHIE, PODOCÈRE, JASSE; PHRONIME. The three remaining families are given as follows:—

"Seconde Famille. UROPTÉRES. *Uroptera*. Les appendices latéraux de l'extrémité postérieure de leurs corps sont eu forme de feuillets et servent de nageoires. Ces crustacés avoisinent les *cymothoa*. Les g. HYPÉRIE, PHROSINE (Riss., Desm.; *Dactylocère*, Latr. *manuse*). 2. Ceux-ci n'ont plus que dix pieds et ue composent qu'une seule famille.

"Troisième Famille. DECEMPÈDES. *Decempedes*. Les g. TYPHIS, ANCÉE, PRANIZE (*Oniscus cœruleatus*, Montag.; Atlas de l'Encycl. méthod., pl. 336, fig. 28, et pl. 329, fig. 24). II. Les autres et derniers amphipodes ont tous leurs pieds (quatorze) ou les quatre derniers au moins simplement natatoires et mutiques.

"Quatrième Famille. HÉTÉROPES. *Heteropa*. Les g. APSEUDE, IONE (*Calino*, Léach). PTÉRYGOCÈRE."

1825. LATREILLE, P. A.

Encyclopédie Méthodique. Histoire Naturelle. Entomologie ou Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes, Par M. Latreille. Tome Dixième. Par MM. Latreille, Le Peletier de Saint Fargeau, Serville et Guérin. A Paris, M.DCCCXXV.

The articles on Amphipoda signed by Latreille in this volume are to be found under:—

- "1. PHÉRUSE. *Pherusa*. Leach," as to which he does not supplement the scanty information which Leach supplies.
- 2. PHYTIERANCHES, *Phytibranchia*. Of these he says, "dans l'ouvrage sur le règne animal de M. Cuvier, j'ai designé ainsi une famille de Crustacés, de l'ordre des Isopodes, dont les appendices branchifères situés sous la queue ressemblent à de petits pieds articulés ou à des

- tiges ramifiées, tandis que ceux des autres Isopodes sont en forme de lames ou d'écaillles. Ayant, depuis l'impression de cet ouvrage, observé des palpes aux mandibules de divers Phytiphages [Phytibranches], caractère qui distingue les Amphipodes des Isopodes, j'ai transporté cette tribu dans le premier de ces deux ordres. Les autres Amphipodes ayant d'ailleurs sous le post-abdomen des appendices d'une forme analogue, ce groupe ordinal n'en est que mieux assorti. Je le divise en quatre familles." These are 1. Les CREVETTINES, *Gammarinx*, with the genera "Crevette, Talitre, Corophie, Phronime et plusieurs autres établis par M. Léach;," 2. "Les UROPTÈRES, *Uroptera*. Semblables aux précédens par la manière dont se terminent leurs pieds et par leur nombre, mais dont le corps offre à son extrémité postérieure et latérale des appendices en nageoires. Le genre *Phrosine* de M. Risso et quelques autres inédits appartiennent à cette famille." 3. "Les DÉCEMPÈDES, *Decempedes*. Les pieds sont onguiculés, mais réduits à dix. Elle se compose des genres *Typhis*, *Ancée*, *Pranize*." 4. "Les HÉTÉROPES, *Heteropa*. Les pieds sont au nombre de quatorze, comme dans les deux premières familles, mais tous, ou les quatre derniers au moins, sont mutiques et simplement natatoires. Là se placent les genres *Apseude*, *Ione*, *Pterygocère*." Remarks follow in regard to *Anceus*, *Praniza*, *Apseudes* and *Ione*, concluding with the observation "le genre PTÉRYGOCÉRE a été établi sur une figure de Slabber copiée ici, pl. 330, Nos. 3 et 4. Veuillez cet article et celui de TIPHIS [Typhis]."
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. "PTÉRYGOCÈRE, *Pterygocerus*. Genre de Crustacés que j'ai indiqué à l'article Phytibranches de cet ouvrage, et qui est formé d'après la figure de l'*Oniscus arenarius* de Slabber. (*Observ. microscop. tab. XI. 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 quatres antennes sont très-garnies de poils barbus ou formant des pinuules 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 terminée par plusieurs appendices ou styles velus. Ce Crustacé doit appartenir à l'ordre des Amphipodes ou à celui des Isopodes."

1825. GUÉRIN (later GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE), Félix Édouard, born 1799, died 1874 (Webster).

Encyclopédie Méthodique, &c. Tome Dixième, &c. A Paris M.DCCCLXXV.

Latreille's health having failed before the completion of this volume, the remaining articles on the Amphipoda were entrusted to Guérin. This author wishing to bring the Encyclopædia up to the level of knowledge then existing on the subject, subjoins to those species which he is able to mention in their alphabetical order, the notice of various others in the best grouping he can contrive. Under the heading PROTON are given four articles, 1. "PROTON, *Proto*. Léach. Lat. *Squilla*, Muller. *Leptomera*. Lamk." 2. "LEPTOMÈRE, *Leptomera*. Lat. Lamk. *Proto?* Léach." 3. "CHEVROLLE, *Caprella*. Lamk. Lat. Léach. *Cancer*. Linn. *Gammarus*, Fab." 4. "CYAME, *Cyamus*. Lat. Lam. *Oniscus*. Pallas. *Squilla*. De Géer. *Pycnogonum*. Fab. *Larunda*. *Panope*. Léach." No new information is contributed. Rafinesque's PROTONIA is next mentioned, but Guérin says he knows nothing about it. An account is given of "TALITRE, *Talitrus*. Lat. Bosc. Léach. Lamk. *Cancer*. Montagu. *Oniscus*. Pallas," with the species "*Talitrus locusta*, Lat. Léach. Desm," and various synonyms. This is followed by "ORCHESTIE, *Orchestia*, Léach. Latr. (*Fam. nat.*) *Talitrus*. Lat. Bosc. Riss. Lamk. *Oniscus*. Pallas," with the species "*Orchestia gammarella*, Lat.," and its

synonymy. Next is given "ATYLE, *Atylus*, Léach. *Gammarus*. Fab. *Talitrus*, Lat.," with the species *Atylus carinatus*, Léach, having for synonym *Gammarus carinatus*, Fab. The remark is made that "Risso describes a species of *Talitrus* (*T. rubropunctatus*) which might well belong to the genus *Atylus*."

"TYPHIS, *Typhlis*, Risso, Lat. Lamk." is described in accordance with the views of Latreille among the *Decempedes*, where it is placed in company with *Ancus* and *Praniza*.

Under "UROPTÈRE, *Uroptera*. Lat.," the genus *Hyperia*, Lat., is described. Desmarest is referred to for the species "*Hyperia Suerii*." Montagu's descriptions of "*Cancer gammarus Galba*" 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 semilunata* and "*Phrosina macrophthalmus*." 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 *Encyclopædia* Guérin appends to his description of *Themisto*, one of "*Rhoë*, *Rhaea*. 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 Euphées 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 plaiera aisément et d'une manière naturelle." Lastly Guérin gives "*Zuphée*, *Zuphaea*. 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 Chévrille appears as Chevralle, Cyame as Cyane, Hypérie as Hyspérie. Phrosine and Themisto are not mentioned.

1825. SAVIGNY, JULES-CÉSAR.

Description de l'Égypte, publiée par les ordres de sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon-le-grand. Histoire Naturelle. Animaux articulés. Crustacés. Pl. XI. dessiné et gravé en 1805–1812.

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 Vietor 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. *Lyceta furina*, Savigny, is now known as *Leucothoë furina*; 3. *Gammarus Fresnelii*, Audouin, is now called *Melita Fresnelii*; 4. *Cymadusa filosa*, Savigny, is now called *Amphithoë filosa*; 6. retains the name *Amphithoë Ramondi*, Audouin, but is not easily to be distinguished from *Amphithoë filosa*, except that it has the ocular lobe of the head more sharply produced between the antennæ; 5. which is not positively named by Audouin at all, though he hints at *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu, resembles *Amphithoë filosa* and *Amphithoë Ramondi*, 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 peduncle of the upper antennæ is by comparison elongate. 7. *Orchestia Montagui*; 8. *Orchestia Deshayesii*; and, with some authors, 9. *Orchestia Cloquetii*, retain the names assigned them by Audouin. *Orchestia Cloquetii*, the figure of which has met with some mishap in the British Museum Catalogue, was placed by Guérin-Méneville in one of his divisions of the genus *Talitrus*. 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-

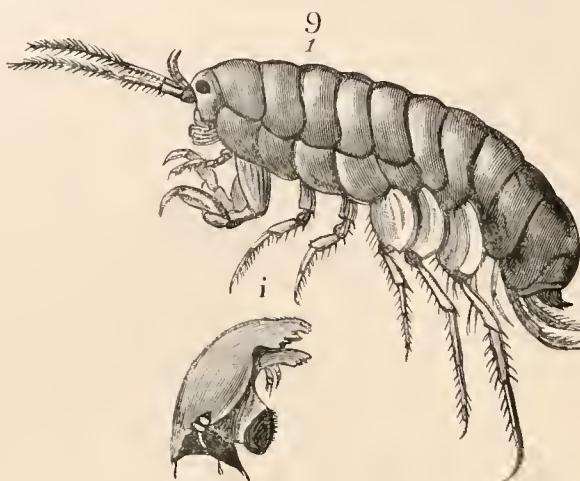


Fig. 21.

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.

Histoire Naturelle des principales productions de l'Europe Méridionale et particulièrement de celles des environs de Nice et des Alpes Maritimes. Tome cinquième. Paris, 1826.

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 Orchestidae 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 *Typhis* 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 subovato, intus griseo; punctulis saturate griseis 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 *Enone* is described:—

"Corpus elongatum, compressum, articulatum; styli caudales inferiores, superioribus longiores; oculi magni, reniformes; antennae superiores articulo primo elongato, secundo quintuplo longiore, articulis aliis minutissimis; antennae inferiores articulo priuuo breve, secundo valde elongato, articulis aliis exiguissimis; pedes æquales, monodactyli," with the type species *Enone punctata*, "Corpoë hyalino, lutescente, lateribus rubro punctatis; chelis minimis; 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 *Ampithoë rubra*; but the description of the antennæ and gnathopods excludes both these identifications. Guérin, 1825, suggests the genus *Atylus* 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 sautiler à la surface de l'eau pendant les fortes chaleurs." This does not favour Guérin's suggestion above-mentioned.

Talitrus niceensis, n. s., is described as "corpoë glaberrimo, hyalino, vitro, pellucido; oculis purpureo-nigris: antennis, pedibus tarsisque violascentibus." This pellucid species, more likely to be one of the *Hyperina* than a *Talitrus*, might, one would think, be identified and more fully described by some one residing at Nice or in the neighbourhood. The same may be said of *Atylus corallinus*, n. s., which Spence Bate believes to be probably *Dexamine spinosa*. The genus *Eupheus*, Risso, is thus re-described, "Corpus elongatum, postice gradatim acuminatum; caput quadratum; oculi globosi; tentacula duo filiformia, multiarticulata; thorax quinquearticulatus, segmento anteriore majore, filamentis duobus corpore longioribus instructus," with the type species *Eupheus ligoides*, 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 filet très mince; la tête est tronquée au-devant; l'œil petit, noirâtre; les antennes inégales; les quatre paires de pattes sont ciliées; une belle teinte jaune, blanche et verdâtre le colore 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 *Apseudes*, Leach, in the Tanaidæ, among their *Isopoda aberrantia*.

The Crustacés Lémodipodes form the fourth Order. The first section includes *Caprella*, with the species of his earlier work, "*C. linearis*" and "*C. punctata*," and *Nymphon*, Leach, with a new species "*N. arachnoideus*," quite out of place in this group. The second section includes *Pygnogonum* (Fab.), *Ciame*, with a species "*P. ceti*, *C. de la baleine*," apparently a *Cyamus*, although the habitat assigned "sur les baleinoptères et les scombres" implies some confusion. It includes also the new genus *Hexona*, "Corpus ovatum, postice abrupte acuminatum; thorax sexarticulatus; cauda subtrigona, quinque articulata; pedes sex æquales, unguibus curvatis, acutis, aruati," with the species *Hexona parasitica*. As its habitat is on *Bopyrus*, there seems to be little doubt that it is the male of *Bopyrus* which Risso had observed in its ordinary position. Another new genus included is *Zuphea* "Corpus oblongum, convexum; caput subtriangulare; oculi magni, convexi; thorax quinque articulatus, articulis integris, approximatis; cauda sex articulata, ultimo articulo elongato, triangulare; pedes sex æquales," with the species *Zuphea sparicola*, the habitat of which is sur les spares (gilt-head), "dans le sillon des nageoires dorsales." This, like the preceding genus, is probably an Isopod, the description corresponding with the *Praniza* form of the genus *Anceus*.

1826. Ross, Sir JAMES CLARK, born April 15, 1800, died April 3, 1862 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Edition).

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 vertèbres*) has been followed in every instance." On the Amphipoda his notes are as follows :—

- "10. *CAPRELLA SCOLOPENDROIDES*. Caprella scolopendroides. *Lam.* v. p. 174. *Gammarus quadrilobatus*. *Zool. Dan.* iii. p. 58, Plate 114, fig. 11, 12, Female (young?) *Squilla quadrilobata*. *Zool. Dan.* ii. p. 21, Plate 56, fig. 4, 5, 6, Male (young?) *Squilla lobata*. *Fabr. Faun. Grænl.* 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 antennæ 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.
- "11. *CYAMUS CETI*. Cyamus ceti, *Lam.* v. p. 176. *Oniscus ceti*. *Fabr. Fauna Grænl.* p. 253, No. 230. *Zool. Dan.* iii. p. 69, Plate 119, fig. 13-17. Found on a young whale, which was killed in June 1825, near Port Bowen.
- "12. *GAMMARUS SABINI*. Gammarus Sabini. *Leach, in Ross's Voyage*, 8vo ii. p. 178. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*. p. cxxxii. Plate i. fig. 8-11. Found on the ice at Port Bowen, but not very abundantly.
- "13. *GAMMARUS LORICATUS*. Gammarus loricatus. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxxii. Plate i. fig. 7. In the figure above referred to, each pair of antennæ 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. cxxxix. The specimens which I possess differ from Captain Sabine's description in having the superior antennæ as long as the head and six first segments of the body, and the antennæ, legs, and tail being fringed with most beautifully fine ciliae, 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. cxxxix. Cancer nugax. *Philipp's Voyage*, Plate xii. fig. 3. By far the most numerous of the *Crustacea* inhabiting the Arctic Seas. The superior antennæ 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 EDWARDSII*. Talitrus Edwardsii. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxxiii. 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 Goës, 1865. In regard to *Caprella scolopendroides*, see Miers' opinion in Note on Miers, 1877.

1827-JOHNSTON, GEORGE, born 1797, died 1855 (Hagen).
1828.

Contributions to the British Fauna. By George Johnston, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The Zoological Journal, vol. iii. From January, 1827, to April, 1828. London, 1828, pp. 173-181, 490-491.

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 else in our wells and ditches; the *G. locusta* 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. Camylops*, 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 confervæ in pools left by the tide, very common near Berwick. Obs. In the arrangement of Dr. Leach this is an *Ampithoë*. 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 punctures 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 [antennæ] 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 Encyclopædia Britannica, the second joint of the superior antennæ 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. NOLENS." "Hab. amongst confervæ, 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 *nolens*, as it will agree with none of them. It seems allied to the *Gammarus monoculoides* (Linn. Trans. xi. 5, tab. ii. fig. 3.) of Mr. Montagu."

He enumerates as also occurring at Berwick, "the *Talitrus Locusta* and *Orchestia littorea* of Leach," the *Mæra grossimana* and *Jassa pulchella* of the same author, "the *Gam. monoculoides* of Montagu," and "the *Corophium longicorne*," all of them in abundance.

At p. 490, the habitat of *Gammarus punctatus* is described.

The description of *Gammarus maculatus* is quoted by Bate 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) erythrophthalmus*, Lilljeborg, which must in that case receive the name *Gammaropsis maculatus*, Johnston. *Gammarus punctatus* is identified by Spence

Bate with his own *Amphithoë littorina*; both are by Boeck made synonyms of Rathke's *Amphithoë podoceroides*. All three should in my opinion fall into the synonymy of *Amphithoë 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 antennæ points to some species of *Calliopius* or *Amphithopsis*, but the two "papillæ," which seem to be meant for the telson, would be inconsistent with these genera. *Gammarus nolens* is likewise left among the doubtful species by Bate and Westwood, vol. ii. p. 19. It had been, without sufficient reason, re-named by White *Typhis nolens* and subsequently *Anonyx (?) nolens*. It is as likely to be the *Hyale nilssonii* of Rathke as any other species that I am acquainted with, but the description is not sufficiently definite to entitle 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 hamadryads. He quotes from him the following passages relating to *Gammarus pulux* :—
 " Pag. 56 : Globulos sanguinis, ait, recto pergere tramite et hoc (*i.e.* hanc directionem) ipsis utpote animaleculis prudenteribus ("sinnigen thieren") esse inuatum.
 " Pag. 69 : Succos Gammari Pulicis effusos in monades atque in globulos campanuliformes majores distribui, qui inter se plures haberent monades, idem auctor narrat.
 " Pag. 70 legitnr : Gammari P. corpore disrupto globuli succi duplicitis generis profluent. Majores campanulati lentius moventur, diversas versus directiones, minores monades velociter diversas sequuntur regiones et varia velocitate, et sic plures fluminis instar !
 " Pag. 74. denique prodit auctor noster, *sibi ex Gammari extremitate (pede) abscissa in massu musculari (?) coxae acervum globulorum separatorum et vortice convolutatorum videre contigisse*, cujns rei libenter ipsi fidem habeamus, nam si phantasiae lusibus obtempcremus, tunc omnia cernere possumus, quæ imaginatio nobis proponat."
 Zenker's last observation would apply to his own ternary and quinary distribution of the parts of *Gammarus pulux*.

1828. AUDOUIN, V., et MILNE-EDWARDS, H.

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Paris, 1829.
 Troisième Mémoire sur l'Anatomie et la Physiologie des Crustacés. Recherches anatomiques sur le système nerveux. Lues à l' Académie royale des Sciences. (Extrait des *Annales des Sciences naturelles*, mai 1828).

The authors here say, p. 115, "parmi les Crustacés des ordres inférieurs que nous avons examinés, ce sont les Talitres qui nous ont offert le système nervenx 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 segmens présentent à leur face inférieure deux ganglions nerveux placés sur les côtés de la ligne médiane, et réunis

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 Talitre deux chaînes ganglionnaires parfaitement symétriques, distinctes dans 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’œsophage, 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 aux deux ganglions du premier anneau thoracique, en passant sur les côtés de l’œsophage, qu’ils embrassent. Ces derniers ganglions fournissent en dehors deux nerfs, dont l’un pénètre dans la patte correspondante, et dont l’autre paraît se distribuer principalement aux muscles et aux téguments 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 Talitre.”

The Report on this paper to the Académie Royale des Sciences by M. Geoffroy S.-Hilaire, “lu 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 crustacea, 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. É.

Mémoire sur le nouveau genre Thémisto, de la Classe des Crustacés ; par M. F. E. Guérin. (Lu à la Société d’Histoire naturelle de Paris le 29 août 1828.) Extrait du tome iv. des Mémoires de la Société d’Histoire naturelle de Paris. 8 pages. 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, courbées au bout ; les inférieures beaucoup plus longues. Quatorze pieds ; les quatre premiers courts, dirigés en avant, couchés sur la bouche, et représentant les deux dernières paires de pieds-mâchoires des Crustacés supérieurs ; les quatre suivants beaucoup plus grands, terminés par un érochet dirigé vers la queue ; la cinquième paire très-longue dirigée vers la bouche, ayant l'avant-dernier article grêle, fort long, garni d'épines en dedans et terminé par un érolet ; les quatre derniers, de moitié plus courts, dirigés et conformés de même, mais sans dents à l'avant-dernier article. 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 gaudichaudii*, 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.

1828. MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI, born October 23, 1800, died July 29, 1885 (Friedländer, *Naturae Novitates*).

Mémoire sur quelques Crustacés nouveaux. *Annales des sciences naturelles*. Tom. 13, pp. 287 to 301. Pl. 13, 14, 15. 1828.

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 antennæ, 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 *Eupheus*, with which it cannot be confounded. *Eupheus* 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 hétérops," though the characters of the Uroptera will require some slight modification. He thus defines the genus *Rhæa*:— "Quatre antennes dont les supérieures sont grosses, bifides, et plus longues que les inférieures, quatorze pattes dont les deux premières terminées par une pinee et les autres par un ongle eroeu; le dernier article de l'abdomen allongé et supportant deux appendices terminés par de longs filamens." The type species *Rhæa latreillii* has now been transferred to the earlier genus *Apsæudes*, Leach, of which Risso's *Eupheus* is considered a synonym. Whether this and the other Tanaidæ should be reckoned as Amphipods is a matter still sub judice.

1828. STRAUS-DURCKHEIM, HERCULE EUGÈNE, born 1790 (Hagen).

Considérations générales sur l'Anatomie comparée des Animaux articulés, auxquelles on a joint l'anatomie descriptive du melolontha vulgaris (hanneton), donnée comme exemple de l'organisation des coléoptères. Paris, Strasbourg, Bruxelles, 1828.

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 1^{er}, 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 1^{er} Ordre, ISOPODES" descends through the "P.^{er} G.^{re} *Armadillo*" to *Sphæroma* and *Proto*. At *Proto* branches off the "2.^e Ordre, PARASITES," including the genera *Nymphon* and *Lernæa*, while at *Sphæroma* another branch carries down the lines as follows:—3.^e Ordre AMPHIPODES. P.^{er} G.^{re} *Hiella*. D.^{er} G.^{re} *Phronima*. 4^e Ordre STOMAPODES. P.^{er} G.^{re} *Squilla*. D.^{er} G.^{re} *Erichthus*. 5^e Ordre DECAPODES. 1^{re} Fam. Maeroures. P.^{er} G.^{re} *Mysis*." &c.

He discusses, pages 33 to 38, the chemical composition of the integument of insects and Crustacea, and mentions that what Odier calls *chitine*, Lassaigne proposed to call *Entomeiline*, from ἔντομον, an insect, and εἴλυμα, 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 *Phoxichilus*, les *Pycnogonum*, les *Cyamus*, les *Cecropes*, les *Calygnus*, les *Dichelestion*, les *Chondracante*, et les *Lernæa*," thus mixing up *Cyamus* with animals very differently constructed. For *Limulus* he proposes a separate order with the name GNATHOPODES.

1828. ZENKER, JONATHAN CARL.

Das thierische Leben und seine Formen. Ein zoologisches Handbuch zum Gebrauche academischer Vorträge und zum Selbststudium. Jena, 1828.

Zenker here divides animals into ten classes, of which the Insecta are the fifth between the Vermes and Pisces. The Insecta 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. Squillæ, Squillares, Goldf., 60. Paguri, 61. Astaci, 62. Caneri.

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 *Cystibranchia*, that *Leptomera rubra* LAM. is *Squilla ventricosa*, that the *Caprellæ*, as *Caprella linearis* Risso, live parasitically on Whales and fish in the European waters, and that "*Cyamus Ceti*," the *Walfischassel* 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 *Walfischhaas* from its imbedding itself in the fat of the whale.

At page 349 he thus describes "59. Fam. *Squillæ, Squillares*, GOLDF., 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). Bruststück mit den Leibesringen von gleicher Grösse (1-5) oder viereckig grösser (6, 7). Füsse, fünftes 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 grösseren Kiefernfüsse mit einem glatten (6) oder gezähnelten (7) Endgliede, welches sich in eine Rinne des nachfolgenden Gliedes ein legt. Schwanz mit mehreren stielformigen (1), walzigen, gegliederten (2, 3, 5) Auhängseln oder 2 Schwanzblättchen (4), und 2 oder 5 (6) oder bloss 5 Kiemenfusspaaren auf dem Schwanz. 1. *Phronima* LATR. 2. *Talitrus* LATR. 3. *Corophium* LATR. 4. *Plasmatoecrinus* TILES. 5. *Gammarus* LATR. 6. *Erichthius* LATR. 7. *Squilla* FABR." 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 longicorne*, which, he says, is "*Cancer crassipes* L.", and of *Gammarus pulex*. He then adds, "Tilesius fand unter den leuchtenden Meerthieren auch mehrere hierher gehörige, wie die *Federkrebse*, *Plasmatoecrinus discophthalmus* und *glaucus*. Andere mikroskopische Thiergeschlechter, wie *Amblyrhincotus*, *Erythrocephalus*, *Acanthocephalus*, u.s.w. verdienen vielleicht hier gleichfalls ihre Stelle. In reality it is only the genus *Erythrocephalus*, in this list from Tilesius, that can be reckoned among the Amphipoda.

1829. AUDOUIN, V., et MILNE-EDWARDS, H.

Résumé d'Entomologie, ou d'Histoire Naturelle des animaux articulés, par MM. V. Audouin et H. Milne Edwards. Tome Premier. Histoire Naturelle des Annélides, Crustacés et Arachnides. Contenant une esquisse de l'Organisation, des Caractères, des Mœurs et de la description de ces animaux; précédée d'une Introduction Historique, et suivie d'une Biographie, d'une Bibliographie et d'un

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.)

The Crustacea occupy pages 95–195. The account of “Ordre III,—Edriophthalmes,” pp. 173–184, is extracted from the work which Milne-Edwards had recently presented to the Académie des Sciences. Planche xxvii. gives figs. 1. 2. “ORCHESTIE de Montagu;” fig. 3. “LEUCOTHOÉ furina;” Planche xxviii. gives fig. 1. “ATYLE caréné;” figs. 2. 3. “COROPHIE longiorue;” figs. 4. 5. 6. 7. “CÉRAPODE tubulaire;” fig. 8. “LEPTOMÈRE pédiaire.”

1829. BOUCHARD-CHANTEREAUX.

Précis de l'histoire physique, civile et politique, de la ville de Boulogne-sur-mer et de ses environs, depuis les Morins jusqu'en 1814; &c., par P.-J.-B. Bertrand. A Boulogne, 1828–1829.

In the second volume (1829), at page 488, is given a catalogue headed “Animaux sans vertèbres Observés par M. Bouchard-Chantereaux. (*Système du chevalier Lamarek*).” In this catalogue among the Crustacés are found the following Amphipods:—“Talitrus locusta, Talitre locuste. Orchestia littorea. Orchestie littorale. Cyamus ceti. Cyame de la bâcine.” No descriptions are given, or remarks of any kind.

1829. JOHNSTON, GEORGE.

Contributions to the British Fauna. The Zoological Journal. Vol. IV. London, 1829. pp. 52–57, 416–421.

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.

“GAMMARUS CARINATUS. G. corpore maculato, atomisque flavis irrorato; dorsi segmentis valde carinatis, marginibusque posterioribus granulatis. *Hab.* Mare Britannicum.” The English description follows. This species is noticed by White, Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 183, but not by Spence Bate or Boeck. The name is preoccupied by Fabricius.

At page 417 he describes “GAMMARUS SPINIPES. Gamm. corpore albo, lœvi, lineis rubris transversis picto; palmâ pedis secundi dilatata, apice triangulare, monodactylâ, spinâ validâ infernè terminatâ. *Hab.* Littora maris Britannici.” A description in English is given, and a speculation as to whether it could possibly be the same as *Jassa pulchella* of Dr. Leach. White, *loc. cit.*, p. 199, takes note of it under *Jassa*. Other authors leave it in its pristine obscurity.

1829. LATREILLE, P. A.

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 M. le baron Cuvier. Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée. Tome IV. Crustacés, Arachnides et partie des Insectes. Par M. Latreille. Paris, 1829.

Here Latreille divides the Crustacea into two sections, “les Malacostracés et les Entomostracés.” The former of these comprises five orders, “les Décapodes, les Stomopodes, les Læmodi-

podes, les Amphipodes, et les Isopodes." In the body of the work he transposes the Amphipoda and Læmodipoda. In treating "des Malacostræés à yeux sessiles et immobiles," he says, page 114, "Ces animaux se partagent en trois ordres : ceux dont les mandibules sont unies 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 læmodipodes et les isopodes. Les eyames, genre du second, étant parasites, nous conduiront naturellement aux bopyres et aux cymothoës, par lesquels nous connemptions les isopodes." That some Amphipoda are without, and that some Læmodipoda possess the mandibular-palp, had not yet been noticed.

Of les 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^o Ceux qui ont quatorze pieds, tous terminés par un crochet, ou en pointe et au nombre de quatorze.
 "2^o 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^o Ceux qui n'ont que dix pieds apparents."

The first of these sections he divides into two, the *Uroptera* and the *Gammarinæ*. To the *Uroptera* he assigns *Phronima*, Latr., with the species *Phronime sédentaire*, Forsk., and *Phronime sentinelæ*, 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 échancreés au bord interne ; dont deux des antennes sont aussi longues au moins que la moitié du corps, et terminées par une tige scutacée, longue et composée de plusieurs petits articles," with references to "*Cancer monoculoides*, Moutag., Trans., linn. Soc., XI, ii, 3 ;—*Hypérie de Lesueur*, Latr., Encycl. méthod. atl. d'hist. nat., ccxxviii, 17, 18; Desmar., Consid., pag. 258." The figures in the Atlas of the Encycl. méth. are there called *Phronima*, without any specific name. Here after *Hyperia* he places "Les PHROSINES (PHROSINE. Risso.) Semblables, pour la forme du corps et celle de la tête, aux hypéries, 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 cône allongée." To this genus he refers, "*Phrosina macrophthalmia*, Risso, Journ. de phys., octob. 1822 ; Desmar., *ibid.*, p. 259 ; *Cancer galba*, Montag., Trans. linn. Soc. XI, ii, 2." Next he places "Les DACTYLOCÈRES. (DACTYLOCERA. Latr.). Dont le corps n'est point épaisse en devant ; dont la tête est de grosseur moyenne, déprimée, presque carrée, avec les yeux petits ; et dont les quatres 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 représentant une cuiller ou une pioche." 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. Ici encore les articles des pédoneules des mêmes antennes sont plus courts." In the corrections and additions at the end of the volume he says, "près des Hypéries, doit être placé un autre genre de crustacés, celui de THÉMISTO, établi par le même naturaliste, et décrirait ainsi que figuré, avec le même soin, dans le Tome IV^e 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 *Themisto*.

Under the "CREVETTINES, *Gammarinæ*. 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 thoracicus*, 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*, *Atylus*, *Gammarus*, *Melita*, *Mara*,

Ampithoe, *Pherusa*, *Dexamine*, *Leucothoe*, *Cerapus*, *Podocerus*, *Jassa*, *Curophium*, with references to one species of each genus. Under *Atylus*, besides *Atylus carinatus*, he suggests as possibly a second species, "G. nugax? ejusd.; Phipps, Voy. au Pol. bor., xii, 2?" Under *Ampithoe*, besides *Cancer rubricatus*, Montagu, he gives, as a second species,— "Oniscus cancellus, Pall., Spicil. zool., fasc. IX, iii, 18; Gammarus cancellus, Fab." Les Podocères, "à yeux saillants," are distinguished from les Jasses, "à yeux non saillants." The species mentioned are *Podocerus variegatus*, Leach, and *Jassa pulchella*, Leach.

The second section he calls "HETEROPES, *Heteropa*, 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 phytibranches. Mais outre que nous avons aperçu, dans quelques-uns de ces crustacés, des palpes mandibulaires, la forme des appendices sous-caudaux nous a paru les 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 *Heteropa* he assigns *Pterygocera*, Lat., and *Apseudes*, Leach. A note to the generic description of *Pterygocera*, says, "d'après la figure de Slabber (*Oniscus arenarius*, Encyclop. méthod., atl. d'hist. natur., ccxxx, 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 note to *Les APSEUDES* gives "*Eupheus ligoides*, Risso, Crust., III, 37; Desmar., Consid., 285;—*Apseudes talpa*, Leach; *Cancer gammarus talpa*, Montag., Trans. linn. Soc., IX, iv, 6.; Desmar., Consid., xlvi, 9. Voy. aussi le *gammarus heteroclitus* de Viviani, Phosphor. maris, II, 11, 12."

The third section, "DECÉMPÈDES, *Decempedes*. Latr.", includes *TYPHIS*, Risso; *ANCEUS*, Risso.—*Gnathia*, Leach;—*PRANIZA*, Leach. The remark follows that, "À ce même ordre des amphipodes paraissent appartenir divers autres genres de MM. Savigny, Rafinesque 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. ergine* 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 LÆMODIPODES*. (Læmodipoda.), 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 CYAME. (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. "Ici, comme dans nos LEPTOMÈRES propres (*Gammarus pedatus*, Mull., Zool. dan., CI 1, 2), tous les pieds, à l'exception des deux antérieurs, ont un corps vésiculaire à leur base. Là, comme dans les PROTOS de M. Leach (*Cancer pedatus*, Montag., Trans. linn. Soc., II, 6; Encyclop. méth., atl. d'hist. natur., ccxxxvi, 38.), ces appendices ne sont propres qu'aux seconds pieds et aux quatre suivants (1). [with a note] (1) Rapportez encore aux leptomères la *squilla ventricosa* de Müller, Zool. dan., LVI, 1-3; Herbst., xxxvi, 11:— le *Cancer linearis* de Linnaeus est peut-être congénère. Il lui donne six pieds, mais sans compter la tête.

"Les NAUPRÉDIES. (Naupredia, 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.

"Les CHEVROLLES. (CAPRELLA. Lamck.)." 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 *ovalia* Latreille says, "Ces lœmodipodes forment le sous-genre Des CYAMES proprement dits. (CYAMUS, Latr.,—*Larunda*, Leach.)

"J'en ai vu trois espèces, qui vivent toutes sur des cétacés, et dont la plus connue, le *Cyame de la baleine* (*Oniscus ceti*, Lin.; Pall., Spicil. zool., fasc. IX, iv, 14; *Squille de la baleine*, Degéer, Ins., VII, 6, vi; *Pycnogonum ceti*, Fab.; Savig., Mém. sur les anim. sans vert., fasc. I, v, 1.) se trouve aussi sur le maquereau; les pêcheurs l'ont désignée sous le nom de *Pou de baleine*. Une autre espèce, très analogue, a été rapportée par feu Delalaude 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).

Sur la Structure des Yeux du Hanneton (Melolontha vulgaris). Annales des Sciences naturelles. Tome dix-huitième. Paris, 1829. p. 107.

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*, *Gammarus 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.—Meckel's, *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie*. 1829. H. i."

1829 ½ STRAUS-DURCKHEIM, H. E.

Mémoire sur les *Hiella*, nouveau genre de Crustacés Amphipodes. Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. Tom. xviii. pp. 51–62. Pl. 4. Paris, 1829 ?

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 bifid false feet, like those of the Decapoda macroura, 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 swimmerets. The most obvious characters to distinguish the two orders are the presence or absence of the mandibular palp, that presented by the branchiae, 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 allée 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 tronc et l'abdomen chacun de sept segments mobiles; sept paires de pattes ambulatoires, dont quatre dirigées en avant et trois en arrière; une paire de fausses pattes à chaque segment abdominal." The type species, "*Hiella Orbignyi*," from near Roehelle, does not appear to be mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. Milne-Edwards, 1840, regards it as a synonym of his *Hyperia latreillii*, and both are by Boeck

made synonyms of *Hyperia medusarum*, Müller. Straus-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, cuisse, jambe, tarse and crochet.

1830. Bosc, L. A. G.

Manuel de l'histoire naturelle des crustacés, etc., Par L. A. G. Bosc. Édition Mise au niveau des connaissances actuelles, par M. A. G. Desmarest. Paris, 1830.

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. *Cyamus*, Latr. LI. *Caprella*, Lam. LII. *Leptomera*, Latr. LVII. *Typhis*, Latreille. At p. 106 Leach's genera "Pherusa, Mæra, Melita, Leucothoe, Dexamine, Atylus, Amphithoe, etc.," are mentioned as "genres que nous n'adopterons pas." Sixteen species are assigned to *Gammarus*, which include *longicornis*, *gibbosus*, "Esca," "Pherusa," "Medusarum" and "Homari." *Corophium longicorne* had been given in advance. *Cyamus ceti* "se trouve dans la mer du Nord, non seulement sur les baleines, mais encore sur les maquereaux et autres scombrés."

1830. ESCHSCHOLTZ, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born Nov. 12, 1793, died May 12, 1831 (*Encycl. Brit.*, 9th Edition).

A new voyage round the world, in the years 1823, 24, 25, and 26. By Otto von Kotzebue. London, 1830. Appendix. Review of the Zoological collection of Fr. Eschscholtz.

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.

1830. MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI.

Extrait de recherches pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des Crustacés Amphipodes. (Extrait des Annales des Sciences naturelles, août 1830). Tom. 20. Pl. 10. 11. 48 pages.

The Crustacea are here divided into eleven orders, of which the seventh, eighth and ninth are the Laemipodes, Isopodes and Amphipodes. Milne-Edwards feels bound to observe that at first he had placed the genera *Rhoea* and *Tanaïs* among the Amphipods, but by Latreille's advice had transferred them to the Isopods, 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 *Hypérines*. When he says that the Crevettines are never parasitic, he is naturally passing no judgment on the habits of *Guerinia* and *Lafystius* or other later discoveries, and the relation of *Isæa montagui* to *Maia squinado* seems to be only residential, not parasitic.

The *Crevettines* he subdivides into the tribe of the *Sauteurs* 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 Fischerii*, 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 *Orchestoidea*.
2. *Talitrus*, Latr., including *Talitrus Beaucoudraui*, 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 Talitres 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 immobile. 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 pédoneule des inférieures et se terminent par deux tigelles annelées." He describes and figures "*Lysianassa Costæ*," n. s., pl. 10, fig. 17, and gives brief notes upon "*L. Chauseica*," n. s., which he afterwards transferred to a new genus *Alibrotus*.
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 *calceoli*, as they were afterwards called, on the flagella of the lower antennæ, "une petite cupule membraneuse, transparente, invisible à l'œil nu, légèrement ciliée sur les bords, fixée à l'antenne par sa base et entourée de quelques poils (pl. 10. fig. 2, b) ;" he describes "*Gammarus Olivii*," 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 Othomis*," pl. 10, figs. 11–13 which by Bate is referred to *Megamæra*, by Boeck to *Mæra longimanus*, Leach; he gives brief distinguishing marks for *Gammarus atlanticus*, n. s., which he afterwards described as *Lysianassa atlanticu*; "*Gammarus Impostii*," n. s. = *Mæra grossimanus*, Montagu (according to Spence Bate in the British Museum Catalogue of Amphipodous Crustacea); "*Gammarus Dugesii*," n. s. = *Melita palmata*, Montagu; *Gammarus podager*, n. s. = *Melita podager* (B. M. C.); "*Gammarus Savii*," n. s. = *Mæra Savii* (B. M. C.), but a doubtful species; *Gammarus brevicaudus*, n. s., afterwards corrected into *Gammarus brevicaudatus* = *Gammarella brevicaudata* (B. M. C.). As "Espèces douteuses" he gives 1. *Oniscus arenarius*, O. Fabr., referring to it *Gammarus Homari*, Fabr., and Strom's *Marflue*; 2. *Oniscus abyssinus*, O. Fabr.; 3. *Gammarus marinus*, Risso, and *Gammarus palmatus*? 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-palp in the text, though he correctly figures only three; he gives very concisely distinguishing marks for "*Amphithoe Marionis*," n. s. = *Dexamine spinosa*, Montagu (B. M. C.); "*Amphithoe Jurinei*," n. s. = *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach (B. M. C.); "*Amphithoe Pausilipæ*," n. s., which he afterwards called *Amphithoe Pausilipii*"; "*Amphithoe Inda*," n. s., afterwards called "*Amphithoe Indica*," and said to be very near the preceding species; "*Amphithoe Reynaudii*," n. s.; *Amphithoe armorica*, n. s., which "appears to belong to the genus *Nicea*," according to the B. M. C., p. 243, note; "*Amphithoe Swammerdamii*," n. s., afterwards called *Amphithoe Swammerdamii* = *Atylus Swammerdamii* (B. M. C.); *Amphithoe pelagica*, n. s.; "*Amphithoe Prevostii*," n. s., on which see below.
6. *Isxa*, n. g., thus described :—"Dans le genre Isxa, la forme générale du corps est la même que chez les Crevettes ; les antennes supérieures se terminent aussi par deux appendices annelés ;

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 reploie sur le bord de l'article précédent." The type species "*Isaxa Montagui*" is given without further description.

7. *Leucothoe*, Leach.

In the tribe of the *Marcheurs* are included 1. *Erithonius*, n. g., thus described:—"Les Crevettines appartenant à ce genre nouveau ont beaucoup d'analogie avec les Leucothoés, dont elles diffèrent principalement par l'état rudimentaire des pièces épimériennes des premiers segmens thoraciques. 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, *Erithonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards says only "point de prolongement spiriforme [spiuiforme] sur l'antépénultième article des pattes antérieures." 2. *Atylus*, Leach, probably placed in this inappropriate position through insufficient knowledge ; 3. *Unciola*, Say ; 4. *Cerapus*, Say ; 5. *Podocerus*, Leach ; 6. "*Corophia*, Latr." in which to "*C. longicornis* Latr." is added a new species "*C. Bonellii*," 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." Boeck makes the species a doubtful synonym of *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius ; 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 antennæ in both sexes (Oversigt, p. 112, 1882).

The family of the Hypérines is divided into eleven genera:—1. *Vibilia*, n. g. thus defined:—"Corps grêle et allongé comme chez les Crevettines de la seconde tribu ; tête petite et tronquée en avant ; antennes supérieures grosses, courtes, non subulées et arrondies au bout ; celles de la seconde paire, courtes et styliformes ; thorax divisé en sept segmens ; pattes de la deuxième paire terminées par une petite main imparfaitement 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 *Phrosine semilunata*.

2. *Hyperia*, Lat., which Milne-Edwards thinks identical with *Lanceola*, Say. Sp. Bate makes *Lanceola* = *Vibilia*, but he also drops the name on account of the obscurity of Say's description, and Bovallius, 1886, 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 cyanæ*, Sabine, both synonyms of *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. M., *Lanceola pelagica*, Say, which is out of place, and *Hyperia cornigera*, n. s., later placed by Milne-Edwards in his new genus *Tyro*.
3. *Phorcus*, n. g., thus described:—"Dans cette petite division générique de la famille des Hypérines, les antennes inférieures sont tout-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 Hypérie." The type species is *Phorcus Reynaudii*, n. s.
4. *Lestrigomus*, n. g., thus described:—"Tête très-grosse et renflée ; premier segment du thorax rudimentaire ; abdomen plus grand que le thorax ; antennes à peu près de même longueur,

terminées toutes par une longue tige subulée, multi-articulée. Aucune patte n'est préhensile mais celles de la seconde paire présentent une espèce de petite main formée par l'anté-pénultième article, etc., etc." The type species is *Lestrigonus Fabrei*, n. s., described and figured afterwards in the Hist. nat. des Crustacés. By many authors the genus *Lestrigonus* is considered to represent only the male forms of *Hyperia*, Latr.

5. *Daira*, 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 imparfaitement didactyle, dont le doigt mobile est formé par les deux derniers articles ; abdomen comme dans le genre Hypérie." Type species "*Daira Gabertii*," n. s., described subsequently in the Hist. nat. des Crustacés. The name *Daira* being pre-occupied is changed by Dana into *Dairilia*, which owing to a misprint in his work is sometimes written *Dairinia*, but Bovallius, 1886, maintains that Dana's *Dairilia* is a distinct genus, and that *Paraphronima*, Claus, is the genus which comes nearest to Milne-Edwards' *Daira*, or is possibly identical with it.
 6. *Themisto*, 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 Nicaensis*," n. s., with the synonym "*Phrosina semilunata* ? Risso." In 1840 he called the species "*Phrosina Nietensis*," 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. *Anchylomera*, 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 laniéolé ; 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, *Anchylomera Blossevillii* and *Anchylomera Hunterii*, are assigned to this genus.
 9. *Phronima*, Latr.
 10. *Typhis*, Risso, to which he assigns *Typhis ferus*, n. s., pl. 11, fig. 8-18, and *Typhis rapax*, n. s. Of *Typhis ferus* Claus says that it is clear Milne-Edwards only knew the male of a species probably belonging to the genus *Hemityphis*, Claus. *Typhis rapax*, Claus considers to belong to a different genus, perhaps that which he calls *Schizoscelus* in his family *Seelidæ*. As "espèces douteuses" Milne-Edwards places under this genus, *Typhis oroides*, Risso ; *Gammarus monoculoides* ? Montagu ; *Cancer ampulla* ? Phipps ; and *Gammarus gibbosus* ?? Fabreius.
 11. *Oxycephalus*, n. g., thus described :—"Ces Amphipodes s'éloignent de la plupart des Hypériques par la forme grêle et allongée de leur corps, par leur tête aplatie et laniéolée, 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 Hypériques," with the type species *Oxycephalus piscatoris*, n. s., a name afterwards changed to *Oxycephalus piscator*.
- Among genera *incertæ sedis* he mentions *Hiella*, Straus, as no doubt belonging to *Hyperia*, *Lepidactylis*, Say, as seeming to come among the *Hyperina*, *Pterygocera*, Latreille, *Sperchius* and *Leplurus*, Raffinesque, on which he ventures no opinion, *Apseudes*, as probably near to *Tanais*, in the Order of the Isopoda, Family Idoteidæ, and lastly *Ione*, *Anceus* and *Praniza* as certainly belonging not to the Amphipoda but to the Isopoda.

In the Hist. nat. des Crustacés, Milne-Edwards gives a description of his "*Amphitoe Prevostii*," differing very little from his account of *Amphitoe pontica*, as he calls the *Hyale pontica* of Rathke. Rathke in his Norwegian Fauna, p. 81, names a species, "*Amphithoë 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. 264c, without giving any reasons, makes his Norwegian specimen a separate species as "*Amphithoë Nilssonii*." This species Spence Bate in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 38, accepts under the name "*Allorchestes Nilssonii*," with references to Rathke, while *Amphithoë Prevostii*, Milne-Edwards, is made a synonym of *Nicea 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.

Cours d'Entomologie, ou de l'histoire naturelle des crustacés, des arachnides, des myriapodes et des insectes. Ouvrage accompagné d'un atlas. A Paris, 1831.

The class of Crustacea is discussed from p. 311 to p. 469. The *Lamellipoda* are here the third order, without alteration within the order itself. The genus *Nempredia*, 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 crevettines, les seconds celle des podocérides, et la dernière celle des hypérines de M. Milne-Edwards. Les deux premières, composées d'amphipodes errans 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) pluriarticulés, 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 entredéux, et annexés à leur côté interne."

In the first family, CREVETTINES (GAMMARINÆ), while waiting for the new distribution by Milne-Edwards, Latreille forms two sections, one containing LEUCOTHOË (*leucothoe*) Leach; the other containing CREVETTE (*gammarus*); PHÉRUSE (*phcrusa*), Leach, (including in this latter genus "plusieurs autres de ce naturaliste, tels que ceux d'*ampithoe*, de *mæra*, *melita* et *dexamine*"); TALITRE (*talitrus*), and ORCHESTIE (*orchestia*).

In the second family, PODOCÉRIDES (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 (HYPERINÆ), he alludes to the genera "*lestrigon* et *daira* de M. Edwards." He also says, "Le genre DACTYLOCÈRE (*dactylocera*, LATR.; *vibiliæ*, EDW.) 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 de ses lobes 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 *phrosine en croissant* de MM. Risso et Desmarest." He then gives an account of *Typhis*, *Phronima*, *Themisto*, in regard to the latter explaining the origin of his term *decempèdes*. 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 *Hyperia*, and in that which in the new edition of Cuvier's *Règne animal*, he had called *Phrosine*, with *phrosine gros-œil* of

Risso for the type species. With this last he considers that Straus' *Hiella* is identical, and this he notes has been identified with *Hyperia* by Milne-Edwards. He commends Straus' exact description of *Hiella d'Orbignii*, except for the attribution of seven instead of six segments to the pleon.

1832. COCCO, ANASTASIO.

Su di alcuni nuovi crustacei de' mari di Messina Lettera del dott. ANASTASIO COCCO al celebre dott. WILLIAM ELFORD LEACH uno de' conservatori del Museo britannico in Londra. Effemeridi scientifiche e letterarie per la Sicilia. T. II. N. 6. Giugno 1832. pp. 205-209.

In the letter he makes mention of *Ischyrocheles Leachi*, *Chiropristis litorea*, *Charybdis zanclea*, and various other Crustacea. He gives a long description of a Decapod which he names *Arctes arachnopus*, and then continues as follows:—

“Agli schiropodi criofthalmi, ed a que' soprattutto, che a cagione del loro capo sprovvveduto di antenne direi gimocefali, spetta un nuovo genere di crustacei, che vo appellare dal nome del primo fondatore di Messina Orione.

“ORIO . . . Capite fornicato. Pedibus maxillaribus exterioribus longissimis, capillaribus, replicatis, capite obtectis. Binis pedum anticorum paribus chelatis, brevissimis, reliquis simplicibus; binis posterioribus basi squamâ instructis. Caudâ stiliferâ.

“O. Becco d'uccello. O. Ornithorhamphus fig. 2.

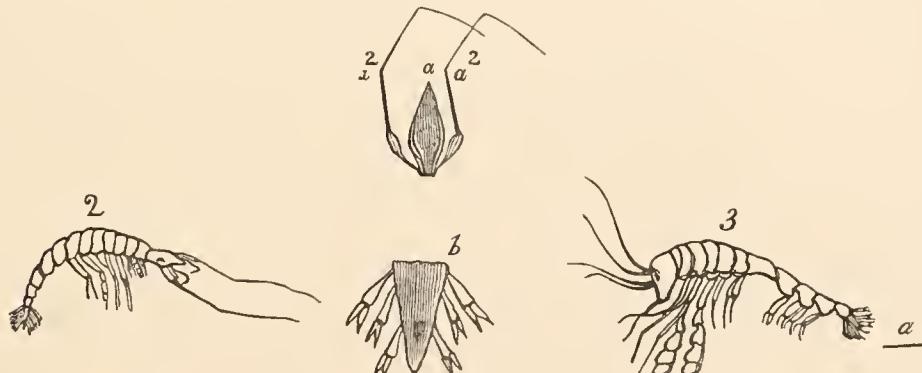


Fig. 22.

“Il corpo di questo crustaceo è cristallino, molle, lungo nove lince, largo una, composto di sette segmenti toracici uguali, e di cinque addominali più grandi, che impiccoliscono in verso la coda: quest'ultimi terminano co' loro margini postico-inferiori appuntati. Il capo è ovoidale, reticolato, inferiormente tagliato in forma di becco di penna da scrivere, e questo agguaglia intorno il terzo della lunghezza del capo.—Gli occhi sono piccioli, rotondati, di color marrone. I piedi mascellari esteriori pressochè della lunghezza del corpo son composti di quattro lunghi articolati, de' quali il basilare è allargato all' apice.. I piedi-mani sono cortissimi, gli altri quattro sono sottili, terminati da una piccola unghia acutissima, e le ultime due paga hanno alla base una squama ovale.—La coda ha la squama intermedia ovale-oblunga, e sostiene da ogni lato tre steli bifidi, decrescenti in grandezza dalla base all' apice di essa.

“Trovasi in sulle spiagge di Messina balzato dalle onde in marzo, di unita alle fronde, alle frosine, al mio *Chiropristis*, ed alla mia *Charybdis Zanclea*. Ho voluto cambiare quest'

ultimo genere in quello *di Orio*; perciocchè mi sono accorto, avere il ch. Raphinesque appellato Cariddi uno dei crustacei macrogasteri podoftalmi.—Terrà ella adunque l'*Orio Zanclus* come sinomino della *Charybdis Zanclæa*, il quale differisce assai dall' *Orio ornithoramus* per aver quello il capo corto, ottuso, gli occhi grandi, semilunati, il corpo conico, ed il colorito cinereo puenteggiato di fosco. Diverso è ancora l'ornitoramfo da un altro orione, che il mio discepolo Niccolò Prestandrea descriverà, appellandolo *O. Oxyrhinus*; conciosiacchè sia questo più piccolo, alquanto compresso, di color roseo, ed abbia il capo assai sottilmente allungato.

“Vado finalmente a descrivere un piccolo crustaceo alla stessa sezione pertinente, che per avere il capo fornito di antenne, potrebbe con molti altri costituire la divisione de' *Cheratocefali*, e piacemi appellarlo.

“*BIVONIA . . Corpore linearis, molli, compresso. Pedibus decem, tertio pari validiore, manibus cheliformibus, altero digito mobili instructo. Capite verticali. Antennis quatuor capillaribus. Caudâ styliferâ.*

“B. Zanzara. 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 superiormente a' lati, reticolato, proboscideo; 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, lunghi una linea e mezza, composti di due articoli: il basilare piccolo, rotondato, e l'estremo ciliudrico, tre volte più lungo. Le antenne inferiori parimenti capillari, quasi eguali alle superiori, compresi i peduncoli di queste, sono sostenute da corti peduncoli tri-articolati. Il corsaletto si compone di sei segmenti, l'anteriore de' quali strettissimo; l'addome di cinque è più larghi. Il primo e secondo pajo de' piedi sono lunghi, assai sottili, e tini in verso l'apice di rancio. Il terzo pajo è più forte, ed ha una mano più o meno rigonfiata col dito anteriore corto, semplice, immobile, ed il posteriore graude, incurvo, acuto, mobile. La mano inoltre è sparsa di minutissimi punti ranci, visibili col soccorso della lente, ed ha, come il carpo e l'avambraccio, il margine anteriore dentellato; il braccio poi, ch'è dilatato all' apice, ha nella parte anteriore di esso una piccola punta. Le due paja di piedi posteriori sono semplici con alla base una squama ovale-oblunga. La coda si termina con una piccola squama ottusa, punteggiata di rancio, e porta da ogni lato tre stili bifidi.

“Questo crustaceo, che come i precedenti viene in marzo balzato dalle onde in sulla spiaggia, a dirle il vero, mi fe'restare gran pezza in forse se dovessi farne di esso un nuovo genere, ovvero una delle fronime riputarlo. Grandemente diffatti le si assomiglia; ma il numero delle antenne, e la loro costruttura me lo fanno bastantemente distinguer. 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) *Pievi muscellari esteriori.* (b) *Coda con gli steli indrandita [ingrandita].*

“Fig. 3. *Bivonia zanzara.* (a) *Sua lunghezza naturale.*

Cocco's genus *Orio* is evidently synonymous in part with *Oxycephalus*, Milne-Edwards, 1830; while his *Orio zanclus* coincides generically with *Eupronoë*, Claus, 1879; and his genus *Bivonia* clearly belongs to the Phronimidae, which will be discussed later on in this Report. Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., vol. iii. p. 98, supposes that Cocco's *Orio* may be the same as Risso's *Typhis*, an opinion rejected by de Natale. See note on that writer, 1850.

1832. GUÉRIN, F. E.

Expédition scientifique de Morée. Section des sciences physiques. Tome III.
—1^{re} Partie. Zoologie. Deuxième Section.—Des animaux articulés. Par M. Brullé, membre de la commission scientifique de Morée; Les Crustacés par M. Guérin. Paris, 1832.

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.—Corporesso compresso, glaberrimo; pedibus pare primo secundoque aequalibus.—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'ougles à l'extrémité; ils sont d'une consistance membraueuse, 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 établirions 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. 4e.), *Baucoulraii*.

"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. Cloquetii*. (Voyez notre Pl. XXVII. fig. 4f.).

"Ou 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 ovalaire 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 précédent. 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.—Anteunis inaequalibus, posticis cupulis instructis; pedibus quatuor anticus subaequalibus, subcheliformibus, cæteris longioribus, aequalibus.—Long. 13–16 millim."

"51 GAMMARUS LOCUSTA Leach." This is followed by the Læmodipodes, represented by "52 CAPRELLA 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

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 antennæ 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 antennæ and magnitude of its first gnathopods.

In the Brit. Mus. Catal., Spence Bate comments on the fact that Guériu 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.

Merkwürdige Versteinerungen aus der Petrefactensammlung des verstorbenen wirklichen Geh. Raths Freiherrn v. Schlotheim. Mit 66 Kupfertafeln. Gotha, 1832.

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 Kupferschieferformation gehörigen Kalksteins bei Glücksbrunn." The original figures are reproduced on the plate named.

1832. ZENKER, JONATHAN CARL.

De Gammari Pulicis, *Fabr. historia naturali atque sanguinis circuitu commen-*
tatio. Accedit Tabula Aenea. Jenae, 1832.

Zenker believes that Degeer "(quem vulgo De Geer falso scribunt)", Gruithuisen, Mayer, Wagner (*Isis*, 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 præcipuum familiæ Squillarum, cui Gammarus noster a numerandus est." Thus:—

"A. Antennæ quatuor

"a) antennæ inferiores haud in pedis modum effectæ, plures articulatæ.

"aa) antennæ superiores inferiores subæquales.

" 1. Pollices manuum sic dictarum anteriorum 2-articulati :

Cerapus et Leucothoë.

" 2. Pollices manuum anteriorum 1-articulati :

Melita, Eridithus, Squilla, Phasmatocarcinus, Amphithoë, Dexamine, Gammarus et Pherusa.

" bb) antennæ superiores inferioribus breviores ;

Orchestia, Talitrus et Atylus.

" b) antennæ inferiores magnæ pedum instar efformatæ (pedatae), vix 4-articulatæ :

Corophium, Podocerus et Jassa.

"B. Antennæ duæ ; *Phronima.*"

He observes that many of the little animals belonging to this family are phosphorescent, as the *Phasmatoecarini* and perhaps the *Amblyrhyncoti*, *Erythrocephali*, *Acanthocephali*, &c.

Under the heading *Systematica, Synonymica et Diagnostica* he gives:—

“1. *Classis*: Insecta L.; Crustacea Cuv.; Polymeria Goldf.

“2. *Ordo*: Aptera L.; Agonata Fabr.; Decapoda Goldf.; Insecta imparifeta Zenk.

“3. *Familia*: Amphipoda Cuv.; Anthocephala Dumeril; Squillares Goldf.; Gammarinæ (Cervettines) Latreille; Squillæ Zenk.”

For the synouyma he refers to *Gronov. Zooph.*, no. 990. *Schwenckfeldt* ther. Siles. p. 557. *Onomast. list. nat.* vi. 706. *Baster* (An *Gammarus marinus*?). *Raj. ins.* p. 44. *Frisch*, *Geoffroy*, *Klein*, *Roesel*, *Degeer*, *Linné Syst. nat.*, ed. xii. T. v. p. 2992, n. 81. *Scopoli*, &c. *Herbst*. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 2. 241. *Hüll. zool. dan. prodr.* n. 2366. *Blumenbach*. *Fabric. syst. entom.* 1775. *Oken*, *Cuvier le règne anim.*; übers v. *Sehinz* iii, 68. *Nat. f. Sch.*, p. 725. *Dict. des sciences chez Levrault* xi., 408, and *Leach* (*Gammarus aquaticus*) *Edinb. Encycl.* vii.

He quotes the *diagnosis generis Gammari* of *Fabricius*, 1778, *Leach* (*Linu. Transact.* xi. 2, 1815), *Oken* (*Naturg. f. Sehuleu*, p. 725), *Cuvier le règne anim.*; trans. by *Schinzi*, and his own “Antennæ quatuor, auticæ (inferiores) breviores, posticæ (superiores) longiores cum ramo parvo accessorio, utræque articulatae. Zenk.” in which it will be observed that, like *Fabrieius*, he applies the terms *anticæ* and *posticæ* to the lower and upper antennæ respectively (see Note on *J. C. Fabrieius*, 1798). He criticizes with some justice the earlier diagnoses, and gives a brief account of the distinctions between those genera in his *Conspectus* which he considers to come nearest to *Gammarus*. He then gives the diagnosis of the species “*G. Pulex Fabr.*” by *Linné*, *Scopoli*, *Fabricius*, *Oken*, *Cuvier*, *Leach*, winding up with his own, in which he distinguishes two varieties, α) *longicaudatus*, β) *brevicaudatus*. In the description he applies the term *femur* (in preference to *cora*) 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 *unus*.

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 annuli* 3. $5 = 15$. α) *caput eum collo* 3. β) *peetus* 3. γ) *abdomen superius* 3. δ) *abdomen inferius* 3. ϵ) *cauda* 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, louse-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 animated (and therefore are not to be compared with mounds). The last statement is in opposition to *Mayer*, *Suppl. zur Lehre vom Kreislaufe*, 1827, some of whose statements he quotes with derision.

1833. BOUCHARD-CHANTEREAUX.

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.)

“Il existe les 5 espèces suivantes : *Talitrus locusta* Lmk. *Orchestia littorea* Desm. *Melita palmata* Desm. *Gammarus pulex* Lin. *Proton pedatum* Desm.” (M. Edouard Chevreux *in litt.*)

1833. Cocco, ANASTASIO.

Descrizione di alcuni Crustacei di Messina per ANASTASIO Cocco, Giornale di Scienze Lettere e Arti per la Sicilia. T. XLIV. Anno XI. Ottobre Novembre e Dicembre. Palermo, 1833.

At page 113 he says, “È da grandissimo tempo che mi è noto un Orione, e già appellailo *orio zanclus* (Effem. n. VI pag. 207) iudicandone insin d'allora i principali caratteri, chè dagli altri il distinguesscro: ed ora vò qui completamente descriverlo.

“*Orione Zanclus Orio Zanclus—Corpore conico subrotundato cinereo-rufescente, punctulis fuscis vir conspicuis adsperso—Capite obtuso oculis maximis semilunatis nigrescentibus.*

“Perviene questo Orione infuò alla lunghezza di otto linee, ed alla larghezza di tre: ha il corpo conico quasi rotondato cincriccio-carnicino sparso in tutto di minutissimi punti bruni. Il capo agguaglia la quarta parte o poco più dell' intiera lunghezza: è alquanto compresso, declive, ed ottuso. Gli occhi son grandissimi, bruni, semilunati, colla convessità volta in avanti. Il torace è costrutto di sette segmenti de' quali i due anteriori sono più ristretti: son tutti forniti nel margine inferiore d'un appendice quadrilatera cui appicansi gli arti. L'addome ne ha cinque più larghi de' primi: di questi gli ultimi due sono più ristretti: i margini inferiori sono rotondati, e gli angoli postico-inferiori ottusi, l'ultimo segmento è scavato sul dorso, e questo incavo prolungasi infino all'apice della squama codale—I piedi mascellari son poco meno, o tanto lunghi che il corpo, e compongansi di quattro articoli quasi uguali—I piedi-mani son cortissimi, i quattro segmenti assai dilieati, le tre ultime paia hanno le cosce aderenti ad una squama: l'ultima è delle altre più piccola, ed in essa il piede è eziandio cortissimo: le uerne 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 sorpassa appena la lunghezza delle tre appendici styliformi bi-partite, che stanno in ogni lato della coda: quelle delle due prime paia sono ristrette ed acutissime, e l'altre dell' ultimo paio per alquanto rotondate terminano pure acutamente.

“Quest' Orione abondevolissimamente vien dalle onde gittato in sulla spiaggia, assieme al mio *Orio Ornithoramus* ed all' *O: Oxyrhingus* (Prestandrea) (1) i quali però son men communi. [(I)¹ I caratteri specifici premessi dal Prestandrea alla descrizione di questo *Orione* non possono nè punto nè poco convenirgli; conciossiachè sieno quelli stessi per me assegnati al mio genere *Orio* e tali quali leggonsi nel nom. VI. dell' *Effemeridi scientifiche, e letterarie per la Sicilia*—A far meglio adunque dovrebbero così venire indicati—*Corpore compresso—Roseo—Capite in rostrum acutissimum producto—Oculis magnis, semilunatis, nigrescentibus. N.]*

“Un esame diligente dc' tre orioni mi fecc accorto, che i caratteri per me a questo genere assegnati, era forza si riformassero; poichè 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 i caratteri seguenti: *Orio—Capite fornicato, Pedibus maxillaribus longissimis capillaribus, replicatis, capite obtectis, quatriarticulatis, articulo basilari apice dilatato compresso. Binis pedum articorum paribus, chelatis, brevissimis, tribus posticis basi squamâ instructis. Caudâ stylifera. Effem. scient. e lett. per la Sic. Tom. VI. pag. 11.*”

“Fig. 3^a, a Orio Zanclus alla grandezza naturale.”

¹ 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, MDCCCXXXIII. The Classes Annelida, Crustacea, and Arachnida, arranged by the Baron Cuvier, with supplementary additions to each order, by Edward Griffith, F.L.S., A.S., &c., and Edward Pidgeon Esq. London, MDCCCXXXIII.

The Third Order of Crustacea, Amphipoda, and the Fourth Order, Læmodipoda, pages 204–215, are described “from the text of Latreille.” The supplement deals with these Orders on pages 315–318, but supplies no new or original information.

1833. JOHNSTON, GEORGE.

Illustrations in British Zoology. The Magazine of Natural History. London. Vol. VI. 1833. London, 1833. pp. 40–43.

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 phasma*, Montagu.

1833. PRESTANDREA, NICOLÒ.

Su di alcuni nuovi crustacei dei mari di Messina. Memoria di NICOLÒ PRESTANDREA chimico-farmacista messincense. Effemeridi scientifiche e letterarie per la Sicilia. N. 16. Aprile 1833. Tomo VI. Anno secondo Aprile Maggio e Giugno. Palermo, 1833.

In this paper, pages 10–12, the following notices occur:—

“ANFIPODI. *Scinà . . . Corpore trigono caricato, marginibus rilevatis; segmentis sex anterioribus latioribus, quatuor posterioribus angustioribus.*—*Pedibus quatuor decim simplicibus, punto articulo quinto paris omnium longioris ultra articulationem prolongato.*—*Capite truncato inclinato. Caula stilifera.*

“4.—*Scinà ensicorne.*—Corpo trigono col piano inferiore più largo de’ laterali, lungo cinque linee, carenato sul dorso: margini laterali rilevati, il colorito del corpo è rosso arancio intenso, sebbene nel mezzo presenta uno o due semmenti biancastri. Capo troncato, inclinato, con due linee rilevate divergenti, che partendo dal principio della carina, ove formano un angolo acuto, terminano alla base delle antenne superiori.—Antenne superiori ensiformi, triangolari sino alla metà della loro lunghezza, col l’angolo inferiore dentillato alla base, lunghe tre linee, e mezzo, color di carne con due linee di punti rosso arancio: sono sostenute da un corto peduncolo cilindrico. Antenne inferiori capillari, bianche molto più lunghe de’ superiori, formate da sei articoli, il primo de’ quali è molto più lungo degli altri. Occhi picciolissimi, rotondi, rosso-arancio posti sul lato esterno alla base delle antenne superiori.

—Torace di setti semmenti, che crescono gradatamente in larghezza sino al quinto: il sesto, e settimo sono più stretti.—Addome di quattro anelli più stretti, ma più lunghi di quelli del torace, in ginsacchè l'insieme dell' animale si vede come diviso in due pezzi, cioè; il mezzo anteriore più largo, il posteriore abbrantamente ristretto.—Sette paja di piedi propriamente detti, semplici, gracili, che conservano nella loro lunghezza l'ordine de' semmenti del torace: il quinto pajo più lungo di tutti è dentillato 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 stili molto sottili; quattro inserti 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 febbrajo balzato in sulla spiaggia insieme ad altri individui appartenenti a' generi *Phrosina Phronima Tiphis Phillosoma* ho creduto farne un nuovo genere, perciocchè 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 *anfipodi* abbastanza differire.

“Ho voluto dedicarlo al dottissimo abate Cav. Domenico Scinà, qual celebre conoscitore delle scienze naturali.

“Anfipodi. *Orio* (1) *Oeyahingus*—*Capite fornicato—Pedibus macillaribus exterioribus, longissimis, capillaribus, replicatis, capite obtectis—Binis pedum anticorum paribus didactylis, brevissimis, reliquis simplicibus; binis posterioribus basi squama instructis—Cauda stilifera.* [(1)¹] Questo nuovo genere di fresco stabilito per il sig. Cocco, e che nel fascicolo sesto delle Effemeridi Scientifiche, e Letterarie per la Sicilia dell'anno 1832 trovasi posto, credo per errore tipografico, nell' ordine de' *Schizzopodi Eriofthalmi*, devevi noverare nell' ordine degli Anfipodi, come ne conviene l'istesso Autore.]

“Corpo lungo sei linee, e largo meno di una, alquanto compresso, eostantemente color di rosa, molle, composto di sette semmenti toracici, e cinque addominali più grandi, che impiccoliscono inverso la coda. Quest' ultimi terminano co' loro margini postico-inferiori appuntati. Capo ovoido, inferiormente tagliato in forma di becco da penna da scrivere molto sottilmente allungato, e questo aggnaglia la lunghezza del capo.—Gli occhi sono grandi semilunati nerastri. I piedi mascellari esteriori della lunghezza del corpo sono composti di quattro lunghi articoli de' quali il basilare è allargato all' apice.—I piedi-mani sono cortissimi, gli altri quattro sono sottili, terminati da una picciola maglia acutissima, e le ultime due paja hanno alla base una squama ovale.—La squama intermedia ovale-oblunga sostiene da ogni lato tre stili bifidi decrescenti in grandezza dalla base all' apice di essa.

“Trovasi in sulle spiagge di Messina balzato dalle onde in marzo.

“Differisce dall' *Orio Ornithiramplus* (Cocco) per avere il corpo più piccolo, alquanto compresso, di color constantemente roseo, il capo assai sottilmente allungato, gli occhi grandi, semilunati, e li stili della coda proporzionalmente più grandi.”

In the above account *Oeyahingus* is apparently a misprint for *Oeyrhingus*, see note on Cocco, 1832. *Oeyrhingus* itself, we may suppose, is a malformation for *oxyrrhynchus*. The genera and species mentioned in this paper belong to the Hyperina, to be discussed in the later portion of this Report. The *Orio oeyrhingus* 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 *Oniscus ceti*, L., the *Cyamus mysticeti*, Lütken, parasitic on *Balaena mysticetus*, being no doubt intended. From page

¹ Footnote.

259 he quotes the observation that "the narwal 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.

1834. MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI.

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, comprenant l'anatomie, la physiologie et la classification de ces animaux. Tome premier. Ouvrage accompagné de planches. Paris, 1834.

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 epimere 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 segmens, de la réunion ou de la division des pièces qui les composent, 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 Edriophthalma, he concludes by saying, p. 22, "*Enfin nous ajouterons que dans certaines espèces d'Amphipodes les deux moitiés latérales du septième anneau abdominal ne se réunissent pas sur la ligne médiane comme dans les autres segmens du corps, et qu'il prends alors la forme de deux petites lames cornées ou de deux appendices styliformes, disposition très-curieuse en ce qu'elle offre un exemple frappant de la division d'un anneau en deux moitiés symétriques et latérales,*" with the following note, "*Cela se voit dans la Crevette d'Othon E., la Crevette locuste L, etc.; mais, dans la plupart des Amphipodes, ces rudimens des septièmes segmens abdominaux manquent complètement. (Voy. Pl. 1, 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

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, *langouette*, 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 maxillæ 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 oesophagus, stomach and intestine. In the Edriophtalma he observes that the stomach is constructed on essentially the same lines as in the Podophtalma. He notes, p. 72, that in *Orchestia* "there exist in the anterior part of the stomach, near its oesophageal 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 Læmodipoda it is the flagella (*les fouets*) 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 antennæ 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 Prevostii*" and a few other Edriophtalma; "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 intimement, et qui est divisée en une multitude de facettes hexagonales; derrière chacune de ces facettes ou cornéoles 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 gélatineux, 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 faceted 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 rapprochemens plus ou moins complets de ces noyaux, aggrégation 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 Edriophtalma 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 Edriophthalma 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 squetette intérieur proprement dit, et portant une double série de membres, presque toujours bien distinctement articulés, et constituant des antennes, des mâchoires, etc., et des pates 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 suceurs, and Crustacés xiphosuriens. The first of these he subdivides into various legions, the first of which, les Podophthalmiens, contains two orders, the Decapods and Stomapods, while the second, les Edriophthalmes, contains three orders, the Amphipods, Isopods, and Læmipods.

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. hanche, 2. trochanter, 3. cuisse or bras, 4. jambe or carpe, 5. metatarsé, 6. tarse or doigts. 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 VAUZÈME, AUGUSTUS.

MÉMOIRE sur le *Cyamus ceti* (Latr.) de la classe des Crustacés. Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Rédigées pour la Zoologie par MM. Audouin et Milne-Edwards. Seconde Série. Tome premier.—Zoologie. Paris, 1834. pp. 239–255. 257–265. Pls. 8. 9. Fig. 19.

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. Lütken points out that all the three species are distinct from the northern *Cyamus mysticeti*, with which Roussel de Vauzème supposes his *Cyamus ovalis* 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 Læmodipoda, 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 (*Balaena 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 tubercles 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 branchiæ did not seem to affect these animals, but when their large antennæ were cut, they would sway uneasily 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. Audouin 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 des Sciences naturelles. Seconde Série. Tome quatrième.—Zoologie. Paris, 1835. pp. 127–128.

The Crevettes d'eau-douce, he says, have been confounded under the names *Gammarus pulex*, *aquaticus* or *fluvialis*, as forming but a single species, whereas they really form two species, differing not only by zoological characters, but also by their habits. "Jamais elles ne s'accouplent ensemble, et l'une a sur le dessus des anneaux de l'abdomen des épines que l'autre ne présente pas." Roesel and Geoffroy have described and figured the one, Desmarest and Zenker have figured the other. The former he proposes to call *Gammarus Roeselii*, because the names *fluvialis* and *aquaticus* are inappropriate, since there is another river Gammarus, and all the Gammari are aquatic. His definitions are "GAMMARUS PULEX, Fabr. *Oculis reniformibus, antennis subæqualibus; lingulo quoque abdomis [cingulo quoque abdominalis] leví, id est non spinigero," and "*Gammarus roeselii* Nobis. *Oculis ac antennis gammari pulicis, sed abdominalis cingulo quoque aculeato, id est supernè et posticè unispinigero. Astacus fluvialis* Roësel. Insecten belistegungen 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 mating 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

noirs, comme chez les précédentes, sont tout-à-fait sans pigmentum et non apparens. Nous la nommerons *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-MÉNEVILLE.

Expédition scientifique de Moree. Atlas, 1831-1835. Paris, 1835.

On page 3, in the description of Pl. XXVII., what relates to the Amphipoda is thus given :—

"Fig. 4. *Talitrus platicheles*, Guérin; voy. p. 44. Grossi; *a* dernier segm. de l'abdom. plus grossi; *b* mandibule très-grossie; *c* une patte de la seconde paire très-grossie; *d* patte antérieure du *Thalitrus locusta* grossie; *e* celle du *Thalitrus Cloquetii* également grossie. —Fig. 5. *Gammarus peloponnesiacus*, Guérin voy. p. 45. Grossi; *a* partie d'une antenne externe très-grossie." On Pl. XXVII. itself, which has the inscription "E. Guérin pinxit," there is no figure 4. d. Figures 4. e. and 4. f. represent not single feet but the whole anterior portion, head, antennæ, gnathopods, etc., of two Orchestidae, the former copied from Desmarest's copy of Montagu's *Gammarus saltator*, the latter from Savigny's figure of *Talitrus cloquetii* (Audouin). In figure 5, the two last peræopods are represented without side-plates, and attached to the fifth and sixth peræon-segments, while the pleopods are attached respectively to the seventh peræon- and the first and second pleon-segments. The telson appears to spring from the fourth pleon-segment.

1835. JOHNSTON, GEORGE.

Illustrations in British Zoology. The Magazine of Natural History. London. vol. viii. 1835. London, 1835. pp. 668-675.

Under "Class CRUSTACEA. Subclass C. mandibulata," Johnston gives a definition, first of the "Legion EDRIOPHTHALMA," then of the "Order LÆMODIPODA Latreille, in Cuv. Règ. Anim., iv. 126," which he divides into

"(1.) Branchial lamellæ 2 pairs, attached to the second and third segments, which are apodal CAPRÉLLA.

"(2.) Branchial lamellæ 3 pairs, attached to the base of the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs, which are all monodactyle PRÔTO."

To *Caprella* he assigns "1. *C. Phasma*"; "2. *C. acanthifera*," 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. Pennantii*"; "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 lamellæ 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 lamellæ smaller and cylindrical. Obs. All the specimens I have seen belong to this variety."

"Latreille (Cuvier, Règne Animal, tom. iv. p. 127) 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 pennantii* 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.

1847. Deutschlands Crustaceen, Myriapoden u. Arachniden. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Fauna. Herausgeg. von Herrich-Schäffer. Regensburg 1835—1841. Heft 36.

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 Boeck'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 "Faunæ 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. Wilh. Herrich-Schaeffer (born 1799), the title of his work being "Die Fortsetzung von Panzer Faunæ 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. 1846, quotes the titles thus:—

"Koch, C. L. Deutschlands Crustaceen, Myriapoden, u. Arachniden. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Fauna, Herausgeg. von (G. A. W.) Herrich Schäffer. 1—40 Heft (Jedes mit 24 lith. u. illum. Abbildgn. u. à 24 Bl. Text) qu. 16. Regensburg, 1835—1841 (Manz)."

"Panzer, G. W. F. dan. Fortsetz. von G. A. W. Herrich Schäffer. 111—190. Hft. Jedes mit 24 illum. Kpfrn (u. zusamm. 1592 Bl. Text) 16. Regensburg, 1829—1844 (Manz)."

From the latter work Mr. Saunders sends me the following synonymy:—

"*Gammarus fossarum* Koch

Panz. Faun. Germ. (H. Schiff.) 138. 1.

Koch. Deutsch. Crust. Myr. u. Arach. 5. 1.

"*Gammarus putcanus* Koch

Panz. Faun. Germ. (H. Schiff.) 138. 2.

Koch. Deutsch. Crust. Myr. u. Arach. 5. 2.

"*Gammarus Pulex*. Fab.

Panz. Faun. Germ. (H. Schff.) 186. 21.
Koch. Deutsch. Crust. Myr. u. Arach. 36. 21.

"*Gammarus puteanus* Koch

Panz. Faun. Germ. (H. Schff.) 186. 22.
Koch. Deutsch. Crust. Myr. u. Arach. 36. 22."

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 "Kupfrn" to those in Herrich-Schäffer'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. 1. *GAMMARUS fossarum* Koch.

"*G. testaceus*, vitta utrinque laterali fusca, testis caudæ iuermibus.

"*Squilla Pulex* Degeer Abh. VII. p. 193. t. 33. f. 1. 2.

"Frisch. ins. 7. t. 13.

"Koch Dtschl. Crust. Myr. u. Arachn. h. 5. n. 1.

"Etwas schlanker und kleiner als *Gamm. pulex*; die Schwanzringe oben unbewaffnet, und ohne vorstehende stachelartige Spitzen. Das vorletzte Glied der vier Vorderbeine etwas schmal eiförmig.

"Bräunlich gelb, mit einem dunkelbraunen, bis fast zur Schwanzspitze ziehenden, zuweilen schwächer oder stärker ausgedrückten Seitenstreif, und mit rothen Randstreifchen an den Hüften und an den Seiten der drei vordern Schwanzringe; zuweilen auch ein solches Fleckchen der Länge nach an den Seiten der zwei Endringe.

"Das dunkeler gefärbte Weibchen hat kürzere Schwanzspitzen; auch scheint der Eiersack an den vier vordern Seitenschilden schwärzlich durch.

"In Gräben mit fliessendem Wasser. Bei Regensburg in dem Königswieser Graben und in dem kleinen Bach bei der Weichselmühle in grosser Anzahl."

"138. 2. *GAMMARUS puteanus* Koch.

"*G. diaphano-albus*, lateribus subochraceis, testis caudæ iuermibus; 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 quadratförmig, blattartig breitgedrückt.

"Körper, Fühler, Taster, Beine und Schwanzspitzen etwas glas-artig weiss; in den Seiten bis zum letzten Schwanzring mit ochergelbem Anstrich, und mit einem violettblauen Streif in den Seiten der Leibringe. Die Augen sind gelb.

"In Schöpf- und Ziehbrunnen. Bei Regensburg nicht selten."

"186. 21. *GAMMARUS Pulex*.

"*G. cæsius*, dorso fusco testaceus, segmentis posterioribus postice medio in dentem acutum productis.

"Koch Dtschl. Crust. Myr. u. Arachn. h. 36. n. 21.

"Fabr. syst. ent. II. p. 516. n. 7.

"Latr. gen. crust. et ins. I. p. 58. n. 1.

"Cancer Pulex Linn. syst. nat. I. II. p. 1055. n. 81.

"Roes. III. p. 351. t. 62. f. 1-7.

"Grösser als *Gamm. fossarum*, 6 bis 7 Linien lang, von derselben Gestalt, doch an den scharfen

zahnartigen Spitzen des achten, neunten und zehnten Körperringes leicht zu erkennen, es ist nemlich der Hinterrand dieser Ringe in ein scharfes stachelartiges Zähnchen verlängert.

“ Durchaus graubräunlich, platzweise gelblich durchscheinend, daher mit olivengrünen Anstriche; in den Seiten ein von innen durchscheinender Längstreif braun oder röthlich, auf dem Rücken vor der Spitze des 8, 9 und 10ten Ringes ein scharlachrothes Fleckchen, dergleichen rothe Querfleckchen in den Seiten der Ringe und kleinere an den Hüften der Beine.

“ In grossen Wassergräben, auch in Weihern, gewöhnlich in grosser Anzahl.”

“ 186. 22. GAMMARUS puteanus.

“ Koch Dtschl. Crust. Myr. u. Arachn. h. 36. n. 22.

“ In den Brunnen der Stadt Zweibrücken fand ich diese Species ziemlich häufig, ganz mit der im 138sten Hefte abgebildeten übereinstimmend, alle aber waren durchsichtig weiss, und nur der Darmgang ein wenig auf's Bräunliche ziehend; das vorletzte Glied der vier Vorderbeine schien weniger breit zu seyn. Wahrscheinlich ist das Abbleichen der Farbe zufällig und vielleicht Folge des Wassers, worin sie leben.”

Boeck, who spells Koch's name as Kock, gives the following accounts of his works;—“ Kock omtaler i 1844 i Deutschl. Crust. Myriapod. und Arach., H. XXXVI. *Gammarus putaneus*, som nu henføres til Slægten *Niphargus*.” Here the date 1844 is inconsistent with that which he gives with the title. The specific name is also misprinted. The second account says;—“ Kock sammenstiller i 1847 i ‘Deutschlands Crustaceen, Myriapoden und Arachniden’ de der fundne Amphipoder, nemlig: *Gammarus fossarum*, *G. pulex*, *G. puteanus* og desuden de nye Arter *G. medius* og *G. pilicornis*, hvilke han afbilder paa Pl. VII. Fig. 92–93.” I regret that I have not been able to find out anything further about these last two species, or about the plate on which they are supposed to be figured, or indeed about the work in which they are reported to occur.

Leydig, 1878, points out that as the account of *Gammarus pulex minutus* by Gervais appeared in the same year (1835) with Koch's account of *Gammarus puteanus*, the honour of having first made known the well-shrimp must belong to Gervais and Koch in common. Koch's *Gammarus fossarum* is identified by Bate and Westwood with *Gammarus pulex*, Linn.; his *Gammarus pulex* appears to be Rösel's tooth-backed species, *Gammarus fluviatilis*.

1835. MILNE-EDWARDS, H.

Observations sur les changemens de forme que divers Crustacés éprouvent dans le jeune âge. (Lues à l'Académie des Sciences, le 27 mai 1833). Annales des sciences naturelles. Seconde Série. Tome troisième.—Zoologie. Paris, 1835. pp. 321–334.

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 CYAMES ou poux de baleines présentent aussi des différences considérables dans la forme de leur tronc et de leurs membres, suivant l'âge auquel on les examine, et ces différences rentrent encore dans la même catégorie que celles dont les Cymothoés nous ont fourni les premiers exemples.

“ En effet, ce qui contribue le plus à donner aux Cyames adultes l'aspect si particulier qui les distingue, et les éloigner du type normal des Læmipodes, est l'aplatissement et la largeur considérable des segmens de leur thorax, la forme bizarre de leurs pattes et le grand

développement des vésieules fixées à la base des rudimens 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 segmens de leur thorax se ressemblent parfaitement entre eux, et représentent des tronçons d'un cylindre ; leurs pattes sont grèles, 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).

“Il 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) extraits au moment même de la poche ovifère de leur mère ; les différences ne peuvent donc être attribués à ce que les petits auraient appartenu 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 PHRONIMES. Les adultes, comme on le sait, se font remarquer par la grosseur démesurée de leur tête, par la forme presque couique 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 Phronimes, 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 renfle 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 pénultième article, sur le bord inférieur duquel le doigt mobile s’infléchit comme cela a lieu pour les pattes subchéliformes de toutes les Crevettines. (Voyez pl. 14, fig. 10).”

In his own “AMPHITOÉ DE PREVOST,” he notes the enlargement of the hand of the secoud gnathopod in the adult. In the young, the head is more voluminous than in the adult, and the lower antennæ, instead of being twice as long as the upper, are but little longer ; “enfin les pattes mâchoires extérieures sont beaucoup moins élargies.”

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, 1835. (Amphipoda, pp. lxxxvi-xcii, partly by Owen.)

Guérin’s *Themisto gaudichaudii*, from the Falkland Islands, is here rerecorded 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 nugax* next mentioned is referred by Boeck to *Anonyx (Socarnes) valili*, Kröyer. Among other already known species, *Talitrus edwardsii*, Sabine, is renamed *Amphithoe edwardsi*, being in fact *Oniscus aculeatus*, Lepechin, now called *Rhachotropis aculeatus*.

The new genus *Acanthonotus* (Owen, MS.), is thus defined :—“Antennæ subæquales, 4-articulatae, articulo ultimo e plurimis segmentis efformato, articulo tertio superiorum brevissimo. Pedes 4-antici, monodactyli, filiformes, articulo ultimo primi paris serrato. Rostrum pro-

¹ Footnote.

ductum acutum, incurvatum. Oculi parvi." The type species, *Acanthonotus cristatus*, is described and figured. The generic name being preoccupied, is changed by Boeck to *Acanthonotozoma*.

The new genus *Acanthosoma* (Owen, MS.), is thus defined:—Antennæ inaequales, superiores dimidio breviores, articulo ultimo e plurimis segmentis efformato, articulis tertis et secundis superiorum æqualibus. Pedes 4-antici, monodactyli, filiformes, articulo ultimo primi paris unguiculato. Rostrum productum acutum, undulatum. Oculi parvi."

This generic definition was sharply criticised by Krøyer, who transferred the type species, *Acanthosoma hystrix*, to *Amphithoë*. Bruzelius made it a species of his genus *Paramphithoë*. Boeck regards it as identical with *Oniscus cuspidatus*, Lepechin, and as Owen's generic name was preoccupied, he calls it *Acanthozone cuspidata*. E. J. Miers would retain it as a distinct species, *Acanthozone hystrix*, Owen. The *Acanthozone hystrix* of Buchholz is, I think, clearly a distinct species, as Miers points out, and may receive the name *Acanthozone 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 pereion having a large central dorsal tooth projecting upwards and forwards on the anterior margin." Buchholz supposes that Krøyer, Bruzelius, and Boeck, have only had young examples to examine, and would so account for the differences between their specimens and his, but Owen says expressly "Plate B, fig. 4, represents a large-sized specimen of the *Acanthosoma Hystrix*," so that to him, at least, Buchholz's argument will not apply.

1829-GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, F. E.

1844.

Iconographie du Règne Animal de G. Cuvier, ou représentation d'après nature de l'une des espèces les plus remarquables et souvent non encore figurées, de chaque genre d'animaux. Avec un texte descriptif mis au courant de la science. Ouvrage pouvant servir d'Atlas à tous les traités de zoologie. Par M. F. E. Guérin-Méneville. Tome II. Planches des Animaux invertébrés. Tome III. Texte explicatif. A Paris, 1829-1844.

[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^e 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 *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, 1836. Branchial vesicles are shown as attached to the third, fourth and fifth pereopods. The observation follows, "Nous avons une autre espèce, pris 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 *Phr. sedentaria*, mais elle s'en distingue facilement par l'absence de dent au milieu interne du doigt mobile. Nous lui avons donné le nom de *Phronima solitaria*."

- Fig. 5. is referred to "*Hyperia Latreillii*. Edw.", with the note that Straus described it under the generic name of *Hiella* (Mém. du Mus., t. xviii. pl. iv.).
- Fig. 6. *Hyperia pedestris*, 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 longues que la tête. Pattes de longueurs très-inégales, grêles avec le premier article ou la hanche aussi mince que les articles suivants.—Hab. les côtes du Chili."
- Fig. 7. is of "*Themisto Gaudichaudii* Gnér.", the mandible of which is drawn with a four-jointed palp. Guérin adds a "Nota. M. Kroyer (Groenland amphipoder, p. 63, etc.,) a fait connaître deux autres espèces de ce genre curieux."
- On Pl. 26, fig. 3 represents "*Orchestia Fischerii*, 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 *Orchestia montagui*, and, like that, shows a rudimentary three-jointed palp. Fig. 5. is of *Talitrus platycheles*, Guér.; Fig. 6. of "*Atylus carinatus*. 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 "*Leucothoe furina*, Savigny.;" Fig. 9. "*Amphiöe filosa*. Savigny."
- On Pl. 27, fig. 1 represents "*Corophium longiorne*. Fab. Latr. (mâle)"; Fig. 2, "*Corophium longicorne*, F. (femelle)."; Fig. 3. "*Jassa pellucida*. Leach."; Fig. 4. "*Cerapus tubularis*. Say.;" Fig. 5, "*Pterygocera arenaria*. Latr. Hab. les mers d'Europe (copie de Slabber)." Fig. 8. "*Typhis ferus*. Edw.;" Fig. 9. "Le même, jeune."
- Figures 1 and 2 Pl. 26, are of "*Ione thoracica*, Montagu," male and female.
- Figures 6, 7, and 10 on Pl. 27, represent respectively "*Apseudes talpa*. Leach." "*Anceus forficularis*. Rissö."; "*Praniza maculata*. Westw."
- In the fourth order, Les Læmodipodes, "Genre CYAME (CYAMUS. Latr.)" stands alone with three subgenera. On Pl. 28, fig. 1 represents "*Caprella tuberculata*. Guér.", "Hab. l'île de France."; the explanation of the figure being followed by the "Nota. Cette espèce est voisine des *Caprella acuminifera* et *scaura*; mais elle est bien distincte par sa tête courte, cornue, par ses antennes supérieures très-petit 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 pleon 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*, ♂," in Bate 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 hystrix*," Kröyer. Fig. 2 is named "*Caprella lobata*. Latr. (*C. linearis*? Lin. Edw.), with the "Nota. M. Templeton (Trans. Ent. soc., vol. 1, p. 191) a décrir et figuré plusieurs espèces de ce genre provenant de l'île Maurice." Fig. 3. is named "*Leptomera pedata*, Mull.;" Fig. 4. is of "*Cyamus oralis*. 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:—*Cyamus Delphinii*, Guér. 5a. Le même vu en dessous. 5b. Appendice respiratoire et lame ovigère de la femelle.—Hab. Trouvé sur les parties génitales d'un Dauphin, sur les côtes des Autilles.
- "Nota. Cette espèce est bien distincte de celles que M. Edwards mentionne, tant par ses formes que par son habitat. Elle est en ovale allongé; 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 pince des secondes pattes porte au côté interne une forte 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.

Description de quelques genres nouveaux de Crustacés appartenant à la famille des Hypérines. Magasin de Zoologie VI. 1836. Classe VII. Pl. 17, 18. 10 pages. (avril 1836). Classe VII. Pl. 19. 2 pages. (Mars 1836.)

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 longé, de quatorze segmens, non compris la tête. Tête ovale, très bombée, perpendiculaire et terminée en pointe. Deux antenues plus longues que la tête, subulées, 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. Secouds 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 petit ongle pointu : troisième et quatrième pieds encore plus longs, simples, à articles cylindriques ; cinquièmes pieds de plus du double plus grands que les précédens ; le premier article grand, un peu aplati, presque aussi long que les pieds qui précédent ; 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, inerme ; 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 ; septières pattes eucore plus courtes ; à premier article large et aplati, ayant les autres articles cylindriques et grêles, et la griffe du dernier renflée et arrondie, au lieu d'être aiguë comme aux autres pattes. Trois premiers segmens de l'abdomen grands et arrondis en arrière, portant chacun une paire de pattes natatoires conformées comme dans les Phronèmes ; les suivants courts, plus étroits, et donnant attache à des laines natatoires simples, larges, un peu lobées au bout, mais n'étaut point terminées par deux petits appendices comme dans les Phonimes.

“Comme on le voit par ces caractères, ce genre est très voisin des Phronimes, 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 *Hieraconyx* is next described:—“Corps court et ramassé, composé de treize segmens non compris la tête. Tête ovale, très grosse, perpendiculaire, occupée en entier par les yeux ; quatre antenues 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 multiarticulée. Premier et second segments du thorax réunis, et portant les deux premières 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 des deux premières paires assez courts, simples, égaux entre eux, à articles peu aplatis, troisièmes et quatrièmes terminés par une petite main imparfairement 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, épais, denté au côté antérieur ; le cinquième de la longueur du précédent, cylindrique et terminé par un ongle

assez 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 échancrees 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 *Anchylomera abbreviata*, regarding the genus *Hieraconyx* as representing the male form of Milne-Edwards' *Anchylomera*.

The new genus *Pronoë* is thus described :—Corps allongé, étroit, composé de quatorze segments, en n'y comprenant pas la tête. Tête grande, occupée par les yeux, arrondie, avancée, ayant le front très bossu, 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, sétacées et formées de cinq articles se repliant 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, conformés 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 *Pronoë* was the young of *Typhlos*, to which it comes very near, especially in regard to the antennæ, but he found that it differed markedly in regard to the gnathopods. He figures the type species, *Pronoë capito*. He also figures and describes in detail his *Phronima atlantica*, which Claus considers to be the immature female form of *Phronima sedentaria*, 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 piscatorius*," Milne-Edwards, of which species Claus decides that it is the young male.

The new genus *Phlias* is thus described :—"Corps court, eomprimé 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 très 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 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 ovalaires 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 *Phlias serratus*, which is figured, pl. 19, figs. 1–4, he gives the following account, "ce petit Crustacé est long de cinq à six millimètres ; tous les segments de son corps ont leur tranche supérieure très saillante, ce

qui le rend fortement dentclé quand on le voit de profil; il est d'un jaune brun opaque. M. Gaudichaud a trouvé cette jolie petite espèce pendant la traversée des îles Malouines au Port Jakson." Guérin's figures should be compared with those of *Ieridium* by Grube, and of *Pereionotus* by Bate and Westwood.

1836. TEMPLETON, ROBERT.

Catalogue of Irish Crustacea Myriapoda, and Arachnida, selected from the Papers of the late John Templeton, Esq. By Robert Templeton, Esq. The Magazine of Natural History, and Journal of Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy. Conducted by J. C. Loudon. Vol. IX. London, 1836. Art. III. p. 12.

Under Malacostraca is included the following notice:—"EDRIOPHTHALMA, *Gammáridæ*. *Tálitrus Latr.*, *Locústa Latr.* Inhabits all our sandy shores.—*Orchéstia Leach* littorea *Mont.* Inhabits all our sandy shores, living under stones and *Fuci*, and, when disturbed, leaping to a considerable distance.—*Gámmarus Latr.* *Púlx Linn.* *aquáticus Leach*. Inhabiting our rivers and springs.—*G. Locusta Mont.* Inhabits the sea along our coasts, never voluntarily leaving the water.—*Corophium Latr.* *gróssipes Linn.*, *longicorne Latr.* Leach. Inhabits Belfast Lough. In the little pools of salt water at the point fields Belfast." The remaining Edriophthalma mentioned are Isopods.

1836. TEMPLETON, ROBERT.

Descriptions of some undescribed exotic Crustacea. (Read 1st June, 1835.) The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. Vol. I. London, 1836. Part III. pp. 185–194.

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, subquadangular, carrying 4 antennæ, 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 elongate, nearly cylindric, and wanting the little process which characterizes the true *Gammari*; 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 antennæ 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

leg clavated, surmounted by two blunt teeth, and a large dentated 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 swius with considerable rapidity and has all the habits of our common European marine *Gammarus*. Its size is about $\frac{1}{6}$ th of an inch, and its colour subject to but little variety, 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, which he very properly does not figure. He speaks of the lower antennæ 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 pereiopods 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 *Isaea* and *Amphithoe*, adopting Templeton's error as to the gnathopods, and not noticing his other mistakes, unless obliquely in the words, "l'abdomen ne paraît 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 *Amphithoe dubia*, adding that "this description is taken from Templeton's figure, which is not well drawn," and that "if the telson (which is neither 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 XLII, of the Catalogue does not fairly represent Templeton's figure, and since the generic distinction which separates *Sunamphithoe* from *Amphithoe* is no longer the hooked telson, but the distal widening of the fifth joint in the hinder pereiopods, 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 species itself is probably the same as *Sunamphithoe hamulus*, Sp. Bate, 1856, but I do not think that for such a negation of a name as *dubius*, any alteration should be made in the commonly received nomenclature. In the figure the last uropods show the terminal hooks which are characteristic of the Amphithoinæ.

The next species is described as follows:—

"THAUMALEA DEPILIS. Plate XX. fig. 2. *Erythrocephalus melanophthalmus?* Tilesius, Neue Ann. Wetterausch. 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 antennæ, which are short and tumid; 1st joints short, forming together a truncated cone on which rests the elongate spindle-shaped 4th joint. The inferior antennæ 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 oboconic, the remainder in length subequal, the last conic. The body swells out to about the 5th 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 antennæ, in the relative dimensions of the legs, the elongate and undilated 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 one 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 *Zoæ* in the sea-water. It is about $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in length."

In 1838 Milne-Edwards suggested that this species might belong to his genus *Vibiliæ*. In the *Hist. des Crust.*, 1840, he leaves it unnoticed. Spence Bate, *Brit. Mus. Catal.*, p. 304, calls it *Vibiliæ depilis*, remarking that he has little doubt that Templeton's "figure is an imperfect representation of *Vibiliæ*, and probably the young of some known species."

The next Amphipod described is:—

"*CERAPUS (Say) ABDITUS*. 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 Cerapinæ with its single genus *Cerapus*, Say. In extracting his specimen from its tube, he seems to have left three pairs of the peræopods 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 *Cerapodina* 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch long, exclusive of the antennæ, and it presents some peculiarities, with one exception, unique in this family. It has formed for itself or seized upon a little membranous tube, nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ th 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 wasps' nests. It is perfectly cylindrical, of a brown colour, and opaque. When disturbed, the little animal retires within this tube, the tips of the antennæ 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 antennæ 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. tubularis* 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 maxillæ 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 antennæ, and the globules, unlike those I had hitherto examined, were rotund, 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 antennæ. The eyes were black, with a pale encircling ring. The head brown, dotted with white, especially behind; and the antennæ pale, annulated imperfectly with reddish brown."

Templeton further describes "CAPRELLA (Lam.) SCAURA. Plate XX. fig. 6." and "CAPRELLA (Lam.) NODOSA. Plate XXI. fig. 7."

Caprella scaura, from Mauritius, in Mayer's opinion perhaps includes *Caprella attenuata*, Dana, and undoubtedly includes *Caprella nodosa*, also from Mauritius, *Caprella attenuata* being the male, *Caprella 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 *Caprella scaura*, "from the tips of the antennæ to the claw of the hind leg," about one inch, and states that *Caprella nodosa* "is about $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch long."

1837. BENNETT, FREDERICK DEBELL.

On the Natural History of the Spermaceti *Whale*. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Part V. 1837.

The account of this paper says, p. 42, "it appears that the sperm *Whale* is not like the *Balaenoptera 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 *Otion Cuvieri*, is sometimes found attached in a single cluster to the lips or lower jaw of the *Cachalot*, and a few small *Onisci* occasionally adhere to the skin; in its blubber also numerous cysts of a species of *Cysticercus* are met with." Lütken considers that the *Onisci* here mentioned are probably *Cyamis*.

1837. BURMEISTER, HERMANN.

Handbuch der Naturgeschichte. Zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen entworfen von Hermann Burmeister. Zweite Abtheilung. Zoologie. Berlin, 1837.

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, Pseudocephala, Asidostraca, Thoracostraca, Arthrostraca. The Arthrostraca, comprising the Amphipoda and Isopoda, are thus defined, p. 567:—

"Vierte Ordnung. Arthrostraca. Malacostraca edriophthalma, Leach. Der Kopf ist frei abgesondert, trägt 2 Paar Fühler, die äusseren ohne Schuppe am Grunde, 1 Paar umgestielter zusammengesetzter Augen mit fazettirter Hornhaut, seltener 2-4 einfache Augen, 1 Paar Kiefer und 3 Paare accessoirischer 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 Flossenfüssen an seiner Unterfläche. Die Jungen haben die Form der Alten, doch öfters fehlt ihnen das

letzte Fusspaar, welches sich jedoch bald entwickelt; die Weibchen tragen die Eier an der Brust unter Schuppen, bis die Jnngen 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 Hinterleibe, woran die aus den letzten Flossenfüßen gebildete 5lappige Schwanzflosse," containing the two families *Gammarina* and *Hyperina*, and "B. Mit verkümmerten Hinterleibe und einfachen Augen," containing the two families, *Læmodipoda* and *Pycnogonidae*. Kröyer finds much fault with him for including the second subdivision in the *Amphipoda*, but with regard to the *Læmodipoda* Burmeister's view has prevailed. His name *Arthrostraea* 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 Muudtheile bedeckt die vorhergehenden völlig und schiesst den Mund; der Kopf ist klein, aber die Fühler 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 Grunde bedeckt; Hinterleib gebogen. Alle haben 4 Fühler.
 - "a. Kiefer ohne Taster, innere Fühler kürzer als die äusseren.
- "Gatt. : *Talitrus*, *Orchestiu* (2tes Fusspaar gross zum Rauben geschickt. *O. littoralis*, Nordsee).
- "β. Kiefer mit Taster, iunere Fühler länger als die äusseren.
 - "aa. 2 Vorderfüsse ohne Auszeichnung.
- "Gatt. : *Lysianassa*, *Dexamine*.
 - "ββ. 2 Vorderste Fusspaare sind Raubfüsse.
- "Gatt. : *Gammarus* (2 Geissel am inneren Fühler. *G. pulex*, in allen Gräben). *Amphithoe* (nur 1 Geissel ebenda).
 - "γγ. 2 vorderste Füsse scheerenförmig. Gatt. : *Leucothea*.
- "b. *Ambulatoria*. Leib flachrund, die 4 ersten Brustringe ohne Seitenplatten, daher die Füsse bis zum Grunde frei sind. Hinterleib grade. Augen klein, oft kaum zu bemerken.
 - "a. Untere oder äussere Fühler lang, fadenförmig.
- "Gatt. : *Erichthonius* (2tes Fusspaar Scheeren). *Atylus*.
 - "β. Dieselben Fühler sind fuss-förmig und haben statt der Geissel ein einfaches Glied.
 - "aa. Zwei Geissel an den oberen inneren Fühlern.
- "Gatt. : *Unciola*.
 - "ββ. Eine Geissel am obereu Fühlerpaar.
- "Gatt. : *Cerapus*, *Podocerus* (mit Raubfüßen am 2ten Paar), *Corophium* (ohne Raubfüsse).
- "Fam. *Hyperina*. Das letzte Paar der accessorischen Mundtheile bedeckt die vorhergehenden nur wenig und lässt den Mund frei. Kopf gross, dick, mit kleinen Fühlern aber sehr grossen Augen. Keine Seitenschilder an den ersteu Brustringen. Sie sind grösstentheils Schmarotzer an Fischen.
 - "a. Alle vier Fühler an der Stirn eingelenkt.
 - "a. Die 3 letzten Fusspaare gleichförmig, zum Rudern geschickt.
 - "Die Gatt. *Vibilia*, *Hyperia* (*Hiella* Strauss), *Phorcus*, *Lestrigonus* haben 2 Paar Fühler; die Gatt. *Daira* nur ein. Bei allen 5 sind die Füsse des 3ten und 4ten Paars von gewöhnlicher Bildung, aber bei *Themisto* sind sie Raubfüsse.
 - "β. Manche der 3 letzten Fusspaare sind Scheeren.
 - "Die Gatt. *Dactylocera* und *Anchylomera* haben schildförmige Grundglieder an den 3 hinteren Fusspaaren, und die erste am sechsten eine Scheere; die Gatt. *Phronima* hat am 5ten eine Scheere, keinc 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. *Oxycephalus*; mit kurzem dickem : *Typhis* (erstes Glied des 5ten und 6ten Fusspaars gross, schildförmig, nach vorn gerichtet).”
 In defining the Læmodipoda, he assigned them “ 2 einfachen Augen,” “ Kiefer ohne Taster,” and says “ Hinterleib fehlt, oder 1gliedrig.” He briefly arranges them thus :—
 “ a. Leib flach gedrückt, mit grossen Krallenfüßen, wovon das 3te und 4te Paar in wurstförmige Kiemenblasen verändert sind.
 “ Gatt. *Cyamus* (*C. ceti*, Walfischlans. Ann. des scienc. natur. sec. sér. T. 1. p. 239 seq.).
 “ b. Leib lang gestreckt, linienförmig ; Beine schlank, dünn, gleichförmig ; obere Fühler mit Geissel.
 “ Gatt. : *Caprella*, *Proton*, *Leptomera*. ”
 The Pycnogonidæ follow, with *Nymphon grossipes* and *Pycnogonum balænarum*.

1837. RATHKE, MARTIN HEINRICH, born 1793, died 1860 (Hagen).

Zur Morphologie, Reisebemerkungen aus Taurien. Riga u. Leipzig, 1837.
 5 pl. Dritte Abhandlung. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Crustaceen.

This includes references to *Amphithioë* and *Gammarus* (Faxou).

1837. RATHKE, M. H.

Beitrag zur Fauna der Krym. Mémoires présentés à l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St Petersbourg par divers Savans. Tom. iii. 1837. pp. 371–380. Pl. V.

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 montagui* 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 antennæ is possibly quite distinct from *Orchestia littorea*, it will be best to retain *Orchestia montagui*, 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 *Amathilla*. He thus defines it :—“ Thorax subcylindraceus, abdomen eompressum. Antennæ quatuor inaequales; superiores inferioribus paulo breviores, earum quævis ex articulis tribus atque flagello composita; superiores cum ramo parvo accessorio juxta flagelli basin. Oculi magni, reniformes. Pedes quatuordecim; duo eorum paria antica chelis monodactylis eomplanatiioribus, subaequalibus. Stylorum abdominalium paria tria. Abdominis appendicula terminalis simplex, erecta, lamelliformis.”

His new species *Amathia carinata*, Bate and Westwood say, “ from his description and figure, agrees so closely with *A. Sabinii* 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 *Hyalr* is defined as follows :—“ Corpus elongatum compressum. Antennæ inferiores superioribus aliquantulum longiores; earum qualibet e tribus articulis atque

flagello composita. Oculi disciformes. Pedes quatuordecim: duo eorum paria antica chelis monodactylis complanatis, secundi paris multo majoribus. Stylorum abdominalium paria tria. Abdominis appendicula terminalis simplex, erecta verruciformis."

On this genus Spence 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 pleopoda 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 Wrześniowski (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, "differs 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 *Gammarus*, and, as in these genera, is commonly unguiculiferous. 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 antennæ, and a differently formed telson, Dana's name, *Allorchestes*, being restricted to those species in which the first antennæ are (at least) as long as the peduncle of the second antennæ and the telson entire, and his own name *Galanthis* including the species with the two pairs of antennæ 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 antennæ 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 antennæ (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 fissa*.' 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 stylets 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 saltatory 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 stylets, 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*' (*Nicea*), and is not therefore a generic character. *Hyalella* is then a synonyme of *Allorchestes*."

To the second paragraph of this quotation is appended this note: "§ Doubtless a large number of the species placed under *Allorchestes* 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 *Allorchestes*. The only types of Dana's species that I can discover are two specimens of *A. media* in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. 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 Aeste ungefähr so lang, als die Wurzelglieder, an den letzten aber bilden die Aeste nur zwei sehr kleine warzenförmige Vorsprünge 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 "*Amphithoë Prevostii*, M. Edwards?", a species of which he says "the pleopoda of the sixth pair are very small, and do not end with two rami, but each consists only of two joiuts, 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. 264c, he has made up his mind that the species is new and names it *Amphithoë nilssonii*. 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 *Amphithoë* species as then accepted. His ascribing to *Amphithoë nilssonii* 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. *Amphithoë nilssonii* is transferred by Spence Bate to the genus *Allorchestes*, while *Amphithoë Prevostii* of Milne-Edwards he assigns to *Nicea*, although when he saw the type specimen he considered it "synonymous with *Nilssonii* 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 antennæ, 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

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 pontica*.

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 *Hyalella*, originated by S. I. Smith in 1874. See also Note on Brandt, 1851.

One other new Amphipod is described by Rathke from the Crimea under the name *Amphithoë picta*. Of this Spence Bate remarks, "I can detect no specific distinction between this species and *A. littoralis* 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 subæqualibus, chelis eorum minimis. In the British species or variety, "*Amphithoë littoralis*, Spence Bate," the size of the gnathopods 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.

Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertèbres par J. B. P. A. de Lamarck. Deuxième Édition. Revue et augmentée de notes présentant les faits nouveaux dont la science s'est enrichie jusqu'à ce jour; Par MM. G. P. Deshayes et H. Milne-Edwards. Tome cinquième. Araehnoides, crustacés, annélides, cirrhipèdes. Paris, 1838.

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, Edriophthalmes, contains the three Orders, Amphipodes, Loemipodes, 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, Cymothiodiens, Idotidiens, 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 ovoide. *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 rapax*" [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 Læmipodes et se distingue facilement des autres Edriophthalmes par l'état rudimentaire de l'abdomen qui est réduit à un simple tubercule. Elle se subdivise en deux petites familles naturelles : les Caprelloidiens ou Læmipodes filiformes et les Cyamoidiens ou Læmipodes ovalaires." In the first of these subdivisions, *Leptomera*, with the species *rubra* and *pedata*, still holds the place which belongs to *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M., *Proton pedatum* being added from Desmarest to the synonymy of *Leptomera pedata*. *Caprella* has the species *scolopendroides* of Pallas, and *plasina* of Montagu, with references to additional species described by Latreille, Leach, Desmarest and Templeton. Under *Cyamus*, with the "Espèce. Cyame de la baleine. *Cyamus ceti*," *Cyamus oralis*, 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 ceti*, trois espèces de Cyames qui vivent toutes sur la baleine ; mais ce naturaliste ne paraît pas avoir fait assez d'attention aux changemens de forme que l'âge amène chez ces animaux. (Voyez Ann. des Se. nat. 2^e série. I. 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 Lanarck 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^o Les CRÉVETTINIENS qui ont le corps grêle et allongé ; la tête petite et les pattes-mâchoires recouvrant toute la bouche et formant une espèce de lèvre inférieure terminée par quatre grandes lames cornées et deux longues tiges palpiformes et qui ne sont pas parasites.

"Genres Crevette, Talitre, Corophie, etc.

"2^o Les HYPERINIENS qui sont plus ou moins parasites et ont eu général le corps gros et bombé ; la tête forte et les pattes-mâchoires très-petites, recouvrant 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 didactyle hand ; that they have also seven abdominal rings, the fifth and sixth more or less coalescent, and the seventh laminar. He thinks that *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, may be only the young of *Phronima sedentaria*. *Hyperia*, Latreille, is given with three species, *latreillii*, *cyanex* and *pelagica*. The last of these he identifies with Say's *Lanceola pelagica*, the first with *Hiella orbignyi*, Straus, and also with "*Oniscus medusarum*?" Othon Fabricius," and "*Marflue*, Strom, Sondmor," both which he subsequently transferred to *Metocetus Medusarum*, Kröyer. "*Hyperia Suerii*" is likewise here a synonym of *Latreillii*, but later on under the name *Lesueurii*, Milne-Edwards speaks of it as a distinct species. "*Phorcus Reynaudi*," M.-Edw.; "*Lestrigon Fabrei*," M.-Edw.; *Daira Gabertii*, M.-Edw.; *Themisto Gaudichaudii*, Guérin; *Dactylocera*, Latreille, and the species *Dactylocera Nicæensis*, M.-Edw.; *Hieraconyx abbreviatus*, Guérin; *Primno macroura*, Guérin; *Anelylomera Blossevillii*, M.-Edw.; *Anelylomera Hunteri*, M.-Edw.; *Pronoe capito*, Guérin; *Oxycephalus piscatorius*, M.-Edw.; *Oxycephalus oceanicus*, Guérin; and *Vibilia Peronii*, M.-Edw.; have met with remark in earlier notes. On *Dactylocera* the observation is made that *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, "paraît appartenir aussi à ce genre, comme l'a très bien remarqué Latreille (Règne anim. t. 4. p. 117)." On *Vibilia* the remark is made that Templeton's *Thaumalea depilis* "paraît devoir appartenir à ce genre."

To the account of the genus *Gammarus* is added the note, "les Crevettes forment le type d'une tribu particulière de la famille des Crevettiniens que nous avons désignés sous le nom des *Crevettiniens sauteurs*, 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 fucicole. *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 crustacea the upper antennæ have a peduncle of three joints with a multiarticulate lash, and that the peduncle of the lower antennæ has four joints. *Dexamine*, Leach, is referred with hesitation to the "division des Amphitoës." Of *Leucothoë* the only species well known is said to be the *Lycesta furina* of Savigny, but the *Gammarus articulosus* of Montagu "paraît être aussi un Leucothoë." Leach's genera *Melita* and *Moera* [Mæra] are rejected. "Les Phéruses doivent être réunies aux Amphitoës dont elles ne diffèrent que par un peu moins d'élargissement dans les mains." *Amphitoë*, Leach, distinguished from *Gammarus* by the absence from the upper antennæ 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'*ISEA* à des Amphipodes qui sont très voisins des Crevettes, mais qui ont toutes les pattes subchéliformes (voyez Ann. des Sc. nat. t. 20. pag. 380, et Hist. des Crust. pl. 29, fig. 11).

"Dans notre genre *LYSIONASSE* il n'est au contraire aucune patte qui ait ce mode d'organisation (voyez le *Lysionassa costæ*. Edwards, Ann. des Sc. nat. t. 20, pl. 10, fig. 17).

' Le genre *PHLIAS* de M. Guérin ne diffère du précédent que par l'absence du filet multiarticulé accessoire des antennes supérieures. (Esp. le *Phlias serratus*, 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 palpiforme." This statement probably rests not on original observation but on Savigny's figure of the mandible of *Orchestia montagui*, or on Guérin's figure of the mandible of *Talitrus platychelis*, 1835, since in 1840 Milne-Edwards says of *Talitrus*, "les mandibules (fig. 3) ne présentent que des vestiges d'un appendice palpiforme, 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 *Hyalella inermis*, S. I. Smith. *Talitrus* in Lamarck has three species, *locusta*, *gammarellus*, *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 Corophioïdes ou Crevettiniens marcheurs et se distingue par ses antennes non pédiformes, 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 *sauveteurs* by slender body, small epimera, tail not formed for leaping, and distinguished from other genera of the same division by pediform lower antennæ, upper antennæ without accessory flagellum, second gnathopods neither didactyle nor prehensile.

Jussa and *Podocerus* of Leach are distinguished from *Corophium* "en ce que leurs quatre pattes antérieures sont terminées par une grosse main subchéliforme," 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 précédens, mais s'en distingue par l'existence de deux tigelles multiarticulées à l'extrémité des antennes supérieures." Say's *Unciola* is of course intended. Say's *Cerapus* is mentioned with the type species *tubularis* and Templeton's *ablitus*. It is then observed in conclusion:—"Enfin, notre genre *ERICHTHONIE* établit le passage entre ces Crustacés et les Leucothoés; la conformation générale du corps est la même que chez les précédens, mais les antennes ne

sont pas péiformes et les pattes de la seconde paire sont terminées par une longue main imparfaitement 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. Crostacei.

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.*

Animali articolati. Classe I. Crostacei (Crustacea) pp. 1–4.

In this paper Latreille's classification is given.

1838. KRØYER, HENRIK NIKOL, born 1799, died 1870 (G. O. Sars).

Grönlands Amfipoder beskrevne af Henrik Krøyer. (Som Tillæg; Beskrivelse af nogle andre grönlandske Kræbsdyr, og Optælling af Kræbsdyrklassens hidtil bekjendte grönlandske Arter, i Forbindelse med nogle zoologisk-geografiske Bemærkninger over de boreale Krustaceer). *Vid. Sel. naturvid. og mathem. Afh. VII Deel.* [1838]. pp. 229–326. Tab. I–IV.

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 Læmodipoda and Pyenogonidae 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 Rhrdt*," 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. Krøyer 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 *Gammarus nugax*; Krøyer presently changed the name to *Anonyx vahlii*; Boeck in 1870 made it *Socernes vahlii*, but, as his *Socernes* cannot fairly be distinguished from *Ephippiphora*, White, the name will be *Ephippiphora vahlii*, Krøyer (sp.). The next two species, figured and described respectively as "*Lysianassa Lagena Rhrdt*" and "*Lysianassa appendiculosa Kr.*," are now regarded as the female and male of *Cancer nugax*, Phipps, in the genus *Anonyx*, and will therefore stand under the name *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps (sp.). In describing *Lysianassa appendiculosa*, Krøyer calls attention to "small appendages, with which the flagella are furnished: the flagellum of the upper antennæ along its lower edge, that of the lower antennæ 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 ornatus* described by Milne-Edwards." These are the appendages since called calceoli. He also here observes that the number of joints in the antennæ 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 antennæ, 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; inferiorum multo gracilior, cylindricus; (oculi magni*); pedes primi paris breviores, parvulo instructi ungve; pedes secundi paris sat elongati, gracillimi, ungve carentes (quinquearticulati), ejusque vice ad finem articuli quinti multis validisque præditi 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 anteunæ, 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 (Tandknnder), 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 maxillæ have the lower lobe (inner plate) very small, furnished at the extremity with some long, plumose setæ. 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 *Amathilla sabini*, but in my view having a claim to the title *Amathilla homari*, 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 *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine. The new species figured and described as *Gammarus pinguis* is now called *Amathilla pinguis*. "*Gammarus Locusta*, Montagu," is judged to be the commonest of all the Greenland Amphipods, and to be undoubtedly identical with O. "Fabricius's Oniscus pplex (n. 231 pag. 254)." The suggestion is offered that it may be identical with *Cancer nugax* and *Gammarus nugax* in the English travels, dating "from Phipp's time." "*Amphithoe carinata* Rhrdt. (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 *Acanthozone cuspidata*, but the distribution of the species, according to the accounts of Lepechin, Kröyer and Boeck, makes the identification doubtful. In describing the flagellum of the upper antennæ, Kröyer 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: fronte non rostrata; antennis superioribus dimidiata inferiorum partem non æquantibus; oculis orbicularibus, convexis; corpore parum compresso; annulis thoracis, tribusque abdominalis anterioribus series aculeorum quinque præbentibus; primo thoracis annulo præ ceteris aculeato, cornu gerente procumbens et a caput prominens; epimeris femori solito minus appressis, plerumque in aculeos productis; manibus linearibus, ungula præditis minuta; appendice caudali unica, postice

aliquantulum emarginata." This is followed by a sharp criticism of the generic character given by Owen for *Acanthosoma*. "*Amphithoe Serra* Kr. (Oniseus serratus, Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 237), (Tab. II, fig. 8)," is now *Acanthonotosoma serratum*. Krøyer changed *serratus* to *serra* to avoid displacing *Amphithoe serrata*, Say. "*Amphithoe panopha* Kr. (Tab. II, fig. 9)," has since been called *Pleustes panophus*. "*Amphithoe bicuspis* Rhrdt (Tab. II, fig. 10)," has been referred successively to *Paramphithoe*, *Amphillopis*, *Pherusa*, and *Pleustes*, and is restored by G. O. Sars in 1882 to *Paramphithoe*. "*Amphilhoe inermis* Rhrdt. (Tab. III, fig. 11) (Oniseus Cieada Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 233 ?),," together with "*Amphilhoe crenulata* Rhrdt (Tab. III, fig. 12). (Oniseus abyssinus Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 236 ?),," has been already mentioned in the note on Otto Fabrieus, 1780, as now bearing the name *Pontogeneia inermis*, Krøyer. "*Amphilhoe læviuscula* Kr. (Tab. III, fig. 13),," is now called *Culliopus læviusculus*. "*Ischyrocerus angripes* Kr. (Tab. III, fig. 14),," is now known as *Podocerus angripes*, Krøyer, though not without the admission that it may be identical with the earlier *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say.

The new genus *Ischyrocerus* is thus defined:—"Mandibulæ magnis instructæ palpis qvorum ultimus articulus obovatus, fere truncatus; antennæ pediformes; pedunculus (o: pars basalis) antennarum multo longior flagello (o: parte terminali), qvod per paucis modo gaudet articulis; antennæ superiores flagello appendiculati brevi, unarticulato ornatae; pedes primi paris minutæ sed validi, manuqve gerentes; pedes secundi paris maximi, manu portentosæ in adultis magnitudinis armati; reliqui pedes solito ferme more conformati; pedes spurii quarti, quinti & sexti paris saltatorii; articulus basalis sexti paris articulus terminalibus triplo vel quadruplo longior; annuli abdominales tres anteriores annulis thoracis breviores; epimeri mediocris magnitudinis." The name *Ischyrocerus* is a synonym of the earlier *Podocerus*.

"*Metoecus Medusarum* Kr. (Tab. III, fig. 15). (Oniscus Medusarum Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 232),," was transferred by Boeck to Dana's genus *Tauria*, the name *Meloecus* being pre-occupied. Bovallius, 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 abyssorum*, Boeck, with the so-called *Tauria medusarum*, the species will by the law of priority become *Hyperia abyssorum*. The genus *Metoecus* is thus defined by Krøyer:—"Pedes primi et secundi paris reliquis permulto breviores, sed validi, manuqve armati e heliformi. Articulus horum pedum quartus qui forma prædictus est triangulari, manum efficit, a cuius margine inferiori producunt pollex biarticularis anterior et digitus posterior. Primus pollicis articulus (v. quintus pedis) magnus, conicus; secundus unguis est pusillus. Digitus conicus, pollice aliquantillum brevior. Margo utriusque pollicis articuli posterior, margoqre digiti anterior per lotam longitudinem serrati. Cetera cum genere *Hyperia* ferme convenienti."

"*Themisto arctica* Kr. (*Themisto Gaudichaudii* Ross.). (Tab. IV, fig. 16),," and "*Themisto crassicornis* Kr. (Tab. IV, fig. 17),," are by Boeck both made synonyms of *Themisto libellula*, Mandt. Krøyer himself felt he had grounds for believing that his *Themisto arctica* was not identical with "*Themisto Gaudichaudii* Guérin," but that it might well be so with "Ross's *Themisto Gaudichaudii*."

"*Lestrigonus exulans* Kr. (Tab. IV, fig. 18),," is considered by Boeck and others to be the male of *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller. F. H. Streets 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 Krøyer 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

says, “*Caprella septentrionalis* (*Squilla lobata* Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 225) not only differs very considerably from the *Caprella quadriloba* (*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 39 he says, “*Cyamus Ceti* (*Oniscus Ceti* Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 230), is sent both from northern and southern districts.”

Of the species recorded by O. Fabricius, of which Krøyer personally knew nothing, he thinks that “*Oniscus arenarius* (Fn. gr. n. 234)” may be a *Gammarus* or *Amphithoe*, and “*Oniscus stroemianus* (Fn. gr. n. 235)” an *Orchestia*, as supposed by Milne-Edwards. He then mentions from English authors “*Amphithoe Edwardsii* (*Talitrus Edwardsii* Sab. 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 Serra*, and “*Hyperia Cyaneæ* (*Talitrus Cyaneæ* Sab. tab. 1, Fig. 12–18),” all which have been already discussed. In a note he expresses disappointment that Owen should have left *Cancer boreus*, *Cancer ampulla* and *Cancer nugax* of Phipps without elucidation.

In the ten orders of Crustacea, which Krøyer 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 Læmipoda are here not included in the number of the Amphipoda.

Lastly, Krøyer calls attention to the tendency in the genera *Gammarus* and *Amphithoe*, 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 loricatus*, *Gammarus Sabini*, *Amphithoe Edwardsii*, *Amphithoe Hystrix*, *Amphithoe cristata*, which all extend very far within the Polar zone.”

1838. KRØYER, H. N.

Conspectus Crustaceorum Groenlandiae. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. S. I. B. II. pp. 249–261. 1838.

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 serra*, Kr., the epitome breaks off with the notice, “continuabitur.”

1839. ANDRZEIOWSKI, ANT.

Catalogue des objets qui se conservent dans le cabinet zoologique de l'université impériale de St Vladimir à Kiéf. I^{re} Partie : Mammifères, oiseaux, reptiles, poissons et crustacées. Par A. Andrzeiowski. 1838. Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Année 1839. No. 1. Moscou, 1839.

In the “État de la Collection en 1833,” the “Crustacées” comprise only one Amphipod, “Gammarns Pulex.” For “Année 1838,” under the same heading the following Amphipods

are named; "Orchestia littorea Leach. Gammarus Pulex Fabr. ind. Gammarus marinus Leach. Odessa. Gammarus stagnalis Nob. K." "ind" signifies "indigène de ces Gouvernemens," "K" stands for "Kief." To *Gammarus stagnalis*, a note is given as follows:—Celui-ci diffère du précédent par ses yeux elliptiques réniformes, 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 oculis oblongis exiguis, appendicibus caudalibus duobus articulis ultimis caudæ brevioribus. G. stagnalis oculis reniformibus magnis, appendicibus duos ultimos articulos caudæ 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).

Einige zoologische Notizen von Dr. A. Philippi. 5. *Chelura terebrans* ein neues Amphipoden-Genus. Fig. 5. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Wiegmann. Fünfter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin 1839. pp. 120–121.

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 Schwanzanhäuge $4\frac{1}{2}$ " lang und ohne dieselben $2\frac{3}{4}$ " lang, und gegen $\frac{3}{4}$ " breit. Der Kopf ist am schmalsten und so lang als die zwei folgenden Segmente, der Körper wird vom Kopf an allmählig breiter ohue sich jedoch bedeutend von der lincalischen Form zu entfernen. Die Augen sind klein und ruud; die obern Fühler von mässiger Länge, borstenförmig, siebengliedrig. Die untern Fühler sind anderthalb mal so lang und bestehn aus 6 Gliedern; die beiden ersten Glieder sind sehr kurz, die übrigen nehmen allmählig an Länge zu, werden platter und die letzten sind dicht gewimpert, so dass sic eher ein Organ zum Schwimmen als zum Tasten zu sein scheinen. Die Brustsegmente sind gleich lang und haben ihre Seitentheile 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 gekrümmtes Horn, welches ganz dem der Sphinx-raupen gleicht, und jederseits noch 2 kleine Spitzen. Das vierte Glied ist anderthalbmal so lang als breit, unten ziemlich flach, oben couav mit kleinen Höckerchen besetzt, an den Seitenrändern gewimpert. Zwei kleine Höckerchen in der Mitte des hintern Randes zeichnen sich besonders aus. Dieses Glied trägt jederseits zwei Paar sonderbare Anhängsel, die an seinem Grunde eingelenkt sind. Die obern Anhängsel sind senkrecht aufgerichtet und bestehn aus 3 länglichen abgerundeten Lappen, die alle mit langen Haaren dicht gewimpert sind, und von denen der vorderste der grösste, der hinterste der kleinste ist. Das seitliche Paar Anhängsel entspricht volkommen einem der Schwanzanhängsel 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 Grunde (oder am hintern Rande des 4ten Gliedes) eingelenkt ein ovales Blättchen und an seinem Eude eine ungeheure Zange, die beinahe anderthalbmal so lang als die beiden letzten Schwanzglieder ist. Ihre beiden Blätter sind flach gedrückt, etwas divergirend, gegen das Eude verschmälert und hakenförmig gebogen, und haben gezähnelte Ränder. Die 14 Füsse nehmen von vorn nach hinten an Länge zu, jedoch nicht bedeutend. Die beiden ersten tragen am Ende eine umgebogene Klaue und der Tarsus ist breit mit einem divergirenden Zahn. Das erste Fusspaar ist weit breiter als

das zweite. Die folgenden Füsse enden mit einer langen graden nur an der Spitze schwach hakenförmig gebogenen Klaue, die drei hintern 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 ausgerandeten Oberlippe, einem Paar mit 2gliedrigen Palpen versehenen Mandibeln, drei (?) oder vier (?) Paar lamellenartiger Maxillen, und 2 sechsgliedrigen Kaufüssen zu bestehn."

1839. RATHKE, HEINRICH.

Beobachtungen und Betrachtungen über die Entwicklung der *Mysis vulgaris*. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Wiegmann. Fünfter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin 1839.

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).

Abweichende Form der Blutkörperchen und Blutlauf bei Lämopoden. Vom Herausgeber. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. In Verbindung mit mehreren Gelehrten herausgegeben von Dr. Ar. F. Aug. Wiegmann. Fünfter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin 1839. pp. 111–112.

"In a little *Leptomena* 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 aseending, 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.

Narrative of a Whaling Voyage round the Globe. Vol. II. pp. 169. 234. 237.

To this work Lütken refers for mention of Whale-lice (*Larunda ceti*) on the Cæhalot, p. 169, a Cetacean on which Roussel was unable to find any *Cyamus*. 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 *Onisci* adhered to the body," p. 237. In reference to "the Blackfish of South-Sea Whalers," he says, "a few whale-lice (*Larunda ceti*) adhere to the skin of this Cetacean," p. 234. See Lütken, 1873, p. 14 (242).

1840. COSTA, O. G. and COSTA, A.

Catalogo de' Crostacei del Regno di Napoli. pp. 1-7.

Here, as Order III. of the Malacostraci, stand the Amfipodi, including "Phronima sedentaria. Phronima custos. Phrosine semilunata. Orio zanclus. Coe. *Sicilia*. Orio oxyrhinchus. Prest. *ivi*. Orio ornithoramphus. Scinà ensicornis, Prest. *Sicilia*. Cleistotoma Gemmellari, id. Orchestia littorea. Talytrus locusta. Lisanassa Costæ, Edw. Gammarus pulex. Gammarus marinus? Dexamine spinosa. Leucothoe articulosa. Amphithoe annulata, n. Sannazaria pallida, n. Callisoma punctata, n. Typhis ovoides. Anceus forficularius. Praniza cœruleata." As Order IV. stand the Lemodipodi, including "Caprella phasma. Caprella linearis. Caprella acutifrons. Cyamus acutifrons, n. *Sicilia*." No descriptions, and in most cases no authorities.

Costa's figure of *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, "Fn. Nap. tav. IV, fig. 1-5," cannot be of later date than 1840, as Milne-Edwards refers to it, Hist. nat. des Crust., iii., p. 91, with the following observation, "la *Phrosina semilunaire*, à en juger par la figure très-détaillée qu'en a donnée M. Costa, diffère de l'espèce précédente par l'absence d'une grosse dent à l'angle antéro-inférieur du pénultième article des pattes antérieures, par la forme plus acuminée des lames natatoires que représentent les trois dernières paires de fausses pattes, et par quelques autres caractères." The preceding species referred to by Milne-Edwards is his own *Phrosina Nicetensis*. Costa himself in 1857 gives the following references, which are probably all of later date than 1840:—"Orchestia deshayesii, Aud., Edw., A. Cost. Faun. Nap. tav. VIII bis, fig. 3"; "Talitrus platycheles, Guer.—A. Cost. Fn. Nap. tav. VIII bis, f. 2"; "Lysianassa Costæ, Edw.—A. Cost. Fn. Nap."; "Callisoma punctatum, Cost. Fn. Nap. Tav. VIII, fig. 4-7"; "Callisoma Hopei, A. Cost. Fn. Nap. Tav. VIII bis, fig. 1." *Leucothoe denticulata*, A. Cost., "Fn. Nap. Tav. IX., fig. 3. (senza testo)." *Vibilia speciosa*, A. Cost. "Fn. Nap. tav. IX, fig. 1 (senza testo).", and the *Phrosina* already mentioned.

1840. LUCAS, HIPPOLYTE.

Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Myriapodes. Paris,
M DCCC XL.

In the account of the orders Læmodipodes and Amphipodes, pages 219 to 240, no original information appears to be given. There is a full account of *Cyamus*, taken from Roussel de Vauzème. Of the Læmodipodes filiformes the genera mentioned are *Leptomera*, *Naupredia*, *Caprella*. In the definition of *Leptomera*, the legs "ne paraissent pas tous pourvus d'appendices en forme de sac vésiculeux à leur base, ou même n'en ayant pas du tout." Of the species, *Leptomera ventricosa*, he says, "Cette espèce présente un appendice en forme de lobe à tous les pieds, les deux premiers exceptés. M. Latreille lui rapporte aussi l'espèce représentée par Slabber, *Micros.*, tab. 10, fig. 2, et le *Cancer Pedatus*, Montagu. *Transact. Linn.*, t. xi, pl. 2, fig. 6, qui en a tous les pieds pourvus, moins ceux de la première et des trois dernières paires." *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M., has in fact only three pairs of branchia, though Slabber figures it with six pairs. *Naupredia* is here as usual without a species.

In the account of the Amphipodes the first mentioned is *Orchestia littoralis*, with references to Leach in the Edinb. Encycl. and the Linnaean Transactions, in both of which he remarks that his *Talitrus littoralis* is the female of *Talitrus locusta*. Of *Orchestia littoralis* he makes no mention. The name *Gammarus fluviatilis*, M.-Edw., is used for the *Squilla pulex*

of Degéer, while *Gammarus roeselii*, Gervais, is entered without reference to Roesel. The genera assigned to the first family, Crévettines, are *Orechestia*, *Talitrus*, *Lysianassa*, *Gammarus Amphithoe*, *Phlias*, "Isœa," *Leucothoe*. To the second family, Podocérides, are assigned *Erichtonius*, *Atylus*, *Unciola*, *Cerapus*, *Podocerus*, *Corophium*. On "Corophia longicornue" d'Orbigny's observations are as usual quoted. To the third family, Hypérines, are assigned the genera, "Vibilia, Hyperia, Phorcus, Lestrigon, Daira, Themisto, Hieraconyx, Dactylocerus, Anchylomera, Phronima, Primno, Tiphis, Pronoe, Oxycephalus." The descriptions of Gnérin's genera are given with great fulness. To each of the species "Vibilia Peronii," M.-Edw., "Phorcus Reynaudi," M.-Edw., "Lestrigon Fabrei," M.-Edw., "Daira Gaberti," 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 *Cerapus tubularis* and *Corophium longicornue* are interchanged on Plate 18.

1840. MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI.

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, comprenant l'anatomie, la physiologie et la classification de ces animaux. Tome troisième. Ouvrage accompagné de planches. Paris, 1840.

This volume opens with the Édriophthalmes of Leach as second legion of the subclass "Crustacés maxillés." To mark them off from other Crustacea, 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 earapace, no movable peduncle to the eyes, although like the Podophthalma they have the mouth armed with mandibles and maxillæ, 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 phalliforme des pates thoraciques qui affecte la forme d'une grande vésicule membrancuse 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:—

Edriophthalmes ayant,	l'abdomen bien développé et pourvu de cinq ou six païres de membres.	Des vésicules branchiales sous le thorax. Membres abdominaux des cinq premières païres hétéromorphes et servant à la locomotion.	Amphipodes.
		Presque jamais de vésicules branchiales sous le thorax. Membres abdominaux des cinq premières païres à peu près de même forme, impropre à la locomotion, et paraissant remplir les fonctions de branchies.	Isopodes.
	l'abdomen rudimentaire dont la forme est celle d'un petit tubercle sans appendices bien distincts. Des vésicules branchiales suspendues au thorax,		Læmodipodes.

In his general description of the Amphipod structure, Milne-Edwards notes that the mandibles are "pourvues, 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 épimères," 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 Podophthalmes, 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 functions 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 *Plironima*, 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 lèvre 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 lèvre sternale impaire terminée par trois lames cornées, et dépourvue de tiges palpiformes ou n'en ayant que des vestiges, Famille des Hypérines."

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 arénicoles, ne présentent au 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. *saltator*, named from the *Squilla saltatrix* of Klein rather than from *Oniscus locusta* of Pallas, or *Cancer locusta*, Linné; 2. *Beauforti*, M.-Edw.; 3. *brevicornis*, n. s., from New Zealand; 4. *platycheles*, Guérin; 5. "*Cloquetii*," (Audouin), Savigny."

Under *Orchestia*, Leach, "§ 1. Espèces dont les pattes 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 Pallas and *Oniscus stroemianus* of Otto Fabreius and *Talitrus gryllus* of Bosc, all seem to belong to this division of the genus *Orchestia*; 2. "*Montagui*," Audouin; 3. "*Bottae*," n. s., "espèce très voisine de l'*Orchestia sauteuse*, mais dont les pattes 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 *littorella* or *littorea*. 4. "*Deshayesii*," Audouin; 5. *longicornis*, Say's *Talitrus longicornis*; 6. "*Chilensis*," n. s., which Dana and Spence Bate call *Chilensis*; 7. "*Quoyana*," M.-Edw., called *Talorchestia Quoyana* by Dana and Spence Bate.

"§ 2. Espèces dont les pattes 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 *LYSIANASSA* he places the species, 1. "*Costæ*," M.-Edw.; 2. *lagena*, answering to "*Lysianassa lagena* vel *Anonyx lagena*, Kröyer;" 3. "*Vahlii*," Kröyer's *Anonyx Vahlii*;

4. *appendiculata*, answering to “*Lysianassa appendiculata vel Anonyx appendiculatus*, Kröyer;” 5. *atlantica*, for his own *Gammarus atlanticus*; with the concluding observation that *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps, and the imperfectly known *Cancer nugax*, Phipps, appear also to belong to this genus.

He forms the new genus *Alibrotus* with the one species “*Chauseicus*,” to receive *Lysianassa chauseica*, Milne-Edwards, and defines it thus:—“Les Alibrotes, 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 fourir; elles ont à peu près la même forme et se terminent par un grand article plat et allongé, dont le sommet est arqué 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*, Kröyer, Voy. en Scand. pl. 13. f. 1.,” but without reference to Kröyer’s own account of it, Nat. Tidssk. 2. R. 1. B. 1844, pp. 621–629, which describes the first joint of the upper antennæ as of the thickness usual in the genus *Anonyx*, and the second gnathopod as nearly filiform. Boeck includes *Anonyx littoralis*, Kröyer, and two other species in a new genus *Onesimus*, to which he appends *Alibrotus* as a doubtful synonym.

Milne-Edwards next gives *Pilius*, 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 dépourvu 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 Ischyrocères). 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 abdomen 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 élargi 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 élargi, 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. Abdomen 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 *Protomediea nordmannii*. Kröyer, Nat. Tidssk., 4 Bd. 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 *Protomediea*, which he had just instituted, loc. cit., p. 154, and since to that genus he assigns “Epimera sat brevia,” 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 secundi paris parvi, manu non instructi subcheliformi” in Kröyer’s generic definition is a slip of the pen for “Pedes primi paris.” Milne-Edwards considers rightly that *Amphitoe serra*, Kröyer, ought to be placed in the genus *Acanthonotus*, and wrongly that *Oniscus cicada* of Otho Fabricius is probably the same species; he thinks further that *Gammarus spinosus*, Montagu, the type of Leach’s

genus *Dexamine*, may well also be an *Acanthonotus*, but that further information is needed about it.

After describing the genus *Isxa* with its type species, *Isxa montagui*, Milne-Edwards, which is figured pl. 29, fig. 11, he passes to *Anisopus*, with its single species *dubius*, Templeton, for which see Note on Templeton, 1836.

Accepting the distinction of *Amphitoë* from *Gammarus* as convenient and in general use, though depending only on the absence of the accessory flagellum from the upper antennæ of the former, Milne-Edwards unites under this name the "Amphitoë," *Pherusa* and *Dexamine* of Leach. On the other hand he divides and subdivides his own *Amphitoë* as follows:—

"§ 1. Espèces dont le dos est arrondi et dépourvu de grandes dents médianes.

"A. Thorax et abdomen dépourvus d'épines.

"a. Antennes supérieures au moins aussi longues que les antennes inférieures," with the species 1. *Jurinii*, M.-Edw.; figured pl. 1. fig. 2.; 2. *leviuseula*, Kröyer; 3. *Pausilipi*, M.-Edw.; 4. *indica*, M.-Edw.; 5. *picta*, Rathke; 6. *Gaudichaudii*, n. s., from Brazil, in which he emphasizes the peculiarity "Handle des pates de la troisième et quatrième paire ovalaire (au lieu d'être presque linéaire comme d'ordinaire);"; 7. *Filosa*, Savigny, from which he thinks that "l'Amphitoë de Ramond, and l'Amphitoë des varecs," as he names *Pherusa fueicola*, Leach, scarcely differ. He gives notes on *Gammarus obtusatus*, Montagu, for which he had already proposed the name *Amphitoë obtusata*; on l'Amphitoë rouge, that is, the *Gammarus rubricatus* of Montagn, or *Amphitoë rubricata* of Leach; and lastly on l'Amphitoë dentelé, Say's fresh-water *Amphitoë dentata*.

"aa. Antennes supérieures moins longues que les inférieures.

"aa*. Mains des deux premières paires à peu près de même grandeur," with the species, "8. *Crenulata*," Kröyer; 9. *inermis*, Kröyer, to which he appends a note, "Oniscus cicada? Oth. Fabricius, Fauna Groenl. p. 258,"; 10. "Armoriea," M.-Edw.; 11. "Reynaudii," M.-Edw.; 12. "Swammerdamii," M.-Edw.; 13. *punctata*, Say.

"aa**. Mains des pates de la seconde paire plus de deux fois aussi grosses que celles des pates antérieures," with the species 14. "Prevostii," M.-Edw.; 15. *pelagica*, M.-Edw.; 16. "Gaimardii," n. s., which Dana transferred to *Allorchestes Gaimardii?*, and for which Spence Bate adopts the name *Allorchestes Gaimardii*, making *Allorchestes compressa*, Dana, a synonym of it; 17. *pontica*, with *Hyale pontica*, Rathke, for a synonym.

"AA. Côtés du thorax ou le dessus de l'abdomen, garnis d'épines ou de petites dents.

"AA*. Des épines sur les flans."

18. *eancella*, the *Oniscus eaneellus* of Pallas.

"AA**. Flans dépourvus d'épines."

19. *bicuspidis*, Kröyer; 20. *podura*, Müller's *Gammarus podurus*; 21. "Fresnelii, Audouin."

"§ 2. Espèces dont le dos est plus ou moins caréné en dessus et armé vers sa partie postérieure de grandes dents médianes comprimées et dirigées en arrière.

"B. Front dépourvu de rostre."

22. *costata*. M.-Edw.; 23. *lystrix*, the *Acanthosoma lystrix* of Owen; 24. *Marionis*, M.-Edw.; 25. "Panopla," Kröyer; 26. "Carinata," Kröyer, followed by the concluding observation that Say's *Amphitoë serrata* "a le dos dentelé comme les espèces précédentes, mais paraît s'en distinguer par l'existence de trois épingles 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 ovalaires, réniformes ou linéaires.

"A. Bord postérieur des trois premiers segments de l'abdomen droit et ne se prolongeant pas de manière à former une grosse épine ou dent médiane.

"a. Des épines sur la portion dorsale du quatrième et du cinquième anneaux abdominaux," with the species, 1. *locusta*, referred to *Oniscus puler?* O. Fabr., *Caneer Gammarus locusta*,

Montagu, etc.; 2. *fluvialis*, Roesel, which does not agree with the character "A"; 3. *fasciatus* Say, with which he identifies Say's *Gammarus minus* giving the specific name as *minimus*; 4. *marinus*, Leach; 5. *Olivii*, M.-Edw.; 6. *affinis*, a new species, which "ressemble presqu'en tout à la Crevette d'Olivii, mais s'en distingue parce que les mains de la première paire, au lieu d'être un peu plus petites que celles de la seconde paire, sont beaucoup plus grosses," and which Spence Bate unites along with *Gammarus olivii* to *Gammarus marinus*, Leach; 7. *pungens*, n. s. from "les eaux thermales du mont Cassini en Italie"; 8. *Ornatus*, M.-Edw.; 9. *Peloponesius*, Guérin; 10. *campylops*, Leach.

"au. Point d'épines sur la portion postérieure de l'abdomen." 11. *pulex*, Geoffroy (text, not figure), etc., a species, as Bate and Westwood point out, not agreeing with the character "aa," any more than *fluvialis* agrees with the character "A"; 12. "*Ermanni*," n.s., figured in the Brit. Mus. Catal., pl. xxxii. fig. 7, as "*Crangonyx Ermanni*"; 13. "*Impostii*," M.-Edw.; 14. "*Othonis*," M.-Edw.; 15. *pinguis*, Kröyer.

"AA. Bord postérieur du troisième anneau de l'abdomen, et en général celui des deux anneaux précédents se prolongeant en arrière de manière à former sur la ligne médiane une grosse dent."

This section includes the species "16. *Sabinii*," Leach; 17. *mucronatus*, Say; 18. *appendiculatus*, Say.

"§ 2. Espèces dont les yeux sont circulaires.

"B. Griffe des secondes pates s'infléchissant sur le bord de la main et non sur sa face interne," with the species;—

19. *loricatus*, Sabine; 20. "*Savii*," M.-Edw., with the notice appended in regard to *Gammarus mutilus*, Müller, Zool. Dan., vol. 3. p. 60. tab. 116, figs. 1-11, that "La CREVETTE TRONQUÉE de Müller ressemble assez à l'espèce précédente, mais s'en éloigne par la grandeur du filet accessoire des antennes supérieures qui paraît être aussi long que leur péduncule, par le peu de largeur du premier article des pates postérieures, et par la grandeur des lames terminales des appendices abdominaux de la sixième paire.;" 21. *podager*, M.-Edw.; 22. *brevicaudatus*, M.-Edw.; followed by the remark that "si le *Gammarus grossimanus* de Montagn était pourvu d'un appendice sétacé accessoire aux antennes supérieures, c'est près de notre Crevette brevicandale qu'il devait prendre place; mais, dans le cas contraire, il rentrerait dans le genre *Amphitoë*."

"B.B. Griffe des secondes pates s'infléchissant 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 *MELITE*," and followed by the well-grounded suspicion that *Gammarus palmatus*, Montagu, may be the same species.

Ischyrocerus, Kröyer, has the one species, *anguipes*, Kröyer.

Leucothoe, Leach, has only the species *furius*, Savigny, but the description of this is followed by the observation that "le *Gammarus articulosus* de Montagu, d'après lequel Leach a établi le genre Lencotheoé 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 Crevettines marcheuses," with slender, semi-cylindrical bodies, not laterally compressed, with narrow side-plates, lower antennæ generally pediform, the palps of the maxillipeds little developed, and the pleon not formed for leaping, he places *Eriethonius*, M.-Edw., with the one species *diformis*, M.-Edw., and the remark that, "le *Gammarus spinicarpus* de Müller se rapproche beaucoup des Eriethonies, 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 *Ceropodina* is thus explained;—"Nons rangerons sous ce nom générique

un petit Crustacé qui a été décrit dernièrement par M. Templeton, et qui ressemble beaucoup aux Cérapodes, tant par son organisation que par ses moëns, 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 dépourvus de pates." The single species is *Cerapodina abilita*, the *Cerapus abditus* of Templeton, which must retain its name, the new genuis 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. *longicornis*, with the usual synonymy; 2. " *Bonnelli*," M.-Edw. *Atylus*, Leach, has the one species *carinatus*, for the *Gammarus carinatus* of Fabricius. *Unciola*, Say, has the single species, *irrorata*, Say.

The Famille des Hypérines is divided into three tribes. The first, the Tribu des Hypérines gammaroides "characterised by the smallness of the head and the compressed form of the body," includes a single genns, *Vibilia*, M.-Edw., with *Dactylocère*, Latreille, for a synonym, and with one species, *Peronii*, M.-Edw., Pl. 30, fig. 1.

In the second division, the Tribu des Hypérines ordinaires, "le corps est large et renflé; la tête est très-grosse; les antennes de la première paire sont subnlées et pointues; enfin celles de la seconde paire sont styliformes et ne peuvent pas se replier sur elles-mêmes comme chez les Typhis, etc." The genera and speeies included are as follows:—*Hyperia*, Latreille, identified with *Cancer*? Montagu, *Lanceola*, Say, *Hiella*, Straus, and containing the species, 1. " *Latreillii*," M.-Edw., pl. 30, fig. 16; 2. *oblivia*, Kröyer; 3. *Gaudichaudii*, n. s., from Chili, redescribed in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 289, and figured as " *Lestrigonus Gaudichaudii*," 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 pelagica* 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. *Metoecus*, Kröyer, has the one species, " *Medusarum*," O. Fabr., followed by the remarks on *Talitrus cyaneæ*, Sabine, already qnoted in note on Sabine, 1821. *Phoreus*, M.-Edw., has its one species, formerly spelled *Reynaudii*, but here *Raynaudii*, 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 Hypéries si ce n'est que la tête est tronquée antérieurement. Les antennes inférieures sont extrêmement petites comme dans les genres précédens, mais celles de la première paire sont plus longues que le corps, et composées de deux articles dont un basilaire très-court, et l'autre terminal styliforme, gros et excessivement long. Aucune des pates n'est préhensile, mais leur longueur 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 grêles qu'elles ne paraissent pas être propres à la locomotion. Quant à l'abdomen, sa conformation est semblable à celle des Hypéries, 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 Bovallins, 1886, that this genus anticipates *Clydonia*, Dana.

Primno, Gnérin, is given with the species *macropa*, Guérin. *Lestrigonus*, M.-Edw., has the species " *Fabreii*," M.-Edw., figured pl. 30, fig. 18., the description being followed by the remark that *Lestrigonus exulans* of Kröyer seems to be intermediate between the preceding

species and the Hyperiæ. *Daira*, M.-Edw., has the species “*Gabertii*,” M.-Edw. *Themisto*, Guérin, has the species, 1. “*Gaudichaudi*,” Guériu; 2. *arctica*, Kröyer, including *Themisto Gaudichaudii* of Ross and Owen, both being synonyms of *libellula*, Mandt; 3. *crassicornis*, Kröyer, another synonym of *libellula*. *Anchylomera*, M.-Edw., has the species, 1. “*Blossevillei*,” 2. “*Hunterii*,” M.-Edw., figured pl. 30. fig. 4, the description being followed by the remark that *Hieraconyx* of Guérin “ne nous paraît pas différer notablement de nos Anchylomères,” &c., a view accepted by Spence Bate, who gives Guérin’s species as *Anchylomera abbreviata*.

Phrosina of Risso, not Latreille, with *Dactylocera*, Latreille, for a synonym, is next described.

A note says, “dans l’espèce que j’ai examinée il n’existe aucun vestige d’appendice palpi-forme 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 sétacé 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 pâtes-mâchoires devenues plus saillantes que d’ordinaire.” To this genus is assigned the species “*Plrosina Nicetensis*,” M.-Edw., previously called *Dactylocera Nicetensis*, the description being followed by the remark that “La PHROSINE SEMI-LUNAIRE, à en juger par la figure très-détaillée 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 pates antérieures, par la forme plus acuminée des lames natatoires que représentent les trois dernières paires de fausses pates, et par quelques autres caractères.” In the synonymy of the species he gives “*Pisitoë bispinosa*? Raffinesque,—*Phrosine semilunata*? Risso,—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 custos*, Risso, that it is probably the same, although in the figure, given by Risso 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 *Sperchius* 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 cylindracée ou d’un stylet peu flexible, et de faire saillie au-devant de la tête, s’insèrent 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, Risso, with the species, 1. *ferus*, M.-Edw.; 2. *rapax*, M.-Edw.; 3. *ovoides*, Risso. He also says “le genre ORIONE de M. Cocco ne paraît pas différer de celui dont nous faisons ici l’histoire; 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 gammarus monoculoides* of Montagu ought probably to be referred to *Typhis*, but this is now known to be an erroneous supposition.

Pronoe, Guérin, has the single species, *capito*, Guérin.

Oxycephalus, M.-Edw., has the species, 1. *piscator*, 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 ovalaire; celles de la seconde paire extrêmement longues et grêles. Pates des deux premières paires extrêmement petites; le premier article de celles des cinquième et sixième paires étroit et semblable à celui des pates précédentes. Les pates de la septième paire paraissent manquer complètement, mais il existe, au point où elles devraient s’insérer, une

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 *Rhablosoma armatum* became the type of the new genus *Rhablosoma*, Adams and White, 1848.

The Ordre des Lœmodipodes or Lœmipodes is still described as being without mandibular palp. It is divided as usual into two families. The Famille des Caprelliens, or Lœmodipodes 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 arpenteuse*, Queronic; 3. *saura*, Templeton; 4. *nodosa*, Templeton; 5. *acutifrons*, for which inaccurately Desmarest is given as the authority, and *Caprella atomos*, 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., Amoen. Acad. t. 6, p. 415, et syst. nat. t. 1, pars 5, p. 2993, probably, he thinks, belongs to this genus.

" *Naupridia*," Latreille, with no described species.

Leptomera, 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 *Leptomera* is recognised by Milne-Edwards, though he does not give *Proto* its rightful precedence.

In the Famille des Lœmodipodes ovalaires ou 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. *ovalis*, 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) paraît différer des espèces précédentes par la brièveté des appendices branchiaux, et par la manière dont les divers anneaux du thorax se touchent 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 C°, Libraires, successeurs de Croehard. (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 Croehard Edition, or the Illustrated Edition.)

Pages 165–188 refer to the Amphipoda.

The Amphipoda, pls. 58 to 61, include under "des Crevettes (*Gammarus*, Fab.)," *Phronima*, Latr.; *Hyperia*, Latr.; *Phrosine*, Risso; *Dactylocera*, Latr.; *Ione*, ("mais uniquement d'après une figure de Montagu, *Oniscus thoracicus*, Trans. linn. soc. ix. iii., 3, 4"); *Orchestia*,

Leach; *Talitrus*, Latr.; *Atylus*, Leach; *Gammarus*, Latr.; *Melita*, Leach; *Mara*, Leach; *Ampithoe*, Leach; *Pherusa*, Leach; *Dexamine*, Leach; *Leucothoe*, Leach; *Cerapus*, Say; *Podocerus*, Leach; *Jassa*, Leach; *Corophium*, Latr.; *Pterygocera*, Latr.; *Apseudes*, Leach, (*Eupheus*, Risso); *Typhis*, Risso; *Anceus*, Risso, (*Gnathia*, Leach); *Praniza*, Leach. These form the third order. The fourth order, Læmodipoda, pl. 63, includes under "De Cyame (*Cyamus*, Latr.)" *Leptomera*, Latr. (*Proto*, Leach); *Naupredia*, Latr.; *Caprella*, Lamck.; and for "des cyames proprement dits," *Cyamus*, Latr., (*Larunda*, 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 Nicaxnis*, 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 semilunata*, et citée par M. Latreille comme type 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 dites, et de l'autre part avec celles des Cymothoés, etc. (Pl. 65), pour se convaincre que ce n'est pas ici la place naturelle du genre *Jone*; dans la classification adoptée dans mon Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, ces parasites sont rangés dans une division particulière de l'ordre des Isopodes à la suite des Cymothoadiens."

Bate and Westwood, i. p. 19. n., consider that the representation of *Talitrus saltator*, Edw., pl. 59, fig. 2.a., has in reality been taken from *Talitrus Beaucoudraii*, 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 Dugesii*," Edw., pl. 60, fig. 3, has the remark, "Cette espèce offre un exemple de la forme des mains 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 *Mara* de Leach. "Fig. 4. a. Patte de la seconde paire chez la femelle, conformée de la même manière que chez les Crevettes ordinaires." These are the two sexes of *Gammarella brevicaudata*. Ou fig. 5. *Melita palmata*, Leach, he says, "Ce genre, comme nous venons de le dire, ne paraît pas être admissible." Fig. 6. "*Amphithoe Marionis*," Edw., is identified by Spence Bate with *Dexamine 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 peræon-segment and the first of the pleon dorsally produced backwards in a very marked tooth-like process.

Pl. 62 bis, is devoted to *Typhis ovoides*, Risso, and *Typhis ferus*, Edw.; pl. 63 to *Caprella linearis*, *Leptomera ventricosa*, and to *Cyamus ovalis*, Roussel de Vauzème.

1841. DELLE CHIAJE.

Deserizione 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 *Doliolum papillosum*, Delle Chiaje, with *Pluronima 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- caucasia nonnullis observationibus novis illustravit Eduardus Eichwald. Cum Tabul. lithograph. XL. Petropoli, MDCCCXLI.

At page 225, under "Crustata," he says, "Inter caspii maris et nigri incolas e *Crustatorum* classe similis quoque ac inter Pisces intercedit differentia; in hoc scilicet propter maris communionem eum mediterraneo alia deprehenduntur genera aliæque prorsus species, quam in illo; sic ad Ponti incolas pertinent inter alia complura *Pagurus Diogenes Riss.*, *Pisidia longicornis Leach.*, *Xantho rivulosus Riss.*, . . . aliique; porro *Orchestia littorea Leach*, *Gammarus locusta Leach*. aliique, *Anthiae* dein et *Hyalæ*, duo Amphipodum genera nova, *Amphithoæ*, *Ilothex* . . . multaque alia, a cel. Rathke fusius descripta et a caspio mari plane aliena; alia denique in utroque mari offenduntur, quibus potissimum *Astaci* pertinent." For the "duo Amphipodum genera nova," he refers to Rathke, *zur Fauna der Krym*, 1837, so that for *Anthiae* we should probably read *Amathia*. His own descriptions of Amphipoda are as follows:—

"GAMMARUS CASPIUS PALL. Reise durch Russland I. Petersb. 1801, pag. 477.

"Seguenta eaudalia in dorso mueronata, postrema duo stylo dorsali mutico notata et appendice utrinque cylindracea bifurea, interjecto insuper medio foliolo linearis, primi paris pedibus minutis, secundo et tertio cheliferis, reliquis retrorsum versis.

"Hab. in caspio mari, ad ostium Rhymni una cum *Gammaro pulice Fabr.*, ad insequentem fortasse speciem referendo.

"GAMMARUS HÆMOBAPHE M. Tab. xxxvii. Fig. 7. a. b. c.

"E fusco- viridis, segmentorum singulorum postero margine extreuo lateraliter purpureo- sanguineo.

"Hab. in mari nigro; in caspio adesse quoque videtur.

"Corpus vix 4 lin. longum; antennæ ac pedibus omnibus et appendicibus caudalibus ciliatis.

"Inter antennas capiti parvo infixas mucro compressus nullus, quo itaque recedit a *Gam. cancello* Pall., (Spieleg. Zoolog. Fase. IX. Berol. 1772 Tab. III. fig. 18.) cui in ceteris quoad antennas simillimus; priores tres articuli (pedunculus) superiorum antennarum *G. hæmobaphis* breves, articuli vero flagelli multo minores, minimi, numerosissimi; priores dein articuli duo inferiorum antennarum multo longiores, saltem duplo longiores illis superiorum, at minus numerosi articuli flagelli inferiorum ideoque haec multo breviores superioribus, licet paullulum crassiores iis, non ut in *Gam. locusta* Pall. antennæ superiores multo breviores inferioribus. *Gammarus locusta*, a eel. Rathke descriptus (l. c. 373) fortasse ad hanc pertinet speciem, exceptis tamen antennis, quas superiores parum tantum longiores dicit inferioribus.

"Oculi viridi-nigri, semilunares.

"Squamæ segmentorum pectoralium laterales sive laminæ ab his segmentis dirempæ pedesque contegentes volumine conspicuo notabiles; quarta lamina omnium reliquarum latissima, maxima, post eam tres aliae minimæ, quasi rudimentariae; numerus carum in universum illi pedum respondet, ut itaque septem segmenta pectoralia laminas ibidem laterales adæuctas et a media parte disjunetas monstrant; reliqua abdominalia segmenta genuina simplicia.

"Canda sensim latitudine increscens, postrema duo segmenta exigua aculeis in dorso prædicta ultimumque suum conversa spina apicali. Sub hac caudæ extremæ parte subtus inflexi spurii pedes breviores, apice bifidi versusque anteriora elongati alii.

"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- aculeato; primi quoque paris pedum tarsus hispidus, at minus aculeatus, reliquorum instar; omnesque reliqui tertii instar (l. c. c.) pedes hispiduli; in *Gammarus locusta* duo pedes antici tarsis subæqualiter latis longisque instructi; tales quoque in nostro balthico.

"Carnivorus cancellus retia corredit et forsitan fulgorem maris pontici (an quoque caspii?) nocturnum efficit; constat enim observationibus, *Gammarum locustam* nocturna luce splendere in germanico mari. (v. Desmarest considerations générales sur la classe des Crustacés, Paris 1825 pag. 267)."

Boeck thinks that this *Gammarus hæmobaphes* is much the same as *Gammarus locusta*. Spence Bate does not notice it in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue.

1841. GOULD, AUGUSTUS ADDISON, born April 23, 1805, died Sept. 18, 1866 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Edition).

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 "Locipoda." The following notes are given:—

"Genus ORCHÉSTIA, Leach. O. LONGICÓRNIS. Tálitrus longicórnis, Say; *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc.*, i. 384. This appears to be the same as *Cancer gámmarus saltator* of Montagu (*Trans. Lin. Soc.*, ix. 94, tab. 4, f. 3,) which is given as synonymous with *Tálitrus locústa* of Lamarck, Pennant, and others. But it is not *Gámmarus locústa* of Montagu.

"O. GRYLLUS. Tálitrus gryllus, Bosc; *Hist. Nat. des Crust.*, ii. 104. Say; *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc.*, i. 386. The following seem to be synonyms, viz. Tálitrus gamaréllus, Latr. and Lam. Orchéstia littoræa, Leach; *Trans. Lin. Soc.*, xi. 356. Desm.; *Consid.*, &c., 261, pl. 45, f. 3.

"Genus GAMMARUS. G. LOCÚSTA, Montagn; *Lin. Trans.*, ix. pl. 4, f. 1. Milne-Edw.; *Ann. des Sc. Nat.*, xx. 367. This is not *G. locústa* of Pennant, Gmelin, Pallas and Fabricius, which is a *Tálitrus*.

"G. MINUS, Say; *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc.*, i. 576. Found in ditches and sluggish fresh water, adhering to sticks.

"Two or three other species of ORCHÉSTIA, and one of AMPHÍTHÖE, remain undetermined.

"Genus HYPÉRIA, Latr. H. GALBA. Gámmarus Galba, Montagn; *Lin. Trans.*, xi. pl. 2, f. 2. The following are doubtless synonyms: *Oniscus medusarum*, O. Fabr.; *Fauna Grænl.*, 275. Hypèria Sueurii, Latr. Hypèria Latréillii, Milne-Edw.; *Ann. des Sc. Nat.*, xx. 388, pl. 11, f. 1–7. This curious animal is found in the ponches of the Medusæ 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.

"LOEMÍPODA. Genus CYAMUS, Latr. C. CETI, Latr.; Gen., i. 60. Desm.; *Consid.*, 280, pl. 46, f. 4. Edwards; *Ann. des Sc. Nat.*, 2d Series, iii. 328, pl. 64, f. 13, 14. Oniscus ceti, Lin.; Mull. Larúnda ceti, 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 CAPRÉLLA, 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 thickly dotted with dark green.

"The other is an inch in length, entirely crimson except its black eyes. The head is blunt, the lower antennæ 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.

1842. GOODSR, HARRY D. S., lost in Sir J. Franklin's Expedition of 1845.

On a New Genus, and on Six New Species of Crustacea, with Observations on the development of the Egg, and on the Metamorphoses of Caligus, Careinus and Pagurus. The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal. Vol. XXXIII. Edinburgh, 1842. pp. 174-192. Pl. 3.

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 Caprellæ; with descriptions of some new Species."

Goodsir gives a short account of the circulation of the blood in the *Caprellæ*, describes the ovaries, and in regard to the process of exuviation says that the skin "bursts 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 coralines which are found in deep water." As a matter of fact, the Caprellidæ 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 Plasma* 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 *Plasma*, 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 *Plasma* there is only one strong spine." It is nevertheless identified by Mayer with *Protella plasma* 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 lœvis, 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."

Caprella linearis, after describing which he says, "this appears to be the *Caprella 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. laevis* and *C. tuberculata*, were referred by Boeck to *C. linearis* and *C. septentrionalis*, the second was referred by Bate 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 Linnaean species." In a note Mayer observes that Goodsir rightly distinguished his *Caprella tuberculata* from *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, by the double fringe of spines on the lower edge of the inferior antennae. The name *Caprella tuberculata* was preoccupied by Guérin, whose species is most probably distinct from Goodsir's.

1842. WHITE, ADAM, born April 29, 1817, died 1879. DOUBLEDAY, EDWARD, born Oct. 9, 1810, died Dec. 14, 1849 (Hagen).

GRAY, JOHN EDWARD, (*Editor*), born 1800, died March 7, 1875 (Eneyel. Brit., 9th Edition).

Fauna of New Zealand.

List of the Annulose Animals hitherto recorded as found in New Zealand, with the Descriptions of some New Species by Messrs. Adam White and Edward Double-day, 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-MÉNEVILLE, F. E.

Description d'un Crustacé amphipode formant un genre nouveau dans la famille des Hypérines. Revue zoologique, par la Société Cuvierienne; association universelle pour l'avancement de la zoologie, de l'anatomie comparée et de la paléontologie; Journal mensuel. Paris, 1842. Juillet, 1842. pp. 214-216.

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 *Thaumops pellucida*. Guérin says:—

"La famille des Hypérines 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 cinq 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 Hypérines 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

plaqué respiratoire arrondie et aplatie. Les trois premiers segments de la queue ayant chacun eu 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 allongée, 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, tête 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 *Daura*, dont il est voisin, par les pattes très-inégales, et des *Themisto* par l'absence des antennes inférieures. On ne peut non plus le confondre avec les *Primno*, car ceux-ci n'ont pas les pattes antérieures terminées en pince.

"*Cystisoma Neptunus*. (Voy. notre pl. I, 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 offrant au milieu, en dessus, 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 tubercles. Segments abdominaux également carénés au milieu. Pattes armées de petites dents sur leur tranche interne.—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 Saussaie."

Guérin's species is called *Thaumatops 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. KRØYER, H. N.

Nye nordiske Slægter og Arter af Amfipodernes Orden, henhørende til Familien *Gammarina*. (Foreløbigt Uddrag af et storre Arbejde). Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. 4de Binds 2det Hæfte. (Med to Tavler). Kjøbenhavn. 1842. pp. 141–166.

Krøyer, 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 *Tanglopper*, and which likewise belong to the Amphipoda, 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 Hollboll's often-quoted experience of hauling 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 arctica*, 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, Amphitoe Edwardsii, Gammarus Sabini, Gammarus Locusta and above all Gammarus loricatus, of which," he says, "I 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 primi paris chelis armati portentosae magnitudinis. Reliqua cum genere *Anonyx* conveniunt." The type species is given as *Opis Eschrichtii* Holbl. The generic name being preoccupied has been changed to *Opisa* by Boeck.
2. *Stegocephalus*:—"Epimera iusignis magnitudinis, loricaem efficiens, sub qua latent membra. Caput maximum, quasi proboscideum, epimeris omnino fere tectum, oculis, ut videtur, destitutum. Antennæ breves (capitis altitudine non longiores); superiores pedunculo crassissimo, flagello appendiculare minimo, uniarticulato; inferiores subpediformes. Mandibulae palpo instructæ brevissimo, crasso, uniarticulato, dentato, parum mobili; pedes maxillares quasi pedunculati; labrum maximum. Pedes primi et secundi paris manibus subheliformibus destituti. Pedes quinti paris pedibus tertii quartique paris structura et directione similes." Spence Bate corrected the error of attributing a palp to the mandibles, as indeed Krøyer had himself done tacitly in the figures of *Stegocephalus inflatus*, in the Voyage en Scandinavie, &c. The type species, *Stegocephalus inflatus*, as also pointed out by Spence Bate, is the same as *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps.
3. *Phoxus*:—"Caput permagnum (quintam ferme longitudinis animalis partem efficiens), triangulare, depresso, antice productum et acuminatum. Antennæ superficie capitis inferiori adfixæ, alterum par anterius, alterum posterius, ntrumque validum, pedunculo crassissimo. Antennæ anteriores perbreves (capite breviores), flagello appendiculari insolite magnitudinis ornatae; pedunculus flagellis longior. Antennæ posteriores parum anterioribus longiores. Mandibulae sat magna, palpo longissimo. Pedes primi et secundi paris manu subheliformi armati valida; pedes tertii quartique paris manu quoque quasi inuniti subheliformi, cuius palmam præbent articulus tertius quartusque juncti, ungues quintus sextusque; sextum pedum par eeteris multo longius. Flagellum pedum fere filiforme. Epimera permagna, margine inferiori setis sat longis instructa. Appendix caudalis laminis constans duabus." For this genus Krøyer says Captain Holbøll had proposed the unsuitable name *Spinifer*, distinguishing two species, *Spinifer spinosissimus* and *Spinifer flagelliformis*, which Krøyer unites in his type species *Phoxus holbølli*. The other new species, given as "*Phoxus plumosus* Holbl," Krøyer 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. Schneider, 1884, calls attention to the fact that in Boeck, 1876, fig. 1 on pl. viii., does not represent *Harpinia plumosa*, though it is so named.
4. *Pontoporeia*:—"Antennæ valide, subpediformes, pedunculo crasso, elongato. Flagellum appendiculare antennarum superiorum perpusillum. Instrumenta cibaria brevia sed lata. Pedes primi et secundi paris perbreves, robusti, illi manu lata instruendi, ungues vero breviore; hi manu carentes, unguesque prædicti rudimentario. Pedes tertii quartique paris longiores, validi, subheliformes, articulo quarto dilatato palmam efficiente, ungues armati conico, aculeato. Pedes quinti et sexti paris recurvi, articulo primo parum modum dilatato, ungues armati pusillo. Pedes septimi paris recurvi, articulo primo permagno, elyptiformi; articulo sexto vel ungues fere rudimentari. Epimera magna, margine inferiore plurimis instructo setis plumosis (epimero excepto septimo). Pedes natatorii sat breves, ceteroquin forma vulgari; pedes saltatorii multis armati aculeis." The type species is *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kr.

5. *Pardalisca* :—“Caput crassiusculum, subtumidum. Epimera exiguae magnitudinis. Antennae pertenues, superiores flagello instructae appendiculari; pedunculus antennarum inferiorum pedunculo superiorum duplo ferme longior. Mandibula apice dilatata, quadridentata, palpo triarticulato. Palpus maxillarum posterioris paris articulo terminali valde dilatato, cordiformi. Pedes maxillares unico instructi laminarum terminalium pari, palpoque quadriarticulato. Pedes primi secundique paris ea sunt conformatioe, ut quartus corum articulus manu efficere videatur, quintus sextusque juncti ungve quodammodo præstent; ita tamen, ut sextus formam monstret ovalem, multisque armatus sit aculeis marginalibus. Pedes tertii quartique paris ungve sublaminari, postice subtiliter serrulato. Pedes reliqui elongati, sat debiles, femoribus subangustis. Pedes spurii priui, secundi et tertii paris natatorii, reliqui saltatorii.” The type species is *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Kr.
6. *Protomedieia* :—“Annuli thoracici latiores quam altiores, dorso subdepresso. Antennae superiores pedunculo elongato (flagello parum breviori) instructæ, flagelloque appendiculari multiarticulato. Antennæ inferiores pediforues, pedunculo longissime-, flagellum ter ad minus longitudine superante. Pedes secundi paris parvi, manu non instructi subcheliformi. Pedes tertii quartique paris sat magni; articulus corum quintus sextusque quasi in ungve longissimum sunt coaliti, qui cum articulo tertio quartoque manum quodammodo efficere videtur prehensilem. Epimera sat brevia. Pedes spurii quarti, quinti et sexti paris saltatorii.” In this description Boeck notices that the expression, “pedes secundi paris parvi, manu non instructi subcheliformi,” is a slip of the pen for “pedes primi paris etc,” which has led subsequent authors astray. The type species is *Protomedieia fasciata*, Kr.
7. *Ampelisca* :—“Pedes primi secundique paris nulla instructi manu subcheliformi; pedes tertii quartique paris forma peculiari, manu quodammodo muniti, eius quasi palmam efficit articulus tertius, digitum vero quartus, quintus et sextus juncti; sextus articulus sive ungvis longissimus gracillimusque; pedes quinti sextique paris articulis modo compositi quinque, quorum ultimus ad fiuem marginis posterioris ungve armatus est rudimentari, recurvo, immobili (vel parum mobili). Septimum pedum par ungve laminari, lato, natatorio (?). Antennæ graciles, pedunculus iucundiorum pedunculo superiorum multo longior. Oculi simplices (?). Pedes maxillares palpo sat brevi. Epimera magna, paria quatuor anteriora multis ornata marginis inferioris setis. Sextum pedum abdominalium par uatatorium. Reliqua ferme ut in genere Amphithoe.” The type species is “*Ampelisca Eschrichtii*,” Kroyer.
8. *Photis* :—“Corpus sat altum, compressum. Antennæ subpediformes (o: elongatae, sat validæ, pedunculo flagellis pauciarticulatis multo longiori), flagello appendiculari destitutæ. Pedes primi et secundi paris sat breves, validi, manu subcheliformi armati robusta. Pes quinti paris recurvatus, inversus, ungve rudimentari. Epimera permagna; quinque paria anteriora ad marginem inferiorem setis sat longis instructa; quintum eadem est ac quartum altitudine, postice profundius excisum. Lamina terminalis interior pedis saltatorii tertii paris rudimentaris.” Boeck points out that this genus is omitted from the British Museum Catalogue. The type species is “*Photis Reinhardi*, Kr.”
9. *Oediceros* :—“Frons in rostrum producta plus minus acutum obtusumve, semper vero nodo pellucente, ovali, flavo rubescente turgidum. Oculi nulli? Pedunculi antennarum longi, superiorum flagelli longitudinem æquantes vel superantes; antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari destitutæ. Pedes primi et secundi paris manu armati subcheliformi permagna. Pedes tertii quartique paris validi, ungve instructi lato, laminari; quod quoque usu venit quinto sextoque pari, quorum coxa vel articulus primus dilatatus non est. Pedes septimi paris longissimi, tenues, fere filiformes (coxa vel primo articulo excepto). Epimera mediocreis magnitudinis multis longisque armata setis marginis inferioris simplicibus; margo posterior quarti paris integra (non sinuato-excisa).” The type species is *Oediceros saginatus*, Kr.
10. *Lafystius* :—“Caput depresso, latius quam longius, rostratum. Antennæ sat breves,

subulatæ, validæ (superiores validissimæ), eadem ferme pedunculi et flagelli longitudine, subrostro in eodem plano positæ, alterum par anterius alterum posterius. Oculi in superficie capitis dorsali siti. Mandibulae angustiores, acuminatæ, palpo instructæ; lamina maxillaæ prioris exterior nullis divisa articulis; pedes maxillares palpo biarticulato. Thorax latus, depresso. Pes primi paris gracillimus, manu linearis, ungue elongato; pes secundi paris brevis, validus, manu quadrata, ungue sublaminari apice setoso. Reliqui deceun pedes validi, subcheliformes, eadem ferme longitudine. Epimera mediocris magitudinis, quartum par in acumen inferne productum. Pedes natatorii elongati, pedes saltatorii debiles." The type species is "*Lafystius Sturionis*, 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," Krøyer here alters Milne-Edwards' definition of *Leucothoë*, Leach, to embrace two new species which he describes, *Leucothoë clypeata*, Kr., from Greenland, and *Leucothoë glaeialis*, Kr., from Spitzbergen. These, he thinks, if refused admission to *Leucothoë*, 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 *Leucothoë clypeata* is the type. He describes *Gammarus dentatus*, n. s., by Sp. Bate named *Megamorra dentata*, and by Boeck transferred to *Melita dentata*. He reluctantly admits the separation of *Aeanthonotus*, Owen, from *Amphithoë*, excluding from it *Aeanthonotus nordmannii*, Milne-Edwards, which Spence Bate gives as *Protomediea nordmannii*. Krøyer adds a new species *Acanthonotus inflatus*, very near to *Oniscus serratus*, O. Fabr., but "with back rounded, not dentato." These two by Boeck are named *Acanthonotozoma inflatum* and *Acanthonotozoma serratum* respectively, Owen's generic name and White's alternative for it, *Vertumnus*, being both pre-occupied. Krøyer next re-describes *Isehyrocerus angripes*, adding a new species *Ischyrocerus latipes*, both of which belong to the older *Podocerus* of Leach, and *Ischyrocerus angripes* in Bate's opinion certainly, in Boeck's doubtfully, being a synonym of *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say. The new species "*Podocerus Leachii*" here described was afterwards called "*Cerapus Leachii*" by Spence Bate, and *Cerapus difformis* by Boeck. To this last S. I. Smith restores its original name *Erichthonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards. Krøyer notices that the male of his species is an *Erichthonius*, 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 lagena*. He has also discovered, he says, that in this genus the males are distinguished from the females in that the antennæ, 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 *calceoli*; it is now known that they are not in all species confined to the male sex, or to the lower antennæ, and as they are sometimes found in both sexes, Krøyer's explanation of their use is thought untenable. He finds a similar distinction between the sexes in his new genera *Opis*, *Phoxus* and *Ampelisca*, considers that *Amphithoë crenulata* and *Amphithoë 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 Holboell, his suspicions being aroused by the great number of the species to which Holboell gave names. Of these Krøyer paired "*An. seeletator*" with its female "*An. Krøyeri*," "*An. velatus*" with "*An. ornatus*," "*An. Eschrichtii*" with "*An. bona spec.*," names of undescribed species which do not re-appear. In a note he expresses a regret that Milne-Edwards did not retain *Alibrotus chauseicus* in the genus *Lysianassa* and transfer *Lysianassa costæ* to the genus *Anonyx*.

The second portion of the paper deals with the genus *Tanaïs*, Milne-Edwards, describing the new species *Tanaïs savignyi*, *Tanaïs edwardsii*, *Tanaïs dubius*, *Tanaïs gracilis*, *Tanaïs tomentosus*, *Tanaïs örstedii*, *Tanaïs curculio*.

1843. KRØYER, H. N.

Om *Cyamus Ceti* (med et Par Bemærkninger, betræffende den mulige Anvendelse af de paa Hvalerne levende Smaadyr ved Hvalarternes Adskillelse). Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ser. 1. B. IV. pp. 474–489.

Krøyer says that both Roussel de Vauzème and Milne-Edwards took it for granted that the “*Pediculus Ceti*” of Martens, and the “*Oniscus Ceti*” of Linnaeus, must be the same as one of the three species brought home by the former of these two authors. R. de Vauzème thought that his *Cyamus ovalis*, as being the commonest, must be identical with *Cyamus ceti*. But the differences are, in fact, so striking that Milne-Edwards chose *Cyamus erraticus*, R. de V., for identification with *Cyamus ceti*. Krøyer therefore gives full accounts of “*Cyamus Ceti* Linn. (Tab. V. Fig. 63–70)” and “*Cyamus erraticus* (Tab. V. Fig. 71–76),” to show how distinct they really are. He thinks it probable that the distinctions between species of *Cyamus* may be of use in distinguishing the species of whales which they infest, different species of whales having one or more different species of *Cyamus* or some other peculiar parasite upon them. Lütken expresses his surprise that Krøyer, while correcting the errors of others, and offering the ingenious suggestion just mentioned, should have himself made the mistake of supposing that there was only one northern species of whale-louse, and not have recognised that the forms described by Martens and Abildgaard were different species from that which Otto Fabricius had before him. Lütken cannot understand how Krøyer came to ignore the article on *Cyamus* in the “Zoologia Danica,” and points out his error in attributing the habitat of Marten’s whale-louse to the long-armed Fin-whale, *Balaenoptera longimana* (Krepokaken), while affirming that no *Cyamus* has been found on “*Balaena Mysticetus*,” the northern *Slætbag*, *Rethval*, or *Right-Whale*, to which, in fact, the *Cyamus ceti* described by Krøyer, the *Cyamus mysticeti* of Lütken, undoubtedly belongs.

1843. KRØYER, H. N.

Beskrivelse af nogle Arter og Slægter af Caprellina; med indledende Bemærkninger om *Læmodipoda* og deres Plads i Systemet. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ser. 1. Bd. IV. pp. 490–518. 585–616. Pl. VI. VII. VIII. 1843.

After remarking on various mistakes and improvements made by his predecessors in the classification of the Læmodipoda, Krøyer 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 Burmeister, but as he at the same time united the Pycnogonida to the Amphipoda, Krøyer thinks that his systematic arrangement was not well grounded. Krøyer 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 palp, in some species have a large, three-jointed one; the eyes are not, as Burmeister 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

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 branchiæ, Krøyer thinks that the side-plates covering the branchiæ may attain their fullest development without interfering with respiration, but that in the Læmodipoda, there being no pleon to fulfil this office, the branchiæ 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, Krøyer urges that its weight is much diminished by the discovery of two new genera of Læmodipoda, 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 peræon in common with the Læmodipoda, but that argument only rests on the faulty description of *Cerapodina*. He considers that the Læmodipoda, as a family or division of the Amphipoda, come nearest the *Gammarina gressoria*, referring to the pediform antennæ among other marks of resemblance. He characterizes the family as follows:—"Pleon rudimentary or only little developed. No Epimera. The first of the seven peræon-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 peræon-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 peræon-segments). Antennæ 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 antennæ of moderate size, and the feet of moderate strength. Often a palp on the mandibles. "Cyamea. Form generally very flat and broad. Branchial-plates very large, sword- or sabre-shaped, sometimes bipartite, in the males furnished with special appendages at the base. The lower antennæ 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 gracilis*, and a stout *Caprella* in *Caprella dilatata*. To the *Caprellina* he assigns four genera, 1. *Leptomera*, Latr., 2. *Cercops*, Kr., 3. *Ægina*, Kr., 4. *Caprella*, Lam. All these he defines; the two new ones as follows:—*Cercops*. "Quinque pedum paria, omnia manu armata subcheliformi. Mandibula palpo instructa triarticulato. Flagellum antennarum inferiorum biarticulatum, articulo ultimo primum ferme longitudine æquante. Tria vesicularum branchialium paria (annuli thoracici secundi, tertii & quarti). Abdomen distinctum, quinquearticulatum, appendicibus quatuor elongatis, biarticulatis." *Ægina*. "Quinque pedum paria, omnia manu armata subcheliformi. Mandibula palpo instruncta triarticulato. Flagellum antennarum inferiorum biarticulatum, articulo ultimo fere rudimentari. Duo vesicularum branchialium paria (annuli thoracici tertii et quarti). Abdomen minutissimum, sed sat distinctum, biarticulatum, appendicibus quatuor elongatis, duabus anterioribus biarticulatis, posterioribus uniarticulatis."

Latreille's *Naupredia* (*Naupridia* in Milne-Edwards) is dismissed by Krøyer 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 Krøyer 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 aequilibra*, Say. Mayer agrees with Spence Bate, and points out that Krøyer, usually so exact, does

not mention the ventral median spine on the second peraeon-segment of the male. Kröyer calls attention to the great difference between the adult males and females, especially shown in this, but existing also in other species of *Caprella*.

“*Cercops Holbölli* 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 Kröyer 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.”

“*Aegina 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 arutifrons*, 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 Grönl. Amph. It is said to be the commonest of the *Caprellina* in Greenland.

For “*Caprella lobata* Müll. (Tab. VII. fig. 24–28)” Kröyer gives the references

“Müller, Zool. dan. Prodri. n. 2359: *Squilla lobata*.

“— Zoologia danica, fasc. II^{us}, pag. 21: *Squilla quadrilobata*.

“— — — fasc. III^{us}, pag. 58: *Gammarus quadrilobatus*.

“Linné, Systema naturæ, edit. XII^{ma}, pag. 1056: *Cancer linearis*?

“Pallas, Spicil. zool. IX. 78: *Oniscus scolopendroides*?

“Zool. danica tab. 56 fig. 4–5 ♂ og tab. 114 fig. 11–12 ♀.”

These are followed by a full description, winding up with the discrimination of three varieties as follows: “var. α . superficies dorsalis annuli thoracici quinti, sexti, septimiqve aculeis destituta. var. β . superficies dorsalis annuli thoracici quinti, sexti septimiqve aculeis destituta; laminæ branchiales suborbicularies. var. γ . caput annulusque thoracis secundus, tertius quartusqve aculeis nodisve minutissimis praedita.” Mayer assigns the species, with varieties α and γ , to the name *Caprella linearis* (Linn.) Bate. var. β ., he thinks may belong to Kröyer's *Caprella septentrionalis*, though that itself, he supposes, may be but a variety of *Caprella linearis*.

“*Caprella Hystrix* 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 hystrix* of Bate and Westwood.

“*Leptomera pedata* Abildg. (Tab. VII. fig. 13–23),” receives a full description, preceded by the following references and synonyms:—

“Müller's Prodromus, n. 2360: *Squilla ventricosa* (Hunnen).

“— Zool. dan. Fasc. II^{us}, pag. 20: *Sq. ventricosa* (Hunnen).

“Abildgaard, Zool. dan. Fasc. III^{us}, pag. 33: *Gammarus pedatus* (Hannen).

“Desmarest, Consid. s. les Crustacés pag. 276: *Leptomera ventricosa* (♀).

“— — — — — Proton pedatum (♂ & ♀).

“Latreille i Curiers Règne an. II^{eme} ed. IV, pag. 128: *Naupredia*?

“Zool. dan. tab. 56 fig. 1–3 (♀) og tab. 101 fig. 1–2 (♂).”

Kröyer 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.

Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens. Mit 12 Kupfertafeln. Besonderer Abdruck aus den Verhandlungen der kaiserl. Leopoldinisch-Caroliischen Akademie der Naturforscher. Band XX. Abth. I. Breslau. 1843. (Amphipoda. pp. 63–98. Pl. III. IV.)

On pages 60–63, Rathke describes *Liriope pygmaea* as type of a new Amphipod genus. The name *Liriope* had been already used for a genus of Medusæ by Lesson, and Dana recognised 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 Bopyridæ.

Of the genuine Amphipods, Rathke's *Gammarus anomalus* n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 7.) is by Spence Bate and Boeck named *Microdeutopus anomalus*. *Gammarus sundevallii* n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 2.) was redescribed by Bate and Westwood as "Liljeborgia Shetlandica," by myself as "Liljeborgia Normanni," and by Hoek as *Cheirocratus brevicornis*, its name finally being *Cheirocratus sundevallii*. *Gammarus pacilurus* n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 2.) and *Gammarus kröyeri* 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, *Amathia 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 palmata* 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 *Amathia 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 Boeck accepts as a synonym only with a ?, placing the species under *Podocerus (Ischyrocerus) anguipes* of Kröyer. *Amphithoë tenuicornis*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 3.), is named *Dexamine tenuicornis* by Spence Bate, who notices the improbability of Rathke's statement that the species has no telson, and observes that "certainly Rathke's *tenuicornis* is very closely allied to, if not identical with Montagu's *spinosa*." Of the latter species Boeck makes it a synonym. *Amphithoë podoceroides*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 4.) which Sp. Bate transferred to his genus *Sunamphithoë*, 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 prevostii*, 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 Nilssonii*"; 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 *Calliopus* (see Sp. Bate and A. Boeck). Of the new genus *Iphimedia*, the following definition is given:— "Antennæ superiores inferioribus breviores: illarum pedunculus e tribus, harum e quatuor articulis ecompositus: omnium flagellum tenui, multiarticulatum. Pedes secundi parisi manibus simplicibus, primi parisi, illis minores, chelis instructi, quarum pollex ex uno tantum articulo constat: reliqui pedes iis Gammarorum similes. Pedes spurii in duos ramos plus 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 Andeutungen 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 Wiinkel so hervorspringend ist, dass es hier einen platten, breiten und abgerundeten Fortsatz bildet, der ungefähr halb so lang erscheint, als die dieht vor ihm eingelenkte Klaue." The type species, to which this description applies, is named *Iphimedia obesa* (Tab. III. Fig. 1.). Kröyer 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*. Boeck 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) Boeck unites to *Podocerus falcatus*, Moutagu. The *Caprella phasma*, Lamarek, *Caprella acuminifera*, Leach? and *Caprella scolopendroides*, Lam. (*C. linearis*, Latr.) all belong to *Caprella linearis*. *Leptomera pedata*, Lam. (*Proton pedatum*, Desmar.) corresponds to *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M.

1843. KRAUS, FERDINAND.

Die Südafrikanischen Crustaceen. Eine Zusammenstellung aller bekannten Malacostraca, Bemerkungen über deren Lebensweise und geographische Verbreitung, nebst Beschreibung und Abbildung mehrerer neuen Arten. Mit IV lithographirten Tafeln. Stuttgart. 1843.

The only Amphipods noticed are *Orchestia bottae*, Milne-Edwards, *Gammarus pulex*, Fabr., *Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, and *Cyamus ovalis* of the same author. Lütken notices that the identification by Kraus of *Cyamus erraticus* with *Cyamus ceti*, Desmarest, is erroneous.

1844. COSTA, ORONZIO GABRIELE.

Catalogo de' Crostacei raccolti nel Golfo di Taranto Nella primavera del 1830. Atti della R. Accademia delle Scienze, sezione della società reale borbonica. Vol. V. (pte. 2) Napoli. Nella Stamperia Reale, 1844. pp. 67-74. (Apparently read in 1830, though published so long after; the Royal Society Catalogue of Printed Papers gives the date as 1843 [1830].)

In the second Legion, Edriofthalmi, Order 3, Anfipodi, 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

varieties are thus mentioned. "Var. *a*, *corallinus*. Var. *b*, *violaceus*." In Order 4, Lemodipodi, are given *Caprella phasma*, *Caprella linearis*, *Caprella acutifrons*. *Anceus forficularius* and *Praniza coeruleata* are now placed in the 5th Order, Isopodi.

To judge by the figure Costa's *Gammarus fasciatus* must belong to the *Mæra* 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



Fig. 23.

of the pereon 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 pereon 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 antennæ 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 uropods extend far beyond those of the second and third. In spite of some differences it seems tolerably clear that this is the *Ceradocus orchesiipes* 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 name *Gammarus fasciatus* lapses as pre-occupied by Say, and since *Ceradocus* is recognised by Heller as identical with *Mæra*, O. G. Costa's species will become a synonym of *Mæra orchesiipes*, 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. Lœmipoda," are described on pages 35 to 41. In the preliminary list of works consulted, no mention is made of Rafinesque, on whose lucubrations, 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 palpus. Of the species which he figures his descriptions are probably independent, though only one of the species is new. For *Orchestia longicornis*, Say, "Pl. IX. fig. 28 & 28a. Female," he says:—"Eyes oval. Lower antennæ longer than the body; the third joint, under the lens, 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 obtuse 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 antennæ 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 gryllus*, Bosc, pl. vii. fig. 19, he says:—"Lower antennæ 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 quadrifidus*, pl. ix. fig. 27, he gives the following description:—"Head compressed, eyes obliquely oval. Lower antennæ shorter than the body, and only reaching as far back as the fourth segment, slightly hairy and somewhat rugose on the third joint. Upper antennæ 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 setæ. 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 *Bear-flea*, and is frequently found concealed under stones and sea-weed."

Of *Gammarus minus*, Say, pl. ix. fig. 29, he says:—"Body incurved, subcompressed. Upper antennæ longest, with the setæ 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 mucronatus*, Say; *Gammarus fasciatus*, Say; *Gammarus locusta*, Montagu; *Gammarus appendiculatus*, Say; *Amphithoe serrata*, Say, *Amphithoe dentata*, Say, *Amphithoe punctata*, Say. His account of *Cerapus* is as follows:—"Genus CERAPUS, Say. Antennæ very large and robust, nearly equal; the upper of four joints, the lower or lateral ones of five. Anterior pair of feet small, monodactyle; 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. abditus*, TEMPLETON, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. i, pl. 20, fig. 5. See Pl. 10, fig. 43 of this work.) Head with a mucronate 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; antennæ 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. *Seabeach, Egg Harbor, New Jersey.*" This is followed by an account of Say's *Lepidactylis dytiscus*, of Say's *Unciola irrorata*, and of *Hyperia*, Latreille, to which he assigns "*Hyperia latreilli*. (Edw. An. Sc. Nat. Vol. 20, p. 388. SAY, *Lanceola 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. galba*, 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 cylindricus*. Under Læmipoda he figures, plate vi. fig. 14, and describes *Cyamus ceti*, 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.

1844. MILNE-EDWARDS.

Crustacés. Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle. Dirigé par M. Charles d'Orbigny. Tome quatrième. Paris, 1844. pp. 378–412.

The two orders, Amphipodes and Læmodipodes, are defined at page 382. The tribes, families and genera pertaining to them are named, and to *Cyane* is subjoined the remark, “Je suis porté à croire qu'il faudrait rapprocher de ce groupe les Pyenogonides.”

1844. TELLKAMPF, THEODOR G.

Beschreibung einiger neuer in der Mammuth-Höhle in Kentucky aufgefunder Gattungen von Gliederthieren. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Gegruendet von A. F. A. Wiegmann. Herausgegeben von Dr. W. F. Eichhorn. Zehnter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1844.

On pages 321, 322, is given the description of “*Triura eavernicola*. (Fig. 18.) *Crustacea. Malacostraca*,” with “Charaeter. 10 Fusspaare, von denen die vorderen 2 Paare in Palpen verwandelt sind. Drei Schwanzspitzen.” Without the remainder of the desription, the copy of Tellkampf's fig. 18 will suffice to show that this creature cannot belong to the

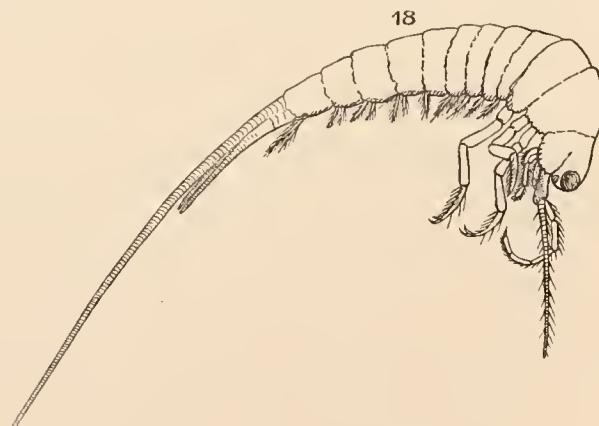


Fig. 24.

Amphipoda, as suggested by Schiödte, and afterwards by Boeck. Dana, Choristopoda, p. 306, says in a note, “Genus *Triura*, Tellkampf, Rhœæ forsau affinis.” 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).

Additions to the Fauna of Ireland. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XIII. London, 1844. pp. 430–440.

In the list of Crustacea, p. 435, he mentions “*Proto pedatum*, Müll. (sp.), Zool. Dan.; *Leptomera pedata*, Edw., Hist. Crust. vol. iii. p. 109. Among *Algæ* dredged at Bangor,

County Down, 1834, Mr. Hyndman and W. T." There is nothing else about Amphipoda. On " *Pychnogonum balænarum*, Fabr." he observes, " *Pyc. balænarum* must on our coast be content with a smaller victim than a whale, and condescends to suck the juices of an *Actinia*."

1844. ZADDACH, ERNST GUSTAV, died June 5, 1881 (Friedländer, *Naturae novitates*).

Synopseos crustaceorum Prussicorum prodromus. Regiomonti, 1844.

Under the heading "Crustacea, adhuc in provincia nostra Borussia reperta," Zaddach enumerates seven Amphipods. These he names 1. *Talitrus saltator*, M.-Edw., which is better called *Talitrus locusta*; 2. *Gammarus locusta*, Fabr. (?), his doubt being occasioned by differences which he found in his specimens from the description by Milne-Edwards; 3. *Gammarus fluviatilis*, M.-Edw., which is *Gammarus puder*, De Geer; 4. " *Gammarus Dugesii*," M.-Edw., which has been identified with *Melita palmata*; 5. " *Amphithoe Rathkii*, nov. specie," which, in Zaddach's opinion, "maxime affinis est *Amphithoe norwegicae*," Rathke, and by Boeck is identified with the neighbouring species *Calliopus læviusculus*, Kröyer; 6. *Leptocheirus pilosus*, n. g. et sp.; and 7. *Corophium longicorne*, Latr.

The new genus Leptocheirus is thus defined:—

"Inter Amphipoda, quæ in maris baltiei littoribus habitant animalia reperta sunt, quæ, concesso genero Amphipodum notis a Milne Edwards constitutis discernenda esse, nulli generi adhuc descripto adnumerari possunt, sed in novum genus, quod Leptocheirum nuncupari propono, colligenda sunt. Genus enim Amphithoe secundum illum scriptorem pedibus dorsum primorum parium cheliferis, ceterorum non prehensilibus, et antennis superioribus inferiorum trunco longioribus simplici flagello instructis insigne est. Illa autem animalia, quæ nunc describam, eum genere Amphithoe antennarum quidem structura eeterorumque partium formis omnino convenientia, pedum autem secundi paris constructione ab his differunt et generi Talitro similiora sunt. Hi enim chelis vacui nec ad comprehendendas [comprehendendas] res apti nec ad gradientur sunt habiles, sed debiles conpressaque a lateribus et contraet eeterisque pedibus occulti reperiuntur. Ne autem fines hujus novi generis augustiores fiant, hac singulari pedum constructione non respecta, quæque Amphipoda saltatoria pedibus primi tantum paris cheliferis, eeteris non prehensilibus et antennis superioribus flagello auxiliario vacuis inter se congruant, generi Leptocheiro adnumeranda esse' puto."

In the description of the type species, Zaddach very plainly says, "Maudihularum palpi et tribus articulis constant, artieulis paene inter se æqualibus, ultimo piloso," so that Boeck, De Skand. og. arkt. Amph., p. 548, seems under some misapprehension when he says, "Müller viste i 1848 (Arch. f. Naturgesch. xiv. p. 62), at Zaddach havde overset, at Kindhakkerne ere forsynede med en Palpe, ligesom han ikke havde bemærket, at de øvre Følere have en Bisvøbe." That the upper antennæ have a minute accessory flagellum is in fact remarked by Müller. Boeck retains the name *Leptocheirus*, though affirming that it is pre-occupied for an insect, but the earlier name alluded to is spelled *Leptochirus* if Scudder may be trusted on the point.

1845. GOODSR, HARRY D. S.

Description of some Animals found amongst the Gulf-Weed. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 96. February 1845. Vol. XV. London, 1845.

At p. 75 he describes " *Amphitoe pelagica*. Pl. VII. fig. 4. A. with peduncle of superior antennæ about half the length of the inferior antennæ, being almost the same length as the first three

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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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 peræon-segments figured. The uropods and telson are small. The Brit. Mus. Catalogue certifies that Goodsir's species is identical with *Amphithoe pelagica*, Milne Edwards.

1845. KRØYER, HENRIK.

Karcinologiske Bidrag. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ny Række. Første Bind. Kjøbenhavn, 1845. pp. 283–345, Pl. I.–III. and pp. 403, 453–638, Pl. VI. VII.

After a detailed account of the new species, *Podalirius typicus*, the new genus *Podalirius* is thus described:—

"Quatuor pedum paria (annuli thoraciei primi, secundi, sexti et septimi); pedes annuli thoraeici quinti prorsus rudimentarii, ungue earentes, biarticulati, natatorii (?). Mandibula palpo destituta. Flagellum antennarum inferiorum biarticulatum; articulo secundo dimidiata primi longitudinem aequante vel superante. Duo vesicularum branialis paria distincta (annuli thoracici tertii et quarti). Abdomen minutissimum, biarticulatum.

"*Pod. typicus*: fuscus, pilosus, capite thoraceque inermibus. Long. 2". Hab. in Asteraeanthio rubente."

"Fig. prima tab. IIIæ exhibet annulum thoracicum quintum cum pede rudimentario et vesicula branchiali (?) rudimentaria."

P. Mayer vindicates Krøyer's accuracy in the above account against various succeeding writers. The rudimentary branchia (?) is, however, he says, as Krøyer 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 peræopods.

Krøyer next describes *Orchestia grandicornis*, n. s., from Valparaiso, figured Tab. 1, fig. 2. a–n, 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 nidrosiensis*, n. s., is identified by Boeck with *Hyale nilssonii*, Rathke, Krøyer 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 Monte 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 tripudians*, n. s. ♀, tab. iü. fig. 2, a–e, is identified by Boeck as the female of *Orchestia gammarellus*. It is omitted from the Brit. Mus. Catal. *Gammarus anisochir*, n. s., tab. ii. fig. 1, a–p, from Rio Jaueiro, was transferred to *Mæra* by Dana, who thought it very near *Mæra setipes*; by Spence Bate it was referred to *Melita*. Krøyer 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. Krøyer here takes the opportunity of criticising Milne-Edwards' division of the *Gammari* 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

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 *anisochir*, but *podager*, Milne-Edwards, *dentatus*, Kröyer, *brevicaudatus*, 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-l, the new genus *Aora* being described as follows:—

“Antennæ superiores flagello instruetæ graeillino, flagelloque appendiculari; antennæ inferiores subpediformes. Labium inferius profunde bifidum; laciniae ternis armatae hamis maximis marginis anterioris appendiceaque magna subpalpiformi ad basin marginis exterioris. Pedes maxillares palpo brevi. Pedes primi et secundi paris thoraciei manu instructi subheliformi. Pes primus maris maximus, articulo tertio postice in apieem longissimum producto, manu angusta, ungve fere lamellari. Pedes tertii et quarti paris articulo quarto ovali, manum præbente, ejus ungvvis efficit articulo quinto et sexto. Quintum pedum par brevissimum, robustum; sextum par septimumque quinto multo longiora sed graeiliora. Epimura sat parva, setis instrueta marginis inferioris. Pedes abdominales quarti, quinti et sexti paris saltatori; par sextum, ut quartum et quintum, binis armatum stylis saltatoriis, qui vero setis apicalibus (non aculeis) prædicti sunt. Appendix caudalis duabus formata laminis hamatis.”

There seems no doubt that Kröyer was misled by a lateral view of the telson into supposing it bifid; his description of the “hand” in the first and second pereiopods is rightly rejected by Boeck; Kerguelen specimens of an *Aora*, very closely allied to Kröyer'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 Schiødt has designated “mandibular processes,” though more than usually produced, scarcely suggest the epithet subpalpiform.

As largest of the South American Amphipods he had met with, Kröyer describes from Valparaiso, *Amphithoe femorata*, n. s. (Tab. iii. fig. 4, a-i), $9\frac{1}{2}$ " long, the antennae not included, intermediate between *Amphithoe* and *Photis*, and suited, Kröyer 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 Gaulichaulii*” from the Brazils, except in the eoneal rami of the third uropods assigned to that species. But one of Kröyer's own figures shows that also in *Amphithoe femorata*, from a certain point of view, these rami may appear to be eoneal. Kröyer thus defines the species:—“Forma robusta, dorso rotundato, fronte, thorace et abdome inermibus. Antennæ superiores dimidiatae animalis longitudinem superantes, pedunculo valido, flagello setiformi; secundus pedunculi articulus primo parum modo brevior, multo vero graeilius; tertius articulus eum articulis flagelli et longitudine et crassitudine fere conveniens. Oculi suborbicularis, minuti. Antennæ inferiores subpediformes, superioribus tercia ferme parte breviores, flagello dimidiata pedunculi longitudinem aequante, nltimumque ejus articulum longitudine superante (quinta parte). Pedes thoracici primi et secundi paris feminæ manu ferme rectangulari, ejus margo inferior sat profunda sed angustissima prædictus est incisura ad unguem excipiendum. Pes primus maris ut feminæ; secundi vero pedis manus aenminata, incisura earens. Pedes tertii et quarti paris articulo primo maximo, valde dilatato, laminari; ungve parum mobili. Quintum par robustissimum, femore (o: articulo primo) latiori quam longo; ungve prehensili (ut et sextum par septimumque). Epimera magna, margine inferiori piloso; epimerum quintum postice profunde et angulariter excisum ad femur quiuti pedis excipiendum, quum supra dorsum protendatur. Pes abdominalis sexti paris robustissimus, stylis brevissimis; exteriori sublongiori, subeouieo, inferius bihamato et spinosissimo; interiori suborbiculari. Appendix caudalis unica constat lamina triangulari, 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 Krøyer supposed, is introduced under the name *Caprella longispina*, which he soon after transferred to the genus *Ægina*. *Ampelisca rotundata* (for which see Note on Liljeborg, 1852) is also according to the Index, mentioned on p. 403; *Amphithoe albomaculata* is said to be mentioned on the same page, and the genus *Ægina* on p. 402, but these two pages I have not seen.

In the Continuation, the description of Amphipoda begins at p. 476 with *Ægina 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 branchiae on the fifth peraeon-segment, and the pleon tri-articulate, without any trace of limbs or appendage. Mayer considers that the supposed branchiae were the external sexual organs of a female specimen, and agrees with Spence Bate in identifying this species with *Protella phasma*, Montagu.

The new genus " *Siphonoecetes*, novum Amphipodum genus, ad *Gammarina gressoria* referendum," is thus described :—

" *Antennæ superiores* inferioribus multo breviores, subpediformes, flagello brevi, pauciarticulato; *anteunæ inferiores* pediformes. *Oculi* haud conspicui. *Mandibula* angulo antico-interiori profunde bifurcata, tuberculo molari denticulato, palpo brevi uniarticulato. *Labium superius* profunde bifidum vel duabus compositum laminis ovalibus; *labium inferius* bifidum, lateraliter productum et acuminatum. *Maxillæ* bilaminares, forma vulgari. *Pedes maxillares* palpo brevi quadriarticulato. *Pedes thoracici* primi et secundi paris validissimi, manu instructi subcheliformi. *Pedes tertii et quarti paris* articulo primo latissimo, laminari; articulo quarto obcordato, laminari, manum præbente, ejus ungvis efficitur articulo quinto subconico articuloque sexto aciculari. *Pedes quinti sextique* paris minutissimi sed robusti, recurvati, articulo primo clavato, ungve furcato. *Pedes septimi* paris graciles, recurvati, articulo primo laminari, ungve miuitissimo, furcato. *Pedes abdominales* primi, secundi et tertii paris natatorii, breves, validissimi, parte basali latissima, rhomboidali; pedes quarti quintique paris saltatorii; pes abdominalis sexti paris natatorius, unica instructus lamina terminali."

" Animal tubum iuhabitat, e lapillis fragmentisque concharum formatum."

The type-species is described under the name of *Siphonoecetes typicus*, Tab. vii. fig. 4, a-f. Boeck thinks that Krøyer has been led to describe the upper lip erroneously, by confusing it with the lower lip. Boeck also says that Krøyer's figure of the last uropods is incorrect, as he draws them with two small rami, 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 Krøyer has here described the uropod in question just as Boeck himself does, but with the additional observation that, " Den fremspringende Vinkel er iøvrigt ved en skraastrøbe afsat fra den øvrige Roddeel, og kunde maaskee saaledes antyde den ikke fuldt sondrede indre swommeplade." It is this appearance, not a second ramus, that is shown in the Voy. en Scand., pl. xx. fig. 1 u. Krøyer places the genus nearer to *Corophium* than to *Cerapus*, and is followed in this view by Dana and Boeck.

He next describes *Glauconome leucopis*, 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 *Gammarina saltatoria* and *Gammarina gressoria*. He thus defines *Glauconome* :—

" *Antennæ subpediformes*; *superiores* flagello ornatae appendiculari perparvo. *Oculi* minnti, parum distincti. *Mandibulae* apex in duos fissus ramos, qui dentibus sunt armati conicis; tuberculus molaris dentibus confertissimis instructus. *Labium superius* breve, depresso, latissimum, margine anteriori medio inciso; *labium inferius* quatuor compositum laminis setosis. *Laminæ maxillares* pedum maxillarium dentibus armatae validis; ungvis palpi apice

setosus. Pes primi paris robustissimus, manu subcheliformi; pes secundi paris gracilior, manu carens subcheliformi; pedes tertii quartique paris pergraciles; pedes quinti, sexti septimique paris graciles, femoribus parum dilatatis. Pedes abdominales primi, secundi et tertii paris natatorii, breves sed robustissimi; pedes abdominales quarti quintique paris *saltatorii*, validi; pedes sexti paris fere rudimentares, natatorii. Epimera minima, fere evanescentia."

In the description of the species *Glaucome leucopis*, Krøyer says, "Sjette Par Bugfødder meget smaa og plumpe; Røddelen omrent to Gange saa lang som den ydre Endeplade, meget bred, i Enden skraat afskaaren i Retningen indad og bagtil; den ydre Endeplade regelmæssigt oval, væbnet i Enden med fem eller sex temmelig lange Børster; den indre Endeplade er endel mindre end den ydre, stump konisk, ligeledes forsynet med et Par Børster." 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 Krøyer's types, accepts his correction of Krøyer, and identifies *Glaucome leucopis* with *Unciola irrorata*, Say. It should, however, be observed that Krøyer's description is extremely precise, and that the figure, Voy. en Scand., pl. 19, fig. 1u, which agrees with it, was not drawn by Krøyer himself, if we may trust the signature "C. Thoruam del." at the foot of the plate. In any case, as S. I. Smith observes, the name *Glaucome* is preoccupied, but whether it should be identified with *Unciola* may still perhaps remain a little doubtful. *Eusirus cuspidatus*, n. s., figured pl. vii. fig. 1, a-d., is next described as type of a new genus near to *Gammarus* and *Amphithoë*, and with some approach to *Leucothoë*. The genus *Eusirus* is described as follows:—

"Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari rudimentari, tertioque pedunculi articulo minutissimo, fere rudimentari. Antennæ inferiores pedunculo flagelli longitudinem superante. *Marilla prioris* paris palpo elongato, acuminato, setoso, ejus articulus primus dimidiam secundi articuli longitudinem superat. *Mandibula parva*, apice bifurco, dentato, flabello setarum marginis interioris, tuberculo molari transverso-elliptico dentibus minutissimis confertis formato; palpus triarticulatus duplam fere æquat mandibulæ longitudinem. Pedes maxillares laminis maxillaribus minutis, dentatis; palpo maximo, robustissimo. Pedes thoracici primi et secundi paris eadem ferme invicem forma et magnitudine, manu armati subcheliformi maxima, laminari, ungve maximo sed gracillimo; articulo antepenultimo prælongo, gracili, postice calcarato, antice ad medium marginem manus anteriorem proteuto. Pedes thoracici tertii quartique paris pergraciles sed forma vulgari. Sex branchiarum paria (annuli thoracici 2di-7mi). Quatuor laminarum in feminis paria thoracicarum (annuli 2di-5ti). Reliqua ferme ut in genere Gammaro vel Amphithoe."

This genus is placed by Boeck in his subfamily Leucothoinæ.

Dulichia spinosissima, u. s., Tab. vi., fig. 1, a-k, is described as type of a new genus intermediate between the *Gammarina* and *Caprellina*. The genus is thus defined:—

"Corpus valde elongatum, gracile. Antennæ longissimæ (imprimis superiores), subpediformes; superiores flagello instructæ appendiculari. Oculi prominentissimi, acuminati. Pedes maxillares forma valde dilatata. Pedes thoracici primi paris compressi, manu (articulo quarto) magna, ungueque biarticulato instructi (qui ungvis articulo quiuto sextoque junctis efficitur). Pedes secundi paris manu instructi subcheliformi (quæ apud marcs maxima est). Pedes tertii quartique paris minimi, fere filiformes, invicem ejusdem [eadem] ferme longitudine et forma. Pedes quinti, sexti septimique paris elongati, lineares (femore non dilatato), prehensiles. Sextus thoracis annulus cum septimo coalitus, ut difficilius distingvatur. Epimera nulla vel prorsus rudimentaria. Abdomen quinque modo compositum annulis et quinque præditum pedum paribus, quorum tria anteriora natatoria, duo posteriora saltatoria sunt."

To receive this genus Dana instituted the family Dulichiidae, in 1849. *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kröyer, is next described in detail. This is now known as *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Phipps, 1774.

Pontoporeia femorata, Kröyer, 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 Bruzelius established a new species, *Pontoporeia furcigera*, which, according to G. O. Sars, is not distinct from *Pontoporeia femorata*.

Descriptions are next given of *Leucothoe glacialis*, Kröyer, Tab. vi. fig. 2, a-f, *Leucothoe clypeata*, Kröyer, Tab. vi. fig. 3, a-g, "Phoxus Holbølli Kr." and *Phoxus plumosus*, Kr., now known respectively as *Metopa glacialis*, *Metopa clypeata*, *Phoxus holbølli* and *Harpinia plumosa*. Kröyer 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 pereon-segment.

Pages 578-637 are devoted to the genus *Anonyx*. Kröyer first discusses and describes at great length what he calls "*Anonyx Ampulla*, Phipps," combining with it "*Cancer nugax*, Phipps??" his own "*Anonyx Lagenaria* (Hunnen)," *Anonyx appendiculatus* (Haunen), 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 nugax*, 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 *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Phipps.

A full description is next given of "*Anonyx Vahlii* Kr." which Milne-Edwards had transferred to *Lysianassa*, and which Boeck calls *Socarnes calli*.

Anonyx gulosus, n. s., is described, with a note that "Fabricius's *Oniscus Cicada* seems in many, if not in all, respects to come very near to it, and is obviously in any case an *Anonyx*."

Anonyx litoralis, n. s., is next described. This was made by Boeck type of a new genus *Onesimus*, which he thinks possibly a synonym of Milne-Edwards' *Alibrotus*, to which Spence Bate had previously referred the *Anonyx litoralis* of Kröyer.

A species, to the young and sexes of which Captain Holbøll had given three separate manuscript names, *velatus*, *ornatus*, and *brevipes*, is next described as *Anonyx plautus*, n. s. This also is placed by Boeck in his genus *Onesimus*. Figures of the various species above mentioned are given in the Voy. en Scand.

1845. MILNE-EDWARDS, and LUCAS.

D'Orbigny, Alcide, Voyage dans l'Amerique méridionale exécuté dans le cours des années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, et 1833. Vol. VI. Animaux articulés. Crustacés par MM. Milne-Edwards et H. Lucas.

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).

Notice of some Genera of Cyclopacea. Silliman's American Journal. March, 1846. Also Annals of Natural History. Vol. XVIII. 1846. pp. 181-185.

This article is prefaced by the following classification of Crustacea:—

CRUSTACEA.

Sublassis I.	Sublassis II.	Sublassis III.
PODOPHTHALMIA.	EDRIOPHTHALMIA.	MANDYATA.
Ordo 1. DECAPODA.	Ordo 1. CHORISTOPODA.	
Tribus	Tribus	
1. Brahyura.	1. Isopoda.	
2. Anomoura.	2. Læmipoda.	
3. Maeroura.	3. Amphipoda.	
Ordo 2. SCHIZOPODA.	Ordo 2. ENTOMOSTRACA.	
	Subord. 1.	Subord. 2.
	Gnathostomata.	Cormostomata.
Tribus		Merostomata.
1. Stomapoda.	1. Branehipodacea.	
2. Diploöpoda.	2. Limuadiaeaa.	
	3. Daphniaeaa.	
	4. Cylopaea.	Tribus
	5. Cypriidacea.	1. Caligacea.
		2. Lernæacea.
		3. Nymphonacca.
	Ordo 3. TRILOBITA.	
		Tribus
		1. Cirripeda, or Balanacea.

1846. KROYER, HENRIK.

Karcinologiske Bidrag. Fortsættelse. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ny Række.
II. Kjøbenhavn, 1846. pp. 1-88, 115-123.

In this continuation Krøyer first describes "*Anonyx Edwardsii*," n. s. ♀. This is transferred by Boeck to *Onesimus*, and distinguished from the species called "*Anonyx Edwardsii*, Kr." in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 73.

"*Anonyx Holbølli*," n. s., next described, is made by Boeck the type of a new genus, *Hippomedon*.

The next species, *Anonyx tumidus*, n. s., is made by Boeck the type of another new genus, *Aristias*.

Anonyx minutus, n. s., is transferred by Boeck to his genus *Orchomene*.

Anonyx 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 Seand.

From the species of *Anonyx*, Krøyer passes on to the nearly related form *Opis*, since called *Opisa*, and now describes in detail under the name "*Opis typica*, Kr.," what he had previously described in brief as "*Opis Eschrichtii* Holbl." He explains that Holbøll had given the name "*Anonyx Eschrichtii*" and three other names to what were only varieties, sexual or otherwise, of a single species; Krøyer 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 Krøyer'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 Holbøll. These are followed by an account of *Microcheles armata*, supposed to be a new species and type of a new genus *Microcheles*, thus defined:—

“ Primum secundumque *pclum thoracicorum* par exilia, linearia, *chelis* armata minutissimis. *Mandibula* parva, apice bifurcato, non vero dentato; palpo triarticulato; tuberculo molari proprio nullo, ante palpum vero corpore instructa claviformi, dentato. *Labium inferius* quatuor constans laminis fere æqualibus, cornibusque lateralibus sat magnis. *Pedes maxillares* laminis maxillaribus magnis, palpo brevi, *triarticulato* (ungue destituto). *Epimera magna*; paria quatuor anteriora inferius in angulum acutum producta. *Pedes abdominis saltatorii* elongati, gracilesque. *Antennæ* forma ferme vulgari, superiores flagello appendiculari destitutæ.”

The species, *Microcheles armata*, is figured in the Voy. en Scand., pl. 11 B, fig. 2, *a–v*. It was subsequently identified by Liljeborg with the earlier *Iphimedia obesa* of Rathke, so that both the generic and specific names used by Krøyer take rank as synonyms.

Amphithoe albomaculata, here described as new, is by Boeck identified with *Amphithoe poloceroides*, Rathke, and is therefore probably not more than a colour variety of *Amphithoe rubricata*, Montagu.

Next, “*Amphithoe Edwardsii*” is described, under the name which Owen gave to the “*Talitrus Edwardsii*” of Sabine, which is identical with *Oniscus aculeatus*, Lepechin. See Note on Lepechin, 1780.

Lastly, *Acanthonotus tricuspidis*, n. s., is described, pages 115–123. This species was afterwards by Boeck made the type of his genus *Cleippides*. 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 Krøyer's papers, the diphthong æ and the symbol ö or ø follow the letter z.

1846? KRØYER, HENRIK.

Voyages de la commission scientifique du Nord; en Seandinavie, en Laponie, au Spitzberg et aux Ferö, pendant les années 1838–1840, sur la corvette la Recherche, commandée par M. Fabvre. Publiéés par ordre du Roi sous la direction de M. Paul Gaimard. 17 vols. Paris, 1842–1848. 8°. Atlas, fol. undated.

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 Krøyer. W. Thomson, in 1847, refers to the plates as Krøyer's. Brandt, in 1851, compliments Krøyer 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 Krøyer 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 Krøyer'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. *Amphithoe edwardsii*, Sab.; *Amphithoe pulchella*, Kr. sp. n. Pl. 11. *Amphithoe curinata*, Kr.; *Amphithoe panopla*, Kr. Pl. 11 B. *Amphithoe albomaculata*, Kr. nov. sp.; *Microcheles armata*, Kr. nov. gen. et sp. Pl. 13. *Anonyx littoralis*, Kr. Nov. sp.; *Anonyx ampulla*, Phipps. Pl. 14. *Anonyx valhii*, Kr. ♂ et ♀.; *Anonyx gulosus*, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 15. *Anonyx holbollii*, Kr. nov. sp.; *Anonyx plautus*, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 16. *Anonyx edwardsii*, Kr. nov. sp.; *Anonyx tumidus*, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 17. *Opis typica*, Kr.; *Anonyx nanus*, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 18. *Acanthonotus tricuspidis*, Kr. nov. sp.; *Anonyx minutus*,

Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 19. *Glauconome leucopis*, Kr. nov. sp.; *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kr. nov. gen. sp.; *Egina (?) longispina*, Kr. nov. sp. Pl. 20. *Siphonocetes typicus*, Kr. nov. gen. et sp.; *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kr. Pl. 22. *Dulichia spinosissima*, Kröyer; *Leucothoe clypeata*, Kr.; *Leucothoe glacialis*, Kr. Pl. 23. *Ampelisia [Ampelisca] gaimardii*, Kr. nov. sp.; *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kr. Pl. 24. *Caprella hystrix*, Kr.; *Cercops holbölli*, Kr.; *Egina tenuicornis*, Kr. Pl. 25. *Podalirius typicus*, Kr.; *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kr.; *Caprella lobata [lobata]*, Müll. ♂, ♀ et Var. All these are described in the Naturh. Tidsskr. except *Amphithoe pulchella* (which Bruzelius assigned to *Paramphithoe*, and Boeck transferred to *Pleustes*, Sp. Bate), and "*Ampelisca Gaimardii*" (which Boeck in 1870 transferred to a separate genus, as *Byblis gaimardi*).

Plates 10, 11, 11 B, 18, are inscribed "C. L. Petersen del.", the others "C. Thorsam del." except pl. 23, of which the draughtsman is not mentioned.

1846. MÜLLER, FRIEDRICH.

Ueber *Gammarus ambulans*, Archiv f. Naturg. 12 Jahrg. 1846, pp. 296–300.
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. Wrześniowski, after detailed comparison of Müller's description of *Gammarus ambulans* with his own species, decides that Müller's species must stand as *Goplana ambulans* in the new genus along with *Goplana polonica*. The points which distinguish *Goplana polonica* from *Goplana ambulans* are perhaps due rather to age than to difference of species. Müller gives the following diagnosis of his species:—"Gammarus ambulans, fronte inermi, oculis subrotundis, antennis superioribus inferiores excedentibus, flagello auxiliari minimo biarticulato instructis, dorso lœvi, pedibus spuris paris sexti simplicibus, conicis, perexiguis, appendiceibus eaudæ duabus, brevibus, cylindricis, apice spinulosis. Long. 2", antennar. sup. 0·8""."

1847. ALLMAN, GEORGE J.

Biological Contributions. No. II. On *Chelura tercibrans*, *Philippi*, an *Amphipodous Crustacean destructive to submarine timber-works*. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 128. June 1847. Vol. XIX. London, 1847, pp. 361–370. Plates XIII. XIV.

The characters of the genus, of which Philippi gave no detached summary, are thus drawn out:—"CHELURA, Phil. GEN. CHAR. Body not compressed. Head distinct. Superior antennæ shorter 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 ramus. Mandibles strong, palpigerous, furnished with a molar tubercle with 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 to constitute a great opercular lip covering all the other organs of the mouth. Thorax composed of seven distinct segments with the epimere 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 biramous 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

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 antennæ "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 antennæ 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). CHELURIDÆ.

"Fourth and fifth abdominal segments distinct. Abdominal appendages of the fourth and fifth pair nearly similar in form (isomorphous). { Mouth concealed by the maxillary feet. . . GAMMARIDÆ.
Mouth not concealed by the maxillary feet. . . HYPERIDÆ."

1847. BRANDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born 1802 (Hagen).

Ueber den gleichzeitig mit der Ausrottung der Pflegemutter bewerkstelligten geschiehtlich naehweisbaren Untergang einer kleinen parasitischen Krebsart (*Cyamus*? oder richtiger vielleicht *Sirenoeyamus*? *Rhytinæ*) und eines Eingeweidewurmes der Jetzwelt, von J. F. Brandt. (Lu le 20 mars 1846). Bulletin de la classe physico-mathématique de l'Aeadémie impériale des sciences de St.-Pétersbourg. Tome cinquième. St.-Pétersbourg, 1847.

This paper, though earlier published, was originally read after the more full account published in the Mém. de l'Ac. imp. de St. Petersbourg, 1849. See note under that date. Brandt thinks that the want of the breathing appendages, which could scarcely have escaped so accurate an observer as Steller, had they been as strikingly developed as in *Cyamus*, points to an affinity between "*Sirenoeyamus?*" and *Leptomera*.

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 Kupfertafeln. Braunschweig, 1847.

Pages 100–109 are "Ueber den Bau der Caprellen." The authors object to Kröyer's proposal to make the order of Læmodipoda a family among the Amphipoda. They refer to Natürh.

Tidsskr. iv. p. 141, but their reference should have been to p. 492. For their own investigations they used "Caprella linearis Müll. and Podalirius typicus Kröy," especially young specimens, for the sake of their transparency. The error of their opinion that *Caprella* never swim is pointed out by Dohrn, 1866. Their statement that "das Ganglion des zweiten Ringes, des Mesothorax, übertrifft an Mäeltigkeit alle übrigen, wie das diesem angehörende Greiffusspaar die stärkste Extremität des ganzen Körper ist," is approved by Mayer on the general principle that the size of the ganglia depends, as might be expected, on the extent of the regions they have to provide for. In regard to the heart they say, "an ihm bemerkt man seitlich fünf paarige, mit Klappen versehene Spaltöffnungen. Das erste Paar liegt ganz am Anfang des Herzens, also noch im Kopfsegmente, das letzte Paar ganz an seinem Ende, also im sechsten Ringe. Die drei übrigen Paare sind so vertheilt, dass die eine Spaltöffnung am hinteren Theile des zweiten, die andere in der Mitte des vierten Ringes liegt, und endlich noch ein Paar Spaltöffnungen gerade am Uebergange des vierten in das fünfte Segment, also unterhalb der Conjunetiva beider Ringer, befindlich ist." For the correction of this view, see note on Delage, 1881. Delage attributes to these authors, among some errors and defects, "le fondement de ce que nous savons aujourd'hui sur la circulation des Caprelles."

To the Amphipoda they attribute seven instead of five pairs of lateral slits in the heart, although three would have been sufficient for the Caprellæ as well as the (other) Amphipoda. They consider that the so-called branchiae in the Caprellæ are not sufficient to discharge the whole function of respiration, and that probably the legs and antennæ take a share in it.

Pages 136–168, "Verzeichniss der zur Fauna Helgoland's gehörenden wirbellosen Seethiere," are due to Dr. Leuckart alone. Among the Arthropoda, Crustacea *Malacostraca*, he enumerates the following Amphipoda:—"Talitrus saltator (Montag.) Milne Edw.—Orchestia littorea Leach.—O. sp. dub.—Gammarus loensta Fabr.—G. elongatus n. sp.—G. Sabini Leach.—G. angulosus Rathke.—Melita palmata (Mont.) Leach.—Iphimedia obesa Rathke [Kölliker.]—Amphitoe podoceroides Rathke.—A. gibba n. sp.—Podocerus capillatus Rathke.—P. calearatus Rathke.—Metoeus medusarum Kröy."—"Caprella linearis (Lin.) Latr.—Podalirius typicus Kröy."

The doubtful *Orchestia*, which he thinks may be "Orchestia Bottae," Milne-Edwards, is obviously, as Boeck observes, only a young *Orchestia (littorea) gammarellus*. The *Gammarus elongatus*, n. sp., not mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catal., is a little doubtfully united by Boeck with *Mæru longimana* (Leach) Thompson. In describing *Melita palmata*, Leuckart suggests that *Gammarus dugesii*, Milne-Edwards, is the same species, a view adopted by subsequent authors. He says that *Amphitoe gibba*, n. sp., "is distinguished from the nearly related A. norvegiae 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 (buckelförmig) 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 *Calliopius larvusculus*, Kröyer. Leuckart recognises that *Podocerus* has a minute accessory appendage on the upper antennæ. He agrees with Kröyer in supposing that the fifth pereon-segment of *Podalirius typicus* has a (third) pair of branchiae, misled, Mayer says, by "die weiblichen Geschlechtsklappen."

Among works consulted, Leuckart mentions "Kölliker (Beiträge zur Kenntniß der Samenflüssigkeit wirbelloser Thiere. Berlin 1841)." In this treatise perhaps would be found a reason for the addition of Kölliker's name to Rathke's as an authority for *Iphimedia obesa*.

1847. NARDO, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, died 1877 (E. v. MARTENS).

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-seuro ed a colori *Dall' Abate Stefano Chiereghini Ven. Clodiense applicata per commissione governativa dal Dr. Gio. Domenico Nardo. Venezia, 1847.*

Nardo says that Chiereghini'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. 58, f. 74. Can. [Cancer] locusta, *L.* volg. *Saleotto de' Fosso.* *Orchestia littorea,* *L.*
- “ Sp. 59, f. 75. Can. *Salectus, Ch.* volg. *Saleotto de Mar.* *Orchestia?*
- “ *Macrourus, articularis, testa perpendiculariter subtruncata, fronte mucronato; pedibus*
deem absque manibus.
- “ Trovato ne' fondi fangosi del mare.
- “ Sp. 60, f. 76–79. Can. *Algensis, Ch.* *Lusyta algensis,* *Ch.*, Nardo.
an. n. g. *Mss.*
- “ *Maerourus, thorace rostrata, manibus duabus adactylis, pedibus decem, extremitate*
caudae trifida.
- “ Trovato copiosamente in laguna, nidulato sulle foglie della zosteria alla maniera delle
Friganee.
- “ 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. SCHIØDTE, JØRGEN CHRISTIAN, born April 20, 1815, died April 21, 1884 (R. Bergh).

Undersøgelser over Huledyrene i Krain og Istrien. Oversigt over det Kgl. danske Vidensk. Selskabs Forhandlinger for 1847, Kiøbenhavn. pp. 75–81.

Boeck says that in this paper, page 81, Schiødte gives a short diagnosis of *Gammarus stygius* [? *stygius*], which later became type of the genus *Niphargus*.

1847. THOMPSON, WILLIAM.

Note on the Teredo norvegiae (T. navalis, Turton, not Linn.), Xylophaga dorsalis, Limnoria terebrans and Chelura terebrans, combined in destroying the submerged wood-work at the harbour of Ardrossan on the coast of Ayrshire. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 132. Sept. 1847. Vol. XX. London, 1847. pp. 157–164.

He observes that *Chelura terebrans*, Philippi, was known to Leach, who had labelled specimens as *Nemertes nesæoides*, a name adopted by White in his “List,” etc., 1847. Both *Nemertes* 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. Seudder only gives two uses of *Chelura*, viz., “*Chelura Phil. Crnst. 1839. A.*” and “*Chelura Hope. Lep. 1840. A.*”

1847. THOMPSON, WILLIAM.

Additions to the Fauna of Ireland. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number cxxxiii. pp. 237–250. Vol. XX. London, 1847.

In the order Amphipoda he mentions the following:—“6. *Orechestia*, (sp.), Bangor, Co. Down, 1835, W. T.; distinct from *O. littorea*.” “7. *Amphithoë fueieola*, Leach (sp.),” with a reference to *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach. “8. *Amphithoë rubricata*, Mont. (sp.).” “9. *Amphithoë*, 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 campylops*, Leach.” “12. *Gammarus longimanus*, Leach (sp.). *Mara longimana*, Leach MSS.” “13. *Gammarus punctatus*, Johust. 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. Johnston to the British Museum.” “14. *Opis typica*, Kroyer.” “15. *Anonyx* (Kroyer) sp.” It is distinct, he says, from the species described by Krøyer, and “although a proper description cannot (on account of the state of my eyes) be drawn up, some idea may be given of this *Anonyx*—(which is well worthy of the name of *elegans*)—by the following note:—length of body 6 lines; of upper antennæ 1 line; of lower antennæ 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 *Anonyx* is distinct from a British species (locality unknown) in the collection of the British Museum.” “16. *Anonyx*, genus?, or rather a form between it and *Stegocephalus*, Kroyer, was dredged from a depth of twenty-three fathoms (shelly sand) in Belfast Bay in Oct. 1846 by Mr. Hyndman.” “17. *Cerapnus 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 Læmodipoda” he mentions “21. ‘*Caprella lobata*, Müll.’ Krøyer, Voy. Seand. et Lapon. Crust. pl. 25. f. 3a†, dredged Oct. 1839.” The note † says, “3b presents a very different form, but is considered a variety only.” “22. *Caprella tuberculata*, Goodsir, Edin. New Phil. Journ. vol. xxxiii. p. 188, pl. 3. 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 Manritius (Texte Descrip. Crust. p. 24).” “23. *Caprella acuminifera*, Leach.” “24. *Aegina?* *longispina*, Kroyer, Voy. Seand. &c. Crust. pl. 19. f. 3. (described in Krøyer’s ‘Naturhist. Tidssk.’ 1st binde, 5th hæfte, 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 Krøyer 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. Goodsir’s *Caprella spinosa* (Edin. New Phil. Journ. vol. xxxiii. 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.

List of the Specimens of Crustacea in the Collection of the British Museum. Printed by Order of the Trustees. London, 1847.

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

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 Edriophthalmata into two orders, Amphipoda and Læmodipoda, the former containing the two families, the Gammaridæ and Hyperiadæ; the latter the two families, the Caprellidae and Cyamidæ. In the Gammaridæ, after *Talitrus locusta* and *Orchestia littorea*, come the following entries.

- "*Orchestia Montagni*, *Audouin, Expl. Pl. Egypte* t. 11, f. 7. *Edwards, Crust.* iii. 17. *Oreh. littorea*, *Rathke, Faun. Crim.* t. 5, f. 1-6 (*not Montagu*). *Orch. trigouochirus*, *Leach, MSS.* a. Sicily. b. Malta.
- "*Orchestia longieornis*, *Edw. Ann. Sc. Nat.* xx. 361. *Crust.* iii. 18. *Talitrus long.*, *Say, Journ. Acad. Sc. Phil.* i. 384. *Scamballa long.*, *each [Leach]*, *MSS.* a-c. U. States (New Jersey). Presented by Thomas Say, Esq.
- "*Orchestia Deshayesii*, *Audouin, Ex. Pl. Egypte*, t. 11, f. 8. *Edw. Crust.* iii. 18. *Scamballa Knhliana*, *each [Leach]*, *MSS.* a. British Coast.
- "*Orchestia gryllus*. *Talitrus gryll.*, *Bosc. Crust.* ii. t. 15, f. 1-2. *Say, Journ. Acad. Sc. Phil.* i. 386. *Scamballa Sayana*, *each [Leach]*, *MSS.* a-d. U. States (sandy beaches). Presented by Thomas Say, Esq.
- "*Orchestia Tristensis*. *Scamballa Trist.*, *Leach, MSS.* a-d. I. of Tristan d'Acunha. Presented by Capt. Caruichael."
- "*Orchestia megalophthalmus*. *Scamballa meg.*, *Leach, MSS.* a, b—?
- "*Orchestia Quoyana*, *Edw. Crust.* iii. 19. *Cuv. R. A. (Coch.)* t. 59, f. 4. a, b. Male and female. New Zealand. Presented by W. W. Saunders, Esq."

In the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862, *Orchestia trigonocheirns*, *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 megalophthalma* is figured and described; and *Orchestia quoyana* is transferred, in agreement with Dana, to *Talorchestia*.

The list continues with *Lysianassa Costæ*; *Dexamine spinosa*; "Dexamine? carino-spinosa. *Cancer earino-spin.*, *Turton, Mont. Linn. Trans.* xi. 4. ? a. Isle of Wight," for which see Note on Turton, 1802. Seven species are assigned to *Amphithoe*, namely *A. rubricata*; *A. fueicola*, with *Pherusa fucic.*, *Leach*, for a synonym; *A. obtusata*, *Melita obtusata*, *Leach*; "Amphithoe viridis. *Elamis viridis*, *Leach, MSS.* a. Sieily." "Amphithoe punctata, *Say, Journ. Acad. Sc. Phil.* i. 383. a. U. States (Great Egg Harbour). Presented by Thomas Say, Esq.;" "Amphithoe truncatipes, *Spinola*. a-e. Italy. Presented by M. Spinola," afterwards figured and described by Spence Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal. as *Mæra truncatipes*, with the remark, "this species may be *Gammarus crassimanus* 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, *Amphithoe Edwardsi*, *Ross*, Sabine's *Talitrus Edwardsii*, from Spitzbergen, for which see Note on *Oniscus aculeatus*, Lepechin, 1780.

To *Gammarus* White's list refers 1. *G. locusta*, Fabr.; 2. " *Gammarus fluviatilis*, *Edw. Crust.* iii. 45. *Astacus fluv.*, *Ressel, Ins. Bel.* iii. t. 52. *Geogr. Hist. Ins.* t. 21, f. 6. *Squilla pulex*, *De Geer, Mem.* vii. t. 33. *Gamm. Roeselli*, *Gervais, Ann. Sc. Nat. 2nd series*, iv. 128. *Gamm. aquaticus*, *Leach, Enc. Brit. Suppl.* i. 425. a-g. Duddingston. From the collection of Dr. Leach;" 3. *G. fasciatus*, *Say*, presented by *Say*; 4. " *Gammarus minimus*, *Say, Journ. Acad. Sc. Phil.* i. 376. *Gam. fasciatus?* *Edw. Crust.* iii. 46. a-f. United States. Presented by Thomas Say, Esq.;" in naming which White followed Milne-Edwards in tacitly assuming that *minimus* was the form which *Say* intended for the specific designation, not the incorrect *minus* which in fact he printed, and which Spence Bate restores in the Brit. Mus. Catal. p. 221; 5. *G. marinus*, *Leach*; 6. *G. campylops*, *Leach*; 7. " *Gammurus pulex*,

Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii. 516. *Latr. Hist. Nat. Crust.* vi. 316. *Mont. Linn. Trans.* ix. t. 4. f. 2. *Desm. Cons.* 267, t. 45, f. 8. *Cancer p., Linn. Syst. Nat. Geöff. Ins. Par.* ii. 667. a-c. Ireland. Presented by J. Thompson, Esq.;” 8. *G. Sabinii*, Leach; 9 “*Gammarus Boreus, Sabine*, App. to Parry's First Voy. 229. Ross's Second Voy. Suppl. 88. *Gammarus arcticus*, Leach, MSS. a. b. Adult. Baffin's Bay. c-e. Young. Baffin's Bay. f-g. Spitzbergen. Presented by the Admiralty,” a species which Boeck unites with *Gammarus tocosta*. 10. “*Gammarus ornatus*, Edwards, Ann. Sc. Nat. xx. 372, t. 10, f. 9-10. Crust. iii. 47. *Gamm Redmanni*, Leach, MSS. a-c. North America. From the collection of Lieut. Redman;” 11. “*Gammarus glacialis*, Leach, MSS. a, b. Spitzbergen;” 12. “*Gammarus acanthonotus*, Leach, MSS. a—;” 13. “*Gammarus Zete*, n. s. a, b—;” 14. *G. mueronatus*, Say, presented by Say, for which see Note on Say, 1818; 15. “*Gammarus glaber*, Spinola, MSS. a, b. Mediterranean. Presented by M. Spinola,” a species identified by Sp. Bate with *Lysianassa costae*, Edw.; 16. *G. grossimanus*, Mont. and 17. *G. longimanus*. For the last two, “Mæra grossim., Leach,” and “Mæra, longi., Leach, MSS.” which White gives as synonyms, are now preferred as the established names, but each with the termination -manus rather than -mana. By Spence Bate *Gammarus Boreus*, Sabine, is accepted as a distinct species, with *G. glacialis*, Leach, and *G. Arcticus*, Leach, as synonyms, the remark being made that “this species closely resembles *Gammarus ornatus*, from which it appears to differ only in some minute details of the gnathopoda.” The Brit. Mus. Catalogue likewise gives as a distinct species, “*Gammarus Redmanni*, Leach, MS. B.M.” with the synonym “*Gammarus ornatus*, White, Cat. Crust. B.M. 1847 (not Edwards),” and the remark, “This species resembles *Gammarus ornatus*, but microscopic examination of the gnathopoda exhibits a distinction.”

“After the Gammari 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 *Leucothoe articularosa*, Montagu's Devonshire species, “*Leucothoe* — a, b. Mediterranean (Genoa),” is given. Then come *Cerapus pelagicus*, Edw., identified with *Jassa pel.*, Leach; and *Cerapus fulcatus*, as a name for “*Cancer (Gammarus) falcatus*, Mont.,” and “*Cerapus pelagicus* p., Edw. Crust. iii. 61. (not *Jassa pel.*, Leach).” These are followed by *Podocerus variegatus*, 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 longicorne*, Latr., is given with various authorities, and the synonyms “*Gammarus long.*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii. 516. Roemer. Gen. Ins. t. 33. f. 6. *Astacus linearis*, Pennant, Brit. Zool. iv. 17, t. 16, f. 31. *Oniscus volutator*, Pallas, Spie. Zool. ix. 59 t. 4, f. 9.” Next is “*Nemertes*, Leach. *Nemertes nesaeoides*, Leach. a-d. Britain. From the collection of Dr. Leach,” identified by W. Thomson, 1847, with *Chelura terebrans*, Philippi, 1839. *Atylus carinatus*, Fabr., and *Unciola irrorata*, Say, presented by Say, conclude the Gammaridæ.

The Hyperiadæ 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 *Metoecus cyanex*, 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 Medusarum*, O. F. Müller, 1776. Before *Metoecus cyanex*, the list gives *Metoecus medusarum*, Krøyer, with the synonym *Oniscus Met.* O. Fabr., for which see Note on Kroyer, 1838. The next species is thus entered, “*Primno*, Guerin. *Primno Guerinii*. a. Atlantic Ocean (S. 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 macropa*, is figured and described. The list next gives *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk., and *Phronima attantica*, Guerin; concluding the Hyperiadæ with “*Typhis monoculoides*. *Cancer (Gammarus) mon.*, Montagu, Linn. Trans. ii. [xi.] t. 2. f. 3. a. South east of Devon.

From the collection of Col. Montagu," and "Typhis—*a-c.* Norfolk (Cromer)." Since the *Typhis monoculoides* is in point of fact the Gammarid, *Stenothoë monoculoides*, the *Typhis* from Cromer has but a doubtful claim to that generic title.

The Caprellidae contain 1. *Caprella linearis*, Latr. *Hist. Crust.* vi. 324, with many other references, the localities assigned for the specimens being "a. British Coast. From the collection of Dr. Leach. b-d. Firth of Forth. Presented by H. Goodsir, Esq., Surg. R.N." ; 2. *Caprella lœvis*, Goodsir; 3. *Caprella aruminifera*, Leach, *Desm. Cons.* 277. *Edw. Crust.* iii. 107. t. 33, f. 1. *Queronic*, *Mem. Sar. etr.* iii. 329, f. A. B.; 4. *Caprella acutifrons*, Desm., with *C. atomos*, Leach, for a synonym; 5. *Caprella phasma*, Montagn's species; 6. *Caprella tuberculata*, Goodsir, with the synonym "C. tuberculata, Guerin, *Icon.* t. 28. f. 1?" ; 7. *Caprella geometrica*, Say; 8. *Caprella equilibra*, Say; the two last presented by Say. These are followed by "Proto, *Linn.* Proto pedatum, *Leach. Linn. Trans.* xi. 362," with "Gammarus ped., *Müller*," and "Leptomera ped. *Guer.*" for synonyms; on which it should be noticed that the genus *Proto* was instituted by Leach, while the species is properly *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller.

To the family Cyamidæ are assigned five species of *Cyami*, 1. *Cyamus erraticus*, Rouss. with the synonyms *Oniscus ceti*, L.; *Squilla c.*, Degeer; *Cyamus c.* Latr.; *Panope c.*, Leach; *Larunda c.*, Leach; 2. *Cyamus ovalis*, Rouss.; 3. *Cyamus gracilis*, Rouss., 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.

On p. 130, among the additional species are given, "Ephippiphora, White. Ephippiphora Kroyeri, n. s. *Zool. Ereb. and Terr. t. f. a.* Tasmania," and "Rhabdosoma, Adams and White. Rhabdosoma armatum. Oxycephalus arm. *Edw. Crust.* iii. 101. a. Indian Ocean. Presented by Capt. Sir Edw. Belcher, C.B., R.N."

1847. WHITE, ADAM.

Descriptions of new or little known Crustacea in the Collection at the British Museum. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, July 27, 1847. Part XV. 1847. Also in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. I. Second Series. Number III. pp. 221–228. London, 1848.

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 corneous, 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 three last 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

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 Orchestidæ; in Boeck's opinion his own *Socarnes* may possibly be a synonym of White's *Ephippiphora*.

1848. ADAMS, ARTHUR, and WHITE, ADAM.

The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Samarang"; under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., during the years 1843–1846. Crustacea by Arthur Adams, F.L.S., and Adam White, F.L.S. London, 1848.

On page 63 is given "RHABDOSOMA, *Adams & White*. *Oxycephalus*, M.-Edwards. 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 piscator*, M. Edwards (Crust. III. p. 100 t. 30. f. 10), that we have traced the figure of *Oxycephalus piscator*, 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 these 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 analyse its characters at length. It forms a singularly interesting link between the *Amphipoda* and *Læmodipoda*, uniting, as it were, the two; we should like to have this form examined particularly by Prof. M. Edwards or Dr. Kroyer.

"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.

Note sur un crustacé amphipode, remarquable par sa grande taille. Annales des sciences naturelles. Troisième Série. Zoologie. Tome neuvième. Paris, 1848.

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 Magellanica*".

It has since been identified with Mandt's *Gammarus gryllus*, and named *Eurythenes gryllus*.

1848. MÜLLER, FRIEDRICH.

Orchestia Euchore und Gryphus, neue Arten aus der Ostsee, beschrieben von Dr. Friedrich Müller. (Hierzu Taf. IV.) Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Vierzehnter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1848.

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 Gammarina. 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*, Kröyer, the males belong to *Orchestia*, the females to *Talitrus*. *Orchestia euchore* is fully described and figured, but it is, as Boeck says, not to be distinguished from *Orchestia gammarellus*. 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 gryphus* and *Orchestia deshayesii*, Audouin. In conclusion he says, “*Orchestia platensis*, *Euchore* et *Gryphus* inter se convenient:

“*Antennis sup. capitii longitudinem haud aut vix superautibus; mandibulis palpi ne vestigio quidem gaudentibus: maxillarum paris I lamina interna angusta setis pinnatis curvatis duabus instructa; palpi pedum maxillarium articulo ultimo brevi lato rotundato; pedibus II paris in ♂ manu valida instructis, in ♀ debilibus, ungue exiguo articuli Vⁱ foliaceo-dilatati, cuius margini anteriori inseritur, apicem haud superante preditis; branchiis Iⁱ paris angustis elongatis flexuosis; pedibus saltatoriis paris ultimi exiguis conicis, stylo terminali unico donatis; lamina caudali unica crassiuscula, spinis ornata.*

“Differunt:

“*Orchestia platensis*, Kr. *Antennis superioribus* caput longitudine æquantibus aut vix superantibus; *antennis inf.* vix tertiam corporis partem longitudine æquantibus, pedunculo flagellum 14 articulatum parum excedente; *oculis ellipticis*; *primi pedis articulo* quinto apicem versus in ♂ dilatato, haud dilatato in ♀, ungue valido inermi; manu *pedis secundi* in ♂ lata ovali; *pedis septimi articulo* quarto in ♂ incrassato, in ♂ gracili, *lamina caudali* truncata; longitudine lineorum 6.

“*Orchestia Euchore* F. Müll. *Antennis superioribus* caput, *inferioribus* tertiam corporis partem, harum pedunculo flagellum 18 articulatum longitudine æquantibus; *oculis rotundis*; *primi pedis articulo* quinto apicem versus in ♂ dilatato, haud dilatato in ♀, ungue valido spinulis duabus in margine interiore armato; manu *pedis secundi* in ♂ ovali; *pedis septimi articulo* quarto in ♂ incrassato, in ♀ gracili; *lamina caudali* emarginata; long. 5”.

“*Orchestia Gryphus* F. Müll. *Antennis sup. capite brevioribus; inferioribus* in ♂ dimidiata, in ♀ quintam (?) corporis parte longitudine æquauitibus, flagello 20 articulato pedunculi dimidiata subæquante; *oculis rotundis*; *primi pedis articulo* quiuto uee in ♂, nec in ♀ dilatato, ungue valido spinula unica in margine interiore armato; manu *pedis secundi* lata, incisura profunda in ramos duos divisa, anteriorem longiore latiorem uuguigerum, posteriorem acuminatum; *pedis septimi articulo* quarto in utroque sexu gracili; *lamina caudali* emarginata; long. 4”.

Another notice, headed “Bemerkungen zu Zaddach's Synopseos Crustaceorum Borussicorum prodromus,” states that *Leptocheirus pilosus*, Zaddach, has in fact a very rudimentary, one-jointed accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ, 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, *Naturae novitates*).

Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie der wirbellosen Thiere. Berlin. 1848.

1849. BRANDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH.

Symbolæ Sirenologieæ, quibus praeipue Rhytinæ historia naturalis illustratur auctore Joanne Friderico Brandt. (Conventui exhib. die 23 januarii 1845.) Appendix II. *De animalculo parasitico peculiariter Cyamo ? vel rectius forsan Sirenocyamo ? Rhytinæ* in *Rhytinæ cuticula a Stellero observato una cum Rhytina et Ascaridibus ejus deleto.* Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des Sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg. Sixième série. Sciences naturelles. Tome V. St.-Pétersbourg.

1849. pp. 153–157.

After quoting Steller's account, Novi Comment. Petropol. t. ii. pp. 298, 324, and 330, and considering how far it agrees or disagrees with the genus *Cyamus*, Brandt continues, "Ad stabiliendam tamen differentiam genericam aliorum Sireniorum ordinis animalium pedicularum cognitio adhuc optanda videtur. Quia de causa pro tempore parasitum Rhytinæ dubitanter (sicuti siguum interrogationis indicat) geueri Cyamorum quidem iuserimus, sed in parenthesi nomen hypotheticum Sirenocyamus interrogationis signo addito pariter exhibuimus antequam, quæ sequitur, descriptionem ejus in ordinem systematum redactam propinquimus.

"*Cyamus* (?) num genus proprium *Sirenocyamus* (?) *Rhytinæ*.

"Pedes mandibulares biarticulati, extremitate acutissimi et elevati. Pedum thoracicorum sex paria. Pedes thoracali anuulo inserti chelis similes, biarticulati. Appendices respiratoriae a Stellero non deseriptæ. (An characteres generis *Sirenocyamus*?).

"Characteres specifici.

"Habitus fere, ut videtur, Cyami gracilis. Caput oblongum, acutum. Antennulae geniculatae, duæ, breves, 1/2 lineam longe, e fronte exorrectæ. Annuli corporis pro numero pedum sex, dorso convexi, 1/3" lati, a primo ad ultimum annulum (caudam) sensim angustiores. Thoracis annulus sequentibus duplo latior, lentis dimidium refereus. Annulus ultimus seu caudalis orbicularis. Pedes (exceptis illis, qui ad latera thoracis erant adnati et chelas crassas, biarticulatas, aculeo flexili firmissime Rhytinæ cuticulae infixas referebant) graciliores, omnes aculeis præfiniti et sensim breviores; ultimi duo brevissimi ex annulo caudali emergentes corpusculum præfuiabant, ac dum animalculum gradiebatur dirigabant.

"Corpus dimidiatum 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 genuinoruu paribus quinis, omnibus quinque-articulatis, necnon appendicibus respiratoriis in secundo et tertio corporis annulo pedum loco conspicuis." He thinks that the *Rhytina*'s parasite may have been allied to the *Leptomeræ* rather than the *Cyami*, and contemplates the possibility of finding other *Sirenocyami* still living on other Sirenæ.

1849. CASPARY, ROBERT.

Gammarus puteanus Koch. Beobachtet von Dr. Robert Caspary. Mit Abbildungen. Tab. II. Verhandl. I. Naturf. Vereins für Rheinland, Jahrg. 6. Bonn, 1849. pp. 39–48.

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 peraeopods he says that "das Thier streckt sie über den Rücken hinaus, wie Fig. XIX. zeigt und kriecht, anf 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 peraeopods being extended upwards out of use.

Bate and Westwood are inclined to think "*Niphargus Kochianus*," Sp. Bate, identical with the specimens "described and figured by Caspary and Hosius, referred to in the synonyms under *N. aquilex*." But their *Niphargus kochianus* is expressly distinguished from *Niphargus aquilex* by its second and third pleon segments having the infero-posterior angle acute. Caspary's figure agrees with their *Niphargus aquilex* in having that part rounded.

1849. DANA, JAMES D.

Synopsis of the Genera of Gammaracea. The American Journal of Science and Arts, Second Series, Vol. viii.—No. 22. Nov. 1849. pp. 135–140.

The tribe of Amphipoda here includes the subtribes Gammaracea and Hyperiacea, the former of which consists of six groups or families.

Fam. I. ORCHESTIDÆ, with the genera *Talitrus*, Latreille, *Orchestia*, Leach, *Allorchestes*, Daua.

Fam. II. GAMMARIDÆ. Subfam. I. Lysianassinae, with the genera thus grouped:—

I. a. *Lysianassa*, Milne-Edwards; *Phlias*, Guérin; b. *Stegocephalus*, Kröyer. II. *Opis*, Kröyer; *Uristes*, new. III. *Anonyx*, Kröyer; *Stenia*, new. IV. *Pontoporeia*, Kröyer.

Subfam. II. Gammarinae, with these groups:—I. *Alibrotus*, Milne-Edwards; *Acanthonotus*, Owen. II. *Leptochirus*, Zaddach. III. A. * a. *Gammarus*, Fabr.; *Amphithoe*, Leach; b. *Photis*, Kröyer; *Oelicerus*, Kröyer. †. *Leucothoe*, Leach; *Erichthonius*, Milne-Edwards; *Pardalisca*, Kröyer. B. *Ischyroceras*, Kröyer. IV. A. *Lepidactylis*, Say; *Protomedea*, Kröyer; *Ampelisca*, Kröyer; *Aora*, Kröyer. B. *Phorus*, Kröyer.

Subfam. III. Isæinæ. A. *Isæa*, Milne-Edwards; *Anisopus*, Templeton. B. *Laphystius*, Kröyer.

Fam. III. Corophidæ. a. *Cerapodina*, Milne-Edwards; *Cerapus*, Say. b. * *Corophium*, Latreille; *Poilocerus*, Leach. † *Unciola*, Say; *Atylus*, Leach. ‡ *Clydonia*, Dana, new.

Fam. IV. Iciliidæ. *Pterygocera*, Latreille; *Icilius*, new.

Fam. V. Cheluridæ. *Chelura*, Philippi.

Fam. VI. Dulichidæ. *Dulichia*, Kröyer.

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 haul 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 *Nicea*, Nicolet, published in the same year 1849, and probably the same as *Hyale*, Rathke, 1837, is thus defined:—"Pedes primi secundique

subcheliformes. Antennæ superiores breviores, basi inferiorum longiores. Maxillipedes 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 stylets of the Orchestiae, and resemble them in habit and in the absence of a palpus to the mandible; while they differ in having the superior antennæ *longest* and in the stout spine or claw terminating the maxillipeds. 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 *Lysianassinae*, which includes *Uristes* in its second, and *Stenia* in its third division, is defined as having:—"Antennæ superiores ad basin crassæ. Epimera grandia. Pedes sex postici non prehensiles."

The new genus *Uristes* has for its characters "Pedes primi subcheliformes, secundi non subcheliformes; reliqui non prehensiles;" "Antennæ sup. non appendiculatae. Pedes secundi vergiformes; tertii quartique brevissimi." As pointed out by Spence Bate, it is probably only founded on a misconception.

The new genus *Stenia* is characterised by "Pedes primi secundique subcheliformes, reliqui non prehensiles;" "Antennæ sup. non appendiculatae." This genus Dana subsequently dropped, as not distinct from *Anonyx*, Kröyer.

The new genus *Clydonia* is placed among those Corophidae which have "Digitu nulli 2-articulati," and further defined as having "Antennæ longæ, flagello crasso rigidoque, obsoletè articulato;" "Antennæ styliformes, rectæ. Pedes filiformes, non prehensiles, sex postici prælongi." Bovallius, 1885, identifies this genus with *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, 1840.

The new genus *Icilius* is defined simply by the words "Pedes toti vergiformes, nulli prehensiles." Its companion in the Iciliidae, *Pterygocera*, Latreille, "Pedes postici sublamellati," is a synonym of *Lepidactylis*, Say (*Haustorius*, P. L. S. Müller), which Dana places among the Gammarinæ.

Dana observes in his notes that *Mæra* and *Melita* are separated by Leach, and *Amathia* by Rathke, from the genus *Gammarus*, that *Amphithoe* includes the *Deramine* and *Pherusa* of Leach, that *Eusirus* of Kröyer is not sufficiently distinct even for a subgenus, that Kröyer's *Microcheles*, Rathke's *Iphimedia*, and Owen's *Acanthosoma* are near *Amphithoe*, that *Siphonocetes* of Kröyer differs from *Podocerus* only in having the posterior legs longer than the four preceding, and that *Glauconome* of Kröyer has the hands and antennæ of *Unio*.

1849. LILJEBORG (subsequently LILLJEBORG) WILHELM, born 1816 (G. O. SARS).

Zoologisk resa i norra Ryssland och Finnmarken. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förfhandlingar. Årg. 6. 1849. No. 1. Stockholm. pp. 16-37.

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, H.

Exploration scientifique de l'Algérie pendant les années, 1840, 1841, 1842. Zoologie. Histoire naturelle des animaux articulés.

In the "Première Classe.—Crustacés. Troisième ordre, les Amphipodes. Première Famille, les Crevettines. Première Tribu, les Crevettines santeuses," he gives the following species,

103. *Talitrus saltator*, Mont.; 104. *Talitrus platycheles*, Guér.; 105. *Orchestia littorea*, Mont.; 106. " *Orchestia Montagui*," Sav. et Aud.; 107. " *Orchestia Perieri*," n. s.; 108. " *Orchestia Fischeri*," M.-Edw.; 109. " *Lysianassa Costa*," M.-Edw.; 110. *Lysianassa longicornis*, n. s.; 111. " *Amphithoe Vaillantii*," n. s.; 112. *Gammarus locusta*, Mont.; 113. *Gammarus fluviatilis*, Roes.; 114. " *Gammarus Olivii*," M.-Edw.; 115. *Gammarus peloponnesius*, Guér. In the "Deuxième Famille, les Hypérines. Première Tribu, les Hypérines Gammaroides," he gives 116. " *Vibilia Jeangerardii*," n. s.; in the "Deuxième Tribu, les Hypérines ordinaires," 117. *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk.; and in the "Troisième Tribu, les Hypérines anormales," 118. *Typhis ovoides*, Risso. In the "Quatrième Ordre, les Læmodipodes. Première Famille, les Caprelliens," he gives 119. *Caprella tabida*, n. s.

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 Pereiri*," now becomes *Hyale perieri*. *Lysianassa longicornis*, pl. 5. fig. 2, " Long. 10 millim. larg. 3½ à 4 millim.," is thus defined, " antennis primis sat elongatis, primo articulo infra fortiter spinoso; secundis elongatissimis; pedibus spinosis, posticorum primis articulis subtiliter denticulatis." Besides the very pronounced spine at the lower distal end of the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ, we learn that " leur filet accessoire est assez court." " Les yeux sont très-grands et réniformes." The telson is " assez fortement creusé en euiller et terminé en pointe arrondie postérieurement. Les stylets terminaux des fausses pattes des trois dernières paires sont assez allongées." The highly useful information is also given that, " La première et la seconde paire de pattes ne présentent rien de remarquable." The figure 2b 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 and 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 edwardsii*, Sp. Bate, and is renamed " *Orchomene 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 *Orchomene*. Heller in 1866 gives a fresh description and figures of *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas, with a long process instead of a spine on the upper antennæ. By the antennæ 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 aequalibus, fortiter ciliatis; pedibus primi paris brevibus, secundi paris elongatissimis, penultimo articulo valde emarginato, ad basin spinâ instructo; corpore lœvigate." In regard to this species see Note on Prof. Catta, 1876.

" *Vibilia Jeangerarlii*," pl. 5, fig. 4, " Long. 10 millim. larg. 3 millim.," is thus defined:—" rubro subtiliter laxèque maculata; antennis primi paris levigatis, anticè obtusè truncatis, secundi paris brevibus; pedibus levigatis, penultimo articulo paulisper arcuato; septimo segmento abdominis suprà trilobato, penultimo anticè transversim depresso." It is near " *Vibilia Peroni*," M.-Edw., but differs from it " par la tête, qui, à son sommet, est moins acuminée; le dernier article des antennes supérieures est aussi plus allongé et surtout beaucoup plus obtusément tronqué à sa partie inférieure que dans la *V. Peroni*." Moreover in *Vibilia jeangerarlii* the lower antennæ, 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 antennæ.

Caprella tabida, pl. 5, fig. 6, is identified by Mayer with *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille.

1849. NICOLET, HERCULE.

Historia fisica y politica de Chile segun documentos adquiridos en esta república durante doce años de residencia en ella y publicada bajo los auspicios del supremo gobierno por Claudio Gay ciudadano chileno. Zoología. Tomo tercero. Paris, MDCCXLIX.

The Crustacea occupy pages 115 to 318 of this third volume. In the first division, "Crustaceos maxilados," the "Anfipodos" and "Læmodipodos" are respectively the third and fourth orders. The Amphipods, pages 226 to 249, include the two subdivisions, "Gamarianos" and "Hiperineas." In the former, *Talitrus chilensis*, n. s., is established on a damaged specimen with the definition, "*T. antennis brevibus; pedibus anterioribus gracilibus; corpore supra levi, ad latera rugoso.*" A new genus follows, thus described:—

"ORQUESTOIDEA.—ORCHESTOIDEA. *Antennæ superiores minimæ, inferiores [inferioribus] multo breviores; articulo primo lato, quadriformi, fortiter depresso; secundo gracili, cylindrico; tertio secundo breviori, gracili, cylindraceo, tigilla brevissima, quinque articulata terminata. Antennæ inferiores maximæ, crassissimæ; articulo ultimo pedunculi elongato; penultimo ultimo crassiori, leviter breviori. Oculi magni. Palpus pedum maxillarum externarum quadriarticulatus, parum elongatus, crassus; articulo primo brevissimo; tertio quadriformi, apice truncato, in medio fortiter emarginato, quarto angusto brevi, turbinato. Mandibulæ robustæ, fortiter dentatae, palpo nullo. Pedes primi paris tarsus styliformi terminati; secundi paris subchiliformes manu maxima crassissima, ovata; sequentes unguiculati."*

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 abajo, 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 antenñas y la del cuerpo de estos Crustaceos representan á los Talitros, mientras que la disposición de sus patas del segundo par los incorpora á las Orquestias: pero las pata-quijadas esternas y sobre todo la forma de los tallos palíformes los separan completamente, siendo intermedios de ambos géneros, con quienes tienen muchas relaciones." The type species, *Orchestoidea tuberculata*, pl. 2, fig. 4, is defined as "*O. flavescens; corpore tuberculato; articulo primo pedunculi antennarum extus bituberculato; fronte in medio leviter 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 *Nicea* is thus defined:—"Antennæ superiores cæteris breviores. Caput crassum. Oculi ovati, oblique dispositi. Pedes breves, primi et secundi paris subchiliformes; manibus brevissimis. Mandibulæ brevissimæ, bilobatae, multidenticulatae, non palpigeræ. 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 antennæ, bringing it near to *Talitrus*, and above all by the considerable development of the bucal portion and the form of the maxillipeds; its dilated (rehecho) body resembles that of *Talitrus*. The type species, "*Nicea Lucasii*," pl. 2, fig. 7, is defined "*N. obscure fusco-virescens; corpore brevi, crasso, curvato, convexo; pedibus maxillaribus externis fortiter tuberculatis.*"

He next gives *Gammarus chilensis*, n. s.

This is followed by what Nicolet supposed to be a new genus, *Lalaria*, thus defined:—

"Antennæ superiores graciles, elongati, articulo secundo pedunculi primo longiore, cylindrico, tertio brevi, bitigellato. Antennæ inferiores pedunculo elongatissimo, tigilla brevissima.

Caput breve, anterius truncatum. Oculi parvi. Mandibulae palpigeræ, palpo triarticulato, articulo primo brevi, secundo tertioque elongatis, cylindraceis, fortiter ciliatis. Pedes maxillares externi palpis quinque articulatis; articulo ultimo unguiformi. Pedes quatuor primorum parum prehensiles; Pedes primi paris multo longiores, robusti, palpo spiniformi infra muniti; digito elongato, cylindraceo, unguiculato, terminati."

The type-species, *Lalaria longitarsis*, pl. 2, fig. 8, is defined:—

“*L. flavescentia; pedibus posterioribus longis pilis vestitis; pedibus anterioribus ciliatis.*”

In the “Hiperincas,” *Hyperia*, Latr., with *Lanceola*, Say, and *Hiella*, Straus, for synonyms, is thus defined:—

“*Corpus gibbosum, latum, anterius obtusum, posterius fortiter angustatum. Caput crassissimum, inflatum, verticale. Oculi magni, compositi. Antennæ minimæ in fossula capitis insertæ. Mandibulae robustæ, palpigeræ, duabus cristatis masticatoribus terminatae. Thorax septem annulatus. Pedes mediocre, angustati, ungue acuto terminati. Abdomen tribus primis segmentis magnis, appendicibus natatoriis elongatis munitis. Segmento quarto fortiter curvato, duobus ultimis caudiformibus.*”

The species “*Hyperia Gaudichaudii*,” M.-Edw., is described. He also describes Guérin’s genus *Primno*, with its type species, “*Primno macropo*” [macropa], and Guérin’s *Pronoë*, likewise with its type species, *Pronoe capito*.

Oxycephalus, M.-Edw., he thus defines:—

“*Caput maximum, depresso, elongatissimum, anterius acutum. Antennæ superiores crassæ, fractæ, capite multo breviores, infra rostro insertæ; antennæ inferiores graciles, cylindraceæ, setaceæ, thorace longiores. Oculi maximi. Pedes primi et secundi parum dydactiles; segmentis [sequentes] elongatissimi, graciles, subulati. Pedes septimi paris vel brevissimi, vel nulli. Segmenta primo secundo tertioque abdominis magna, pedunculo appendiculum natatoriæ crassissimo; segmenta quarto et quinto brevissima; sextum elongatissimum, appendice styliformi, acutissima, elongatissima, terminatum.*” 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, *Oxycephalus oceanicus*, Guérin, thus defined:—“*O. antennis superioribus oratis, articulo parrulo, acuto, terminatis; antennis inferioribus parvis, quinque articulato; articulis aequalibus.*”

In Order IV, “Lœmodipodos,” the “Caprelanas” 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 apéndicitos 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 vijiguillas branquiales, puesto que la *C. longicollis* las tiene, y muy aparentes.”

Caprella longicollis, 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 brevibus: pedibus paris secundi tarse angusto, elongato, antice dilatato, postice subcylindrico.*”

“Cabeza una vez y media mas larga que el primer articulo del tórax, con su parte anterior globosa y en 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 á la faz inferior de la parte globosa de la cabeza, cerca de la boca, son cortas, delgadas, y encuelan 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 subcilindrica cerca de su base; el segmento torácico á que estas patas se hallan adheridas es

irregularmente trianguliforme, y su ángulo anterior, que es el mas largo, sostiene la cabeza : en el posterior está inserto el segmento siguiente ; las patas ocupan el ángulo inferior, que tiene además dos vejigillas branquiales adaptadas á la base de las patas; los dos segmentos que siguen son, como el resto del cuerpo, subcilindricos, llevando cada uno dos vejigillas branquiales ; las patas del primero de los tres últimos pares son muy cortas y rudimentarias, y las de los otros dos prolongadas y subquiliformes, con el penúltimo articulo dentellado en el lado interno ; dos filetes espiniformes por bajo del abdomen.—Color moreno amarillento claro.—Longitud, 8 lin."

Caprella brevicollis, n. s., pl. 4, fig. 4, is defined :—

" *C. fusca* ; capite brevi, subgloboso ; antennis mediocribus ; pedibus secundi paris antice ovatis, subglobosis." It was taken with the preceding form.

Caprella spinifrons, n. s., is thus defined :—

" *C. capite brevi, antice subgloboso ; fronte spinoso ; antennis superioribus longis pilis ciliatis ; manibus secundi paris magnis, elongatis, intus fortiter emarginatis.*" This species was founded on a damaged specimen.

In the "Ciamianos," 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 Vauzème, figured on pl. 4, fig. 7, is defined with the words :—" *C. cinereo-virescens ; corpore elongato, subfusiformi ; appendicibus branquialibus elongatis, cylindraceis, simplicibus, ad basim bituberculatis.*"

The Atlas containing the figures referred to in these descriptions is dated 1854.

The new species, *Talitrus chilensis*, *Orchestia brevicornis*, *Orchestia gayi*, *Amphioxe 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 Lueas, and its habitat given as Algeria instead of Chili.

For the genus *Nicea* see Note on Rathke, 1837. The genus *Lalaria* is a synonym of *Aora*, Krøyer, 1845, and the species *Lalaria 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 *Caprellinopsis*, since *Caprellina* is preoccupied as the name of the group to which the genus belongs. *Caprella spinifrons* is left indeterminate by Mayer.

1849—SCHIØDTE, J. G.
1851.

Bidrag til den underjordiske Fauna. Det kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter. Femte Række. Naturvidenskabelig og mathematisk Afdeling. Andet Bind. Kjøbenhavn, 1851. pp. 1—39. Tab. i.—iv.

Specimen faunæ subterraneæ, 1849. m. 4 Tafeln. Aus den Abhandl. der Copenhagener 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.)

Schiødte 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 :—

"Ordo Amphipoda.—Familia Gammari.

"Oculi nulli. Antennæ superiores inferioribus longiores, flagello appendiculari minuto, biarticulato. Pedes ultimi paris stylo interiori brevissimo, exteriori valde elongato, biarticulato. *Niphargos.*"

The type species he names *Niphargus stygius*, which is figured on Pl. III. In the course of a full description, he thus distinguishes the sexes, "lamina basalis ultimi pedum paris duplo longior segmento. *Stylus* ejus *interior* in mare sextam decimam in femina vero septimam styli exterioris partem æquans longitudine, apice spinulis præditus duabus setaque pennata singula. *Stylus* exterior cylindricus; *articulus primus* laminam basalem in femina duplo, in mare autem triplo superans longitudine, fasciculis ornatus utrinque spinularum brevium, in mari obsoletioribus; fasciculis lateris exterioris e binis compositis spinulis setaque pennata singula; *articulus secundus* in femina dimidiam articuli primi partem complens fere longitudine, lateribus apiceque fasciculis præditis setularum; in mare longitudine fere articuli primi, glaber, laevissimus, apice solo fasciculato."

He concludes with the statements:—"Commoratur in locis depressioribus specus Adelsbergensis et Lueg, aqua repletis stillicidio abundante sedimentoque tectis fundi chrystallino. Agillime salit, captu difficilis; territus latebras fundi velocissime petit."

Schiødte 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 Onisci.—Tribus Oniscini," the species becoming *Titanethes albus*. It is perhaps owing to Koch's use of the name *Pherusa*, earlier employed among Amphipods, that Schiødte'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 *Pagurus* is mentioned.

The "Notes on Crustacea, Ann. Nat. Hist. VI. 1850, pp. 109–111. VII. 1851, pp. 297–300," also mentioned in Boeck's list, have no reference to Amphipoda.

Another paper by Spence Bate, in which no Amphipoda are mentioned, is likewise included in Boeck's list, "On some Crustacea dredged by Mr. Barlee in Shetland, Ann. Nat. Hist. X. 1852. pp. 356–357."

1850. DANA, JAMES D.

Zoology. *A new genus of Orchestidæ.* The American Journal of Science and Arts. Second Series. Vol. IX.—May, 1850. New Haven. Number XXVI. p. 295.

Dana here says:—"In a synopsis of the genera of Gammaracea, in this Journal, volume viii. p. 135, three genera of Orchestidæ 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.

“ Pedes primi non cheliformes nec subcheliformes, articulo styliformi confecti; secundi saepe subcheliformes, manu sive parvula et debili sive nullâ. Antennæ superiores basi inferiorum breviores.	<i>Talitrus</i> (Latreille).
“ 2. <i>Talitro</i> pedes primos antenasque similis. Pedes maris secundi valde subcheliformes, manu grandi.	<i>Talitronus</i> (Dana).
“ 3. Pedes primi secundique plus minusve subcheliformes. Antennæ superiores basi inferiorum breviores. Maxillipedes apicem obtusi.	<i>Orchestia</i> (Leach).
“ 4. Pedes primi secundique plus minusve subcheliformes. Antennæ superiores breviores, basi inferiorum longiores. Maxillipedes apicem unguiculati.	<i>Allorchestes</i> (Dana). ”

1850. DE HAAN, WILLEM, born February 7, 1801, died April 15, 1855 (Hagen).

Fauna Japoniea, auctore Ph. Fr. de Siebold. Crustacea elaborante W. de Haan. C. tab. Lith. LXV. Lugd-Bat. 1850.

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 Kröyeri*,” 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 æquilibra*, Say.

1850. HOSIUS, A.

Ueber die Gammarus-Arten der Gegend von Bonn. Von Dr. A. Hosius. (Hiezu Taf. III. und IV.). Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Sechszehnter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1850. pp. 233–248.

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.

Bidrag till den högnordiska hafsfäunan. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 7. 1850. No. 3. (Sjunde Årgången. 1850. Stockholm, 1851). pp. 82–88.

In a letter to Hr Lovén, Liljeborg mentions that in Russian Lapland he had observed among other Crustacea, *Gammarus locusta*, Mont., Kröy.; “ *Anonyx Edwardsii*, Kröy.”; *Caprella*

lobata (Muell.), Kröy. In the neighbourhood of Tromsö, he mentions "Gammarus locusta Mont., Kröy. Varietas: Antennæ superiores inferioribus longiores, et earum pedunculi artieulum penultimum ped. antenn. infer. excedentes. Pardalisea cuspidata Kröy.—*Leucothoë norvegica* n. sp. L. clypeatae Kröy. sat affinis. Antennæ superiores inferioribus longiores, flagello pedunculo longiore, articulo primo secundum superante, et art. tertio minimo; flagellum antenn. infer. ultimo pedunculi articulo *brevius vel æquale*; manus pedum secundi paris maxima, dilatata, *apice vero acuminato*, aculeoque marginis posterioris terminali *validissimo et unguis æquali*; epimera quarti annuli thoraciei maxima, *latitudine vero altitudine parum majore*.—*Anonyx ampulla* (Phipps), Kröy.—*Caprella lobata* (Muell.). Kröy." Both by Spence Bate and Boeck *Leucothoë norvegica* is considered as probably identical with *Leucothoë clypeata*, Kröyer, 1842, becoming in that case *Metopa clypeata*. Bate and Westwood in their Appendix, vol. ii. p. 500, retain it as a distinct species, *Montagia norvegica*. Kröyer's *Leucothoe clypeata* they think may be the female of *Montagia pollexiana*, Spence Bate. Any one who has seen the figure of the hand of the second gnathopod of *Leucothoë norvegica* given by Liljeborg in the K. V. A. Handl., 1851, will be convinced that he has anticipated Bate's *Montagia pollexiana*, with which also his description minutely agrees. If this be a variety only of *Metopa clypeata*, as Boeck supposes, it is at any rate a very striking one. For the present it may stand as *Metopa norvegica*, Liljeborg, with *Leucothoë norvegica*, Liljeborg, *Montagia pollexiana*, Sp. Bate, and *Montagia norvegica*, Sp. Bate, and Bate and Westwood, for its synonymy.

1850. NATALE, GIUSEPPE DE.

Descrizione zoologica d'una nuova specie di plojaria e di alcuni crostacei 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. I. fig. 1, which he names "*Plojaria Ambigua*," n. s., at page 8 de Natale begins the following account of *Cheiropristis messanensis*:—"Il genere Cheiropristis (Tav. I. fig. 2.) formato dal Prof. Cocco, sopra certi Crostacei del nostro porto, ei son pareehi anni, merita di essere illustrato come singularissimo per le forme esterne.

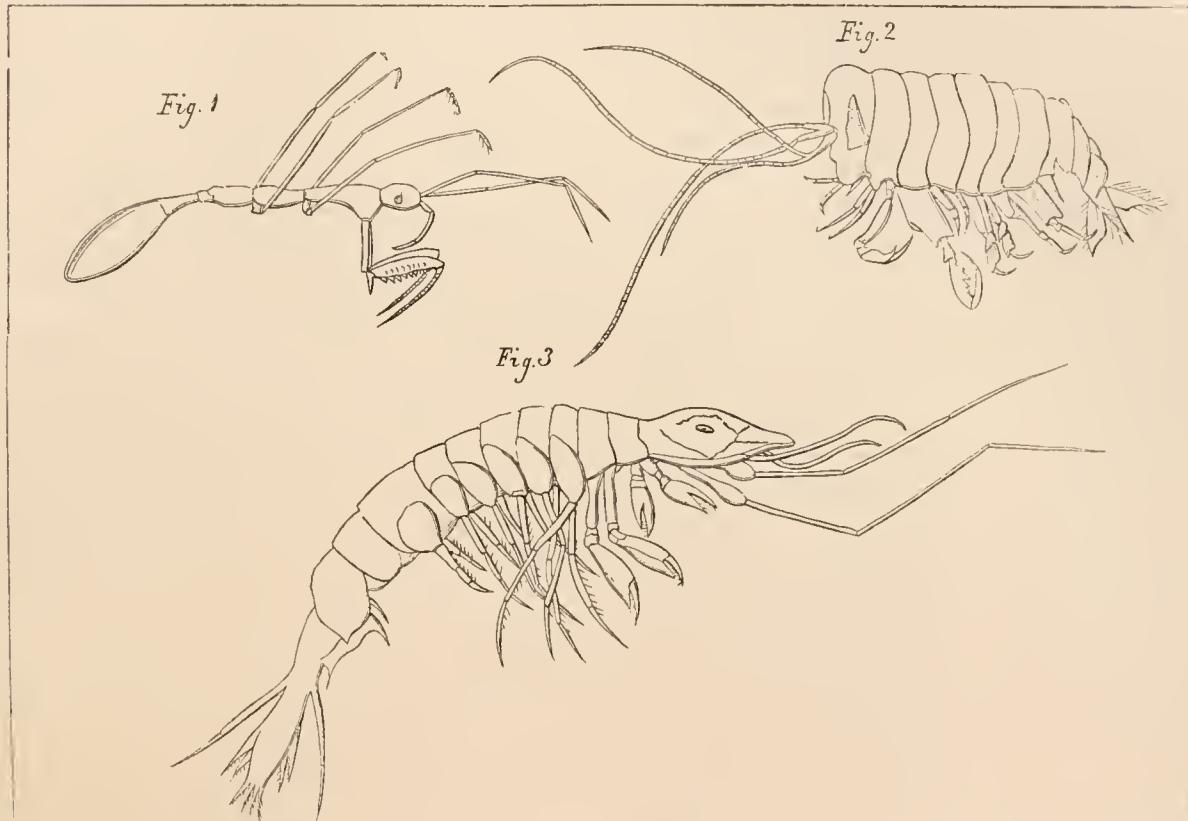
" La famiglia degl' Iperidi, tra i Crestacei Amphipodi, distinta da molti e razionali caratteri da quella dei Gammaridi; come si sa, può dividarsi in tre sottofamiglie. La prima, che si potrà dir degli Iperidi Gammaroidi, distinguersi bene dalle due altre; perchè sempre presenta nei suoi generi un piecol capo, un corpo compresso, con gambi palpiformi rudimentali ai piedi maseillari. Anzi, indipendentemente dagli altri caratteri, si potrebbe, come principale, assegnar la picciolezza relativa del capo per distinguere dalle due sottofamiglie seguenti le quali, tranne il solo *Oxycephalus*, ei 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 degl' *Iperini Anormali*, le cui antenne ripiegabili su di sè costituir potranno di tre a quattro fratture.

" In quest' ultima sottofamiglia, che potrebbe dirsi dei Tifini, perchè il genere *Typhis* ne è il tipo, vanno finor classati tre generi; cioè: *Pronoë*, *Typhis* ed *Oxycephalus*. Distinti i due primi dal terzo ad un capo corto, arrotondato, e portante le antenne del primo pajo alla sua faccia anteriore, mentre il terzo ha un capo lunghissimo, e puntuto colle antenne del primo pajo inserite sulla sua faccia inferiore. Distinto il *Typhis* dalla *Pronoë*, poichè questa non presenta, come il primo, i piedi del secondo pajo prensili, ed il primo articolo dei piedi delle due ultime paja clipeiforme grandissimo. Dalla *Typhis*, non si conosce nostrale che l'unica

T. *Ovules* che, come vedremo in appresso contrariamente al parere di M. Edwards, differisce assai dall' *Orio Zancleus* del Prof. Coceo. La *Pronoë*, e l'*Oxycephalus* sono esotici a noi. Fra questi tre generi, che sinora comprendono la sottofamiglia degli Amfipodi, Iperidi, Tisini, deve oramai intrealarne un quarto, scoperto da parechi anni dal Prof. Cocco, e da lui chiamato *Cheiopristis*. 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 *Cheiopristis*. 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.

Tav. II



G. De Natale del.

Fig. 25.

I *Typhis* distinguonsi eminentemente per una specialità di struttura delle anche delle due ultime paga, 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 appendie.

Il *Cheiopristis* però non presenta per nulla questa straordinaria dilatazione delle anche delle due ultime paga di piedi, le quali se non dilatate, sono incapaci ad occultare il corpo come fra due valve; la sua coda ha delle appendie; 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 biforcasse, caccia le due antenne, composte di un gran numero di articoli ripiegabili con fratture o no. Le inferiori sono sempre più corte 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 lunghetti, filiformi, di tre articoli di cui l'ultimo, appena visibile, curvato a gancetto sul penultimo. Esistono sette pajo di piedi diversi tutti di forma, come sette sono gli anelli toracici 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 lor primo articolo è largo, lungo, ad orli angolosi, laminare; al suo orlo articolare inferiore presenta una forte smarginatura in cui si annida un articolo stretto e gracile; questo porta un terzo articolo lungo quasi quanto il primo, ma dentato a sega 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 esiguità. 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 conspicuo, come i due seguenti; in esso iufatti, 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 edentulo, arcuato e piegato a gancetto su di quello. I primi articoli dei piedi del quinto e sesto pajo sono più larghi e forti, ma quel del sesto più di quel del quinto; ambedue dietro essersi articolati con parecchi auelli picciolini, esilissimi, terminansi con uno che è arcuato e piegato pure a gancetto sul penultimo. Il settimo pajo di piedi addimostrasi 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 opponessero, noi, con ragioni evidenti, lo porremmo per quest'ultimo carattere tra i Ciamidi nei Lemodipodi. La coda terminasi per una natatoja mediana triangolare terminata a punta, frangiata 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 lnnghezza 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 roseo, allicante inferius, sesquiloniore quam alto. Antennis superioribus longissimis, inferioribus ultra earum dimidium porrectis; laminis caudæ lateralibus, subrhomboidalibus, media triangulari mucronata.*

“ Anco ai Typhis si rassomiglia il Cheiropristis per l'abitudine che ha di contrarre i piedi sotto il torace, in modo che, in tutti gl'individui che se ne prendono non comparisce di essi che il solo torace al di fuori, e non è 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 hitorea*, 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 auy. 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 E. M. Catal., p. 325, under *Anchylomera sedentaria*, the *Phronima sedentaria* 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 *Anchylomera 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 *Anchylomera* 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 *Orio zanclaeus*, 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 spirits, he gives a fuller account in the appendix.

He institutes a new genus to receive "*Ornithorampus Coccoi*," figured Tav. 1. fig. 3. This, though he calls it a new Crustacean, had been long before described by Cocco as "*Orio Ornithorampus*," 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; apparenza tanto più curiosa, in quanto che porta ai lati della sporgenza rostriforme, un solco che simula una specie di commissura. Gli occhi son piccolissimi, quasi invisibili, e segnati solo da due punti nerastri per ciascun lato del capo. I palpi mascellari gracilissimi ad articoli indistinti. I piedi mascellari con un'articolo basilare grosso e piriforme, che porta in fine tre filiformi articoli lunghissimi, fratti e piegati su di sè in un solco longitudinale inferiore del capo; una strozzatura separa il capo dal collo. Dal primo auello toracico, ed inferiormente, sembrano che prendessero inserzione i piedi mascellari, che son corti, tozzi, robusti, ineguali, ad articoli stretti e corti, di cui l'ultimo porta una vera mano cheliforme. Simile chela termina pure i piedi toracici del primo pajo, di cui il primo articolo è lungo, stretto, lineare; ma l'ultimo robusto, dilatato e terminato da mobile gancetto. Tutte le altre sei paja di piedi seguenti, in generale, tranne una varia lunghezza di esse, e degli articoli che le costituiscono, sono identiche. Il lor primo articolo è dilatato, foliaceo, diafano; i seguenti stretti, allungati simili a palpi, frangiati di peli agli orli. Il primo pajo tra esse è il più lungo, quindi vanno gradatamente decrescendo di lunghezza, fin l'ultimo che è cortissimo e con tre soli articoli 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 valve.—Queste lamelle

saran, come negl' Isopodi, una metamorfosi degli ultimi falsi piedi addominali? Questa domanda che sinor non abbiam potuto risolvere, a eausa del piccol numero d'individui che si venner fra le mani, ei impedirà di determinare il posto che dovrà occupare l'Ornithoramphus nella serie Carcinologica.—Manca l'addome di qualunque 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 stiletto, che son le lamine nuotatrici laterali. Più indietro, ed in sotto, stanno da ciascun lato due lamelle triangolari, mobili, divaricabili tra esse; finisce la coda in un pezzo quadrifido terminale. Avendone rinvenuto uno, ancor vivente, gettato sulla spiaggia, al veder le lamelle terminali dell'addome vibrar fortemente, mi eorse in meute d'aver per le mani un'Isopoda. Questa idea mi venne confermata, qualor osservandolo al mieroscopio non mi fu dato osservar traecia aleuna delle vescicole brauchiformi, respiratrie che caratterizzano eminentemente gli Amfipodi. Per altro, la total mancanza di falsi piedi addominali, lo allontana da tutti gl' Isopodi; e se le lamelle vibratili si volessero considerare come trasformazione di tali piedi, converrebbe costituire, tra gl' Isopodi, una famiglia a parte, in cui esso solo si comprendesse.”

He finds it has great analogy with the Sphaeromidae, but other points tend towards placing it with the Typhidae.

“I caratteri specifici potranno così brevemente formolarsi. *Ornithoramphus Coccoi. Corpore hyalino, pellucido; capite subrotundato, rostro brevissimo, teretiusculo, longitudine altitudinis quintuplum fere æquante; capite longiore altitudine corporis. Oculis minimis; laminis caudæ lateralibus, 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 dai Typhis, lo distinguono—

“Ha un corpo tozzo, 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'autenne superiori che nei Typhis esistono esistentemente inserite a capo al muso—Egli è vero che potrebbe supporsi, essersi tali appendici perdute e rotte; e come avviene di sovente nel deseritto Cheiropristis, ed in altri moltissimi; ma poichè tra tutti gli individui da me, e dal Prof. Coceo 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 autenue inferiori giaecono, come i palpi, bifratte, annidate, ripiegate in un ampio incavo sottocefalico—I piedi delle due prime pagaie terminansi a chela didattila, larga, dentata; ma gli articoli basilari del primo pajo sono lineari, mentre quelli del secondo pajo sono stranamente contorti, e dilatati—Quelli delle due pagaie seguenti sono gracili ambulatori terminati da valida uguetta—Di simil guisa terminansi i piedi del 5° e 6° pajo; ma il loro artieolo basilare è dilatato, foliaceo, applicato sui piedi anteriori nel riposo—Ma questa dilatazione è un rudimento in paragone a quella, che si vede nei Typhis, in cui può occultar sovr' essa la coda, e l'addome interamente. I piedi del 7° pajo sono rudimentali. Il torace alto quanto il capo non è rigonfio come nei *Typhis*; in questi, i tre primi anelli addominali sono grandi, ma sono picciolini nell'Orio. In quelli i falsi piedi hanno largo il peduncolo, le cui lamine terminali sono allungate striate a traverso, dentellate agli orli—Nell'Orio ciascun peduncolo 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 pagaie di falsi piedi, e due lamelle terminali. Nell'Orio i suddetti anelli più bassi del tronco, non sono piegati in giù, ma orizzontali, con nessuna traccia di falsi piedi, ma con sei pagaie d'appendici nuotatrici, laterali, oltre il pezzo stiliforme terminale—

“I caratteri specifici dell'Orio Zancleus saranno.

“Orio Zancleus (Cocco)—*Gryseo-Lutescente, punctis nigricantibus adsperso; altitudine longitudinis quartum, et ultra æquante; oculis triangularibus nigris; laminis caudæ lateralibus lanceolatis.*—

“ Negli Amfipodi Iperini Anormali si raecoglieranuo adunque i generi Typhis, Orio, Pronoe, Cheiropristis, Oxyecephalus, ed Ornitoramphus—La diversità generiea tra questi due ultimi potrà dedursi da che l’Oxycephalus presenta: occhi enormi, due paja d’antenne, sei anelli eou sei paja di falsi piedi addominali; l’Ornitoramphus mostra: occhi mieroseopiei, antenne nulle, tre anelli addominali senza traeia di falsi piedi, ma con lamelle vibratili branchiformi, ond’ è ehe meglio starebbe tra gl’Isopodi—I caratteri della famiglia, come furono stabiliti dall’Edwards per eouprender la Pronoe, il Typhis, e l’Oxyecephalus, son da modifieursi or ehe se ne trovano interrealati altri tre generi. Essi saranno: capo grosso, antenuce or patenti, or oeculite in una smarginatura sottocefalica, ma sempre ripiegabili in fratture—Così la famiglia de’ Tifni, verrà distinta da quella degl’Iperini Gammaroidi o Vibiliidi a capo costantemente pieciolino—e dagl’Iperini Ordinari ad antenne superiori subuliformi, ed alle inferiori nou ripiegabili in fratture.”

It may be presumed that in the account of *Ornithoramphus Coccoi*, by the terms “i piedi maseillari con un’artieolo basilare grosso e piriforme,” and “i piede maseillari, ehe son eorti” etc., de Natale intends respectively the second pair of antennæ and the first gnathopods. “I piedi maseillari,” may be either the first antennæ or the mandibular-palps. The species should be compared with that called *Oxycephalus typhoides*, by Claus, in 1879. This species, from Zanzibar and from the harbour of Messina, has “Kopf kugelig aufgetrieben, mit sehr tiefer Antennengrube und spitzem, ziemlich kurzem Schnabel. Naekengegend stark verengert. Die vorderen Antennen des Männchens gross, mit stumpfen Zahnpfoten an dem sehr gestreckten Schaft. Zweites Antennenpaar sehr lang, mit stark ausgebogenen Gliedern und kurzem Endgliede. Greifhand der vorderen Beinpaare mit ungezähntem, in eine lange Spizte ausgezogenem Rand.” Other particulars are given, concluding with “Das Caudaldoppelsegment 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 misapprehensiou in regard to the “mieroscopically small” eyes, as he indicates their very considerable extent.

In the account of *Orio zancleus*, de Natale denies the presence of upper antennæ, 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* antennæ appear.

Claus gives the following account of *Eupronoë maculata*, n. s., from Zanzibar:—“Körper gestreckt, 10–12 mm. lang, mit grosseu ramifieirten Pigmentflecken. Kopf ziemlich laug und vorn merklich versemälert. Der proximale eingekrümmte Abschnitt am Femoralgliede des vorderen Beinpaars so lang als der nachfolgende verbreiterte Theil. Scheerenfortsatz am Carpus des zweiten Beinpaars so lang als das Metaearpalglied. Distaler Theil des Femoralgliedes keulenförmig angeseh-wollen. Carpalglied des sechsten Beinpaars ohne Fortsatz. Femoralplatte des siebenten Beinpaars viel kürzer als die des vorausgehenden Beinpaars. Schwanzplatte trigonal am hinteren Ende verjüngt, lanzen-förmig zugespitzt.” In *Eupronoë armata*, n. s. (*Pronoë brunnea*, Dane?), he gives, “Körper mässig gestreckt, punktiert, circa 7–8 mm. lang, mit grossem, gerundetem Kopf.” A female *Eupronoë*, 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 Coeeo’s *Orio* may have anticipated Claus’s *Eupronoë*, but there are many difficulties in the comparison.



Fig. 26.

1850. NATALE, GIUSEPPE DE.

Su pochi Crostacei del porto di Messina. Lettera del Dottor Giuseppe de Natale al Sig. Achille Costa. Con una tavola. Napoli, 1850.

This paper is mentioned in Bocck'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.).

Foreløbig Bemaerkning om Forekomsten af en *Otion* og en *Cyamus* paa den faeroske Grindelval (*Delphinus globiceps* auct.). Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den naturhistoriske Forening i Kjøbenhavn for Aarene 1849 og 1850, p. 95–96.

The *Cyamus* sp. n.? of this paper was afterwards described by Lütken under the name *Cyamus globiripitis*. Lütken, 1873, page 48 (276), assigns Steenstrup's paper to the Forening for 1843; Bocck gives it as above.

1850. WHITE, ADAM.

List of the specimens of British Animals in the Collection of the British Museum. Part IV. Crustacea. Printed by order of the Trustees. London, 1850.

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 Brisson, 1756; Subdivision 1. Crust. Maxillosa, from Latreille, 1825; Legion II. Edriophthalma, from Leach, 1814–1815; Order III. Amphipoda, from Latreille. In this is placed Tribe 1. GAMMARITA, containing Fam. I. Orchestidae; Fam. II. Gammaridae; Fam. III. Podoceridae; Fam. IV. Chelnnridae; and Tribe 4 [2]. HYPERITA, containing Fam. I. Phronimadæ; Fam. II. Typhidae. Order IV. Læmodipoda, Latreille, contains Fam. I. Caprellidæ; Fam. II. Cyamidæ.

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*, Krøyer's Sea-Screw, from Ireland; *Anonyx albus*, British Coast; *Anonyx*, sp., Thompson, from Ireland; *Amphithoe 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 *Amphithoe punctata*, Say, mentioned in the earlier list. This is followed by *Amphithoe dubia*, referred to "Gammarus dubius, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 178." In place of "Vertumnus Cranchii" of the earlier list, the following entry is made:—

"ACANTHONOTUS.

"Acanthonotus, Owen, Ross's Second Voyage, Appendix, p. xc. (1835).

"Oniscus, pt. O. Fabr. Faun. Grænl.

"Amphithoë, pt. Krøyer.

"Vertumnus, Leach, MSS.: White (1847).

"1. ACANTHONOTUS (VERTUMNUS) TESTUDO. Cranch's Sea-Screw.

"Jun. Oniscus Testudo, Mont. Linn. Trans. ix. p. 102, t. 5, f. 5 (fig. pessima); Leach, Ed. Enc. vii. p. 405.

"*Vertumnus Cranchii*, Leach, MSS.; White, *List of Crust. in Brit. Mus.* p. 89 (1847).

"*Acanthonotus (Vertumnus) Testudo*, White, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1850, t. f."

To the genus *Gammarus*, White now adds, *Gammarus subterraneus*, Leach, which he suspects may be "*Gammarus pulex*, var. jun.?" ; *Gammarus carinatus*, the Keeled Coast-Screw, "Johnston, *Zool. Journ.* iv. p. 52;" *Gammarus maculatus*, the Spotted Coast-Screw, *Johnston, Zool. Journ.* iii. p. 176; while *Gammarus campylops*, Leach, is now given as *Gammarus campylops*, 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 *Cerapus*. To the well-known *Corophium*, is applied the English title of "Long-horned Mud-Liver." The Family Cheluridae is occupied by *Chelura terebrans*, "Sea Wood-borer," Philippi's names for the genus and species being rightly preferred to the older MSS. names, *Nemertes nesæoides*, Leach.

To the family Typhidae is added *Typhis nolens*, for "*Gammarus nolens*, *Johnston, Zool. Journ.* iii. p. 179."

Among the Caprellidae, Leach's *Caprella acanthifera*, Spined Skeleton-Screw, displaces the name *Caprella acuminifera*, Leach, and the additional entry is made of "*Caprella lobata*, Müller, *Kroyer, Voy. Scand. et Lapon. Crust.* pl. 25, f. 3, a.; *Thomp. (W.) Ann. Nat. Hist.* xx. p. 244." Lastly *Proto pedatum* becomes *Proto pedata*, Müller's Spectre Shrimp.

In the family Cyamidae, the species are given as "1. *Cyamus ceti*. Common Whale-louse," including in the synonymy *Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, with *Oniscus ceti*, Linn., etc., etc.; "2. *Cyamus ovalis*. 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.

Descriptions of two species of Crustacea in the British Museum. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Part XVIII. 1850. London. pp. 95-97.

After describing *Potamobius serratus* and *Gonodactylus 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 *Oniscus 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 Cranchii*. The head is produced and pointed between the antennæ, and instead of the small number of segments assigned by Colonel Montagu to his *Oniscus*, 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 *Oniscus testudo*, and that it does not belong to Owen's genus *Acanthonotus*, but to the neighbouring genus, *Epimeria*, of Costa, being in fact *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabr.

1851. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On a new genus and several new species of British Crustacea. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. 2. Vol. 7. 1851. pp. 318-320. Pl. XI. figs. 1-8. Pl. X. fig. 10.

The species *Bellia arenaria* here figured and described was subsequently named *Sulcator arenarius*, but in the meantime Dana had recognised it as belonging to Say's genus

Lepidactylis, and S. I. Smith has identified it with *Lepidactylis chytiscus*, Say, which is the same as *Oniscus arenarius* of Slabber, for which P. L. S. Müller proposed the generic name *Haustorius*. The genus *Bellia* is thus defied:—"Back broad, round and smooth. Upper antennæ forked. Lower antennæ 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 peræopods.

"*Amphithoë Moggridgei*" here described and figured as new, was in the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862, referred to *Amathia (Cancer) carino-spinosa*, Turton, but in the same year, 1862, in the "British sessile-eyed Crustacea," it was identified with *Amathilla sabini*, Leach, the *Amathilla homari*, Fab., of this Report.

1851. BRANDT, J. F.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amphipoden (*Crustacea Amphipoda*) von J. F. Brandt. (Lu le 15 novembre 1850.) pages 133–144, and (Lu le 20 decembre 1850). pages 310–313. Bulletin de la classe physico-mathématique de l'Académie impériale des sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg. Tome neuvième. St-Pétersbourg, 1851. Pl. IX.

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 zweifelhaftc, 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, haud cheliformis vel subcheliformis, ungue elongato, parum flexili ipsius articuli marginem inferiorem longe superaute armatus.—Pedum secundi paris ultimus articulus in utroque sexu ungue obsoleto, margine ipsius inferiore breviore instructus.—Antennæ superiores basi seu pedunculo inferiorum breviores. Maxillipedes apice obtusi.

"Genus *Orchestia* Leach. *Latr. M. Edw.* Pedum primi paris ultimus articulus in maribus et feminis plus minusve apice dilatatus, ungue flexili, incurvo breviusculo armatus, quare subcheliformis.—Pedum secundi paris ultimus articulus marium semper maximus, cheliformis, in feminis mediocris vel parvus complanatus ungue obsoleto ipsius margine inferiore breviore instructus. Maxillipedes apice obtusi."

Talitrus cloquetii, if rightly represented in the *Description de l'Egypte* should, he thinks, form an intermediate genus (cine eigene Mittelgattung) between *Talitrus* and *Orchestia*, for which he proposes the name, *Talitrorchestia?* He would then follow Guérin in making three sections of the genus *Talitrus*, thus arranged:—

"Sectio A. Pedum par anterius secundo longius," with "Spec. 1. *Talitrus saltator* Montagu;" "Spec. 2. *Talitrus Beaucoudraii* M. Edw.;" "Spec. 3. *Talitrus brevicornis* M. Edw.;" "Spec. 4. *Talitrus tripudians* Kröyer."

"*Sectio B. Pedum primum et secundum par longitudine aequalia,*" with "Spee. 5. *Talitrus platyeheles* Guerin."

"*Sectio C. Pedes primi paris secundi paris pedibus breviores.* (*Subg. Talitrorchestia nob.*)," with "Spee. 6. *Talitrus Cloquetii* (Audouin) Savigny."

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 mas.*); 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:—

"*Sectio I. Antennae superiores pedunculo inferiorum breviores.* (*Subgen. Orchestia nob.*)

"A. Pedum sextum et septimum par longitudine fere aequales vel septimum paullo longius.

"a) Marium septimi pedum paris tertius et quartus artieulus plus minusve dilatati et incrassati
Gen. *Orchestia* Leach MSS?

"a) Fortiter dilatati." "Spee. 1. *Orehestia littorea* M. Edw.; "Spee. 2. *Orehestia Montagui* Audouin," expressly including "*O. littorea* Rathke."

"β) Satis dilatati." "Spee. 3. *Orehestia Euehore* F. Müller;" "Spee. 4. *Orehestia platensis* Kröyer."

"γ) parum dilatati. (Gen. *Seamballa* Leach. MSS. e. p.)" "Spee. 5. *Orehestia ehilensis* M. Edw.;" "Spee. 6. *Orehestia gryllus* M. Edw.", the *Talitrus gryllus* of Bose.

"b) Marium septimi pedum paris tertius et quartus artieulus nee in maribus, nee etiam in feminis dilatati. (Gen. *Seamballa* Leach MSS. List of the Crust. in the Brit. Mus. p. 86.)

"α) Chelæ marium inferior margo edentatus." "Spee. 7. *Orehestia oehotensis* n. sp."

"β) Chelæ marium inferior margo plus minusve dentatus." "Spee. 8. *Orehestia Bottae* M. Edw., which he thus defines, on the supposition of the name belonging to a form brought by Nordmann from the Black Sea, "*O. Bottae* (maris nigri). Anteunæ inferiores corporis tertia parte longiores flagello 20-articulato instruetæ. Manus secundi pedum paris marium in marginis inferioris dimidio inferiore emiuentiis tribus munita, unoque terminali intus dentieulato instruta;" "Spee. 9. *Orehestia Deshayesii* Audouin *Seamballa Kuhliana* Leach. MSS. teste List of Crust. of the Brit. Mus. p. 86;" "Spee. 10. *Orehestia Gryphus* F. Müller;" "Spee. 11. *Orehestia Quoyana* M. Edw."

"B. Pedum sextum par septimo longius et latius." "Spee. 12. *Orehestia Fiseheri* M. Edw."

"*Sectio II. Antennæ superiores pedunculo inferiorum longiores.* (*Subgen. Allorchestina nob.*)," "Spee. 13. *Orehestia nidrosiensis* Kröyer;" "Spee. 14. *Orehestia Pereiri* Lueas."

"Die als Subgenus *Allorchestina* aufgestellte Gruppe siud Orehestien, welche in dem ansehnlichen Längenverhältnisse der obren Fühler zu den untern sich der Gattung *Allorchestes* anreihen und sich nur durch den Mangel der spitzen Kralle an den Maxillarfüssen davon unterscheiden. Dass *O. nidrosiensis* kein *Allorchestes* sei, geht aus Kröyer's Mittheilung hervor, denn er bezeichnet darin den '*ultimus pedum maxillarium articulus*' blos als '*conicus*.' Von *O. Pereiri* ist die Gestalt der Maxillarfüsse leider weder beschrieben, noch abgebildet, so dass sie möglicherweise ein echter *Allorchestes* sein könnte. Uebrigens nähert sich *O. nidrosiensis* wegen des *ultimus articularis pedum maxillarium conicus* auch mehr der Gattung *Allorchestes*, als die in der *Sectio I.* angeführten Orehestien."

"*Orchestiarum species non satis vel nonum descripta.*" "Spee. 15. *Orehestia Tristensis* (Seamballa Tristensis Leach. MSS.); "Spee. 16. *Orehestia megalophthalmos* (Seamballa megalophthalmos Leach. MSS.)." These two might come, he thinks, into his *Sect. I. a, γ* after *Orchestia gryllus* or into *Sect. I. b.* He considers "*Ouiseus gammarellus* Pall. Speiel. Zool. fasc. IX. p. 57, Pl. IV. fig. 8," and "*Oniseus Stroemianus* O. Fabrie. Faun. groenl. p. 261," also as doubtful species.

"Orchestiae ad alia genera spectantes." "Spec. 1. *Orchestia grandicornis* Kröyer . . . = *Allorchestes grandicornis*"; "Spec. 2. *Orchestia longicornis* M. Edw.," with *Talitrus longicornis*, Say, and *Scamballa 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 gryllus*, for which the name *Scamballa 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* eine neue Gattung der 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 antennæ. For the name he says, "Ich bezeichne 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 paris ultimus articulus etiam in maribus apice angustatus (Tab. 1. fig. 12).— Pedum secundi paris ultimus articulus marium semper maximus, cheliformis. Pedum maxillarium articulus ultimus angustatus, apice unguiculatus. Antennæ superiores pedunculo inferiorum breviores." The type-species, *Megalorchestia californiana*, is described and figured with much detail. The telson is described as "lamina caudalis simplex cordata in medio dorsi longitudinaliter impressa." The plate shows numerous details. *Talitrus longicornis*, Say, the *O. (Scamballa) longicornis* of Leach's MSS. is discussed as offering "? Spec. 2. *Megalorchestia longicornis*."

In regard to *Talitrus cloquetii*, see Note on Saviguy, 1825; the subgenus *Talitrochestia*, resting only on the obscure figure of that otherwise undescribed species, has never met with acceptance. Of *Orchestia ochotensis*, Spence Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 369, says, "this species appears to differ but little from Dana's figure of *O. Pickeringii*." For *Orchestia nidrosiensis*, see Note on Kröyer, 1845.

1851. BRANDT, F.

Dr. A. Th. v. Middendorff's Reise in den Äussersten Norden und Osten Sibiriens. Band II. Zoologie. Theil I. Wirbellose Thiere. St. Petersburg, 1851. Krebse, bearbeitet von F. Brandt. pp. 79–148 (1–74). Pl. VI.

The Amphipoda occupy pages 130–144 (54–68) and 511 (74). They are placed in the Sub-class Crustacea Maxillata, Legio Edriophthalma, and embrace two sections, the Gammaracea and Læmodipoda. The new species *Orchestia ochotensis* is described and figured, figs. 18–26, and placed near to "*Orchestia Bottx*," provisionally so-named, from the Black Sea. (See the preceding Note.) Brandt reports, as taken by Wosnesenski in the Sea of Okotsk, *Anonyx ampulla*, Phipps, accepting this designation and a long list of synonyms from Kröyer, 1845, for numerous specimens which he had himself examined. On the authority of a letter from Lichtenstein, he adds to the synonymy "*Gammarus Gryllus* Lichenst. apud M.S. Mandt," but as he also specially refers to the Atlas of the Voy. en. Seaud. (Livr. 37) Pl. 13, fig. 2 a–z, there cannot be any doubt that the species intended is *Cancer (Anonyx) nugax*, Phipps. He also reports numerous well-preserved specimens of "*Anonyx Edwardsii*," Kröyer, as having been taken by Wosnesenski, along with one of the preceding species, out of the stomach of a whale captured in the Bay of Metschigmen. 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 long as, the outer," to include "Spec. 1. *Gammarus locusta?*" from the river Doschkander flowing into the Sea of Okotsk; "Spec. 2. *Gammarus pulex*, De Geer," taken in the basin of the hot-springs of Natschik,

and "Spec. 3. *Gammarus sitchensis*," n. s., fig. 28, *a-c.*, from the Island of Sitcha, intermediate between *Gammarus locusta?* and *Gammarus puler* and *fasciatus*, Say. This Boeck unites to *Gammarus locusta*, in regard to which species Brandt makes vigorous efforts to disentangle the confusions of the early writers. Under β 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 atchensis*," n. s., fig. 29, *a-c.*, from Atcha and Unalaschka; "Spec. 5. *Gammarus locustoides*," 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 sea, and "Spec. 7. *Gammarus longicawla*," 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.

A form from the Sea of Okotsk, which Brandt at first took for an *Amphithoe*, he decides to place in Dana's genus *Allorchestes* as *Allorchestes ochotensis*, n. s., fig. 27, *a-f.*, near to "*Amphithoe Marionis*," Milne-Edwards. To *Allorchestes* he also refers *Orchestia grandicornis*, Kröyer. Both should rather be referred to *Hyale*, Rathke. (See Note on Rathke, 1837.) Of the telson of his species Brandt says, "Der Schwanzanhang besteht aus zwei abgerundet-rhomboidalen, kurzen, am Ende verdickten, mit einzelnen Dornchen versehenen Plättchen," thus affording an additional reason against applying the name *Allorchestes* to species with an entire telson. In the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862, on Plate 1a, for "4. O. Ochotensis," should be read 4. A. Ochotensis., for "6. O. Ochotensis," 9. O. Ochotensis., and for "9. O. brevicornis," 6. T. brevicornis.

Among the Læmodipoda Brandt gives, from Nichita Bay in the Sea of Okotsk, *Caprella affinis*, n. s., like *Caprella linearis*, 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 nichtensis*, n. s., he compares with *Caprella lobata*, Müller (Kröyer, *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 finds a new genus, *Brawltia*, for a species which he refers to as "*Gammarus latissimus*, Brandt, *Voyage de Middendorff*," with "*Hab. (Arctic Asia?) Voyage de Middendorff*." 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. *Antennæ superiores* capite paulo longiores, validissimæ, subulatæ, pedunculo crassissimo, bisetae: *inferiores* graciles, longiusculæ. *Pedes* quatuor antici graciles hand cheliformes, secundi longiores. *Epimera* articuli quarti thoracici clypeiformia, inferne postice producta. Characteres naturales. *Corpus* compressum, breviusculum, e latere subovatum. *Antennæ superiores* breves, capite idem ac inferiorum pedunculo paulo longiores; pedunculi articulo primo crassissimo, duobus sequentibus longitudine et crassitie decrescentibus; setis duabus pluri-articulatis, seta primaria crassa subulata, pedunculo breviore; secundaria minuta gracili. *Pedes* primi paris graciles, manu simplici unguiculata terminati: secundi anterioribus fere similes at longiores: trium parium posticorum articulo primo

dilatato scutiformi. *Epimera* 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 longitudinis alto, epimeris articuli quarti thoracis postice ad illorum quinti angulum infero-posteriorem usque productis; carneus, 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 costæ*, Milne-Edwards, are described.

1851. The genus *Talitrus*, Latreille, is described, and *Talitrus platycheles*, Guérin, is described and April. figured. The genus *Orchestia*, Leach, is described, and the species *Orchestia deshayesii*, Audouin, is described and figured.

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 Amphipodan portion in full.

AMPHIPODA.

Phronima, Lat.			Elasmocerus, A. Costa.		
1 Sedentaria, Forsk.	.	Medit	1 Speciosus, A. Costa	.	Napoli
2 Custos, Risso	.	Nizza	Orattrina, Nat.		
Phrosine, Risso.			1 Pulchella, Nat.	.	Messina
1 Semilunata, Risso	.	Napoli	Erpetoramphus, Nat.		
2 Macrophthalma, Risso	.	Nizza	1 Costæ, Nat.	.	Messina
Orio, Cocco.			Gammaridæ.		
1 Zancleus, Cocco	.	Sicilia	Talitrus, Lat.		
2 Ornithoramphus, Cocco	.	Id.	1 Locusta, Fab.	.	Sicilia
3 Oxyrhynchus, Prest.	.	Id.	2 Nicæensis, Risso	.	Nizza
Cheiropristis, Cocco.			3 Rubropunctatus, Risso	.	Id.
1 Messanensis, Cocco	.	Sicilia	4 Platychelles, Guér.	.	Napoli
Ornithoramphus, Nat.			Orchestia, Leach.		
1 Coccoi, Nat.	.	Sicilia	1 { Gammarus, Risso	.	Nizza
] Carcinococcus, Nat.			} littorea, Leach	.	
1 Costæ, Nat.	.	Sicilia	2 Deshayesii, Aud.	.	Napoli
2 Ovatus	.	Id.	3 Montagui, Audouin	.	Medit.
3 Poweriae	.	Id.			

	Atylus, Leach.		Leucothoe, Leach.
1	Carinatus, Fab.	Medit.	1 Articulosa, Mont. . . . Napoli
	Callisoma, Costa.		2 Parthenopaea, A. Costa . . . Id.
1	Punctatum, Costa	Napoli	
2	Hopei, A. Costa	Id.	
	Lysianassa, Edw.		Scina, Prest.
	Costæ, Edw.,	Napoli	1 Ensicorne, Prest. . . . Sicilia
	Gammarus, Leach.		
1	Pnlex, Fab.	Napolir	Amphithoe, Leach.
2	Marinns, Leach	Medit.	1 Pausilippii, Edw. . . . Napoli
3	Olivii, Edw.	Napoli	2 Inaequipes, A. Costa . . . Id.
4	Locusta, Fab.	Medit.	3 Prevostii, Edw. . . . Id.
5	Longicauda, A. Costa	Napoli	4 Gracilis, A. Costa . . . Napoli
6	Pungens, Musig.	Cesena	
7	Peloponesius, Guerin	Morea	Amphithonotns, A. Costa.
	Cephalaspis, A. Costa.		1 Acanthophthalmus, A. Costa . . Napoli
1	Seticauda, A. Costa	Napoli	
	Dexamine, Leach.		Epimeria, A. Costa.
1	Pelagica, Risso	Nizza	1 Trieristata, A. Costa . . . Napoli
2	Spinosa, Mont.	Napoli	
	Enone, Risso.		Audouinia, A. Costa.
1	Punctata, Risso	Nizza	1 Acherusica, Costa . . . Fusaro
	LAEMODIPODA.		Corophium, Lat.
	Caprellidæ.		1 Longicorne, Fab. . . . Antibo
	Caprella, Lam.		
1	Phasma, Mont.	Napoli	Sanuazaria, Costa.
2	Linearis, Lat.	Nizza	1 Pallida, Costa Napoli
3	Punctata, Risso	Id.	
4	Acutifrons, Desm.	Napoli	

As genera incertæ sedis are given Hexona and Zuphea of Risso, with their respective species Parassitica and Sparicola. An addendum is given *Generi Amphithonotus. Guttatus, A. Costa, Napoli.*

Among the Asellidæ, Leach, are placed *Apseudes*, Leach (*Eupheus*, Risso), with the species *ligoides*, Risso; *Tanaïs cavolini*, Edw.; *Oliska penicillata*, Risso. The Pranizidæ, Hope, contain eleven species of *Praniza*, and *Ancaeus forficularis*, Risso.

The first Amphipod-species described, and the only one figured, is " *Callisoma Hopei, A. Costa,*" fig. 2. This is considered by Bocck as the type species of Costa's genns *Callisoma*; but the description says " Secunda haec generis *Callisoma* species facile a C. punctato distinguitur corpore minus elevato; colore roseo vel subflavescente immaculato; epimeris quarti articuli thoraci inferne postice ad illorum quinti articuli medium marginis inferioris, neque ad angulum infero-posteriorem nsque productis. Long. lin. 2." The *Callisoma punctatum*

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 *Amphithoë inaequipes* and *Amphithoë gracilis* are also omitted. All these four are described at length in Costa's R. s. Crost. Amf. d. R. d. Napoli.

The genus *Amphithonotus*, A. Costa, is thus explained:—"Illi ex Amphithois speciebus constitutum est hoc genus, quæ dorsum vel omnino carinatum et spinosum, vel saltem quibusdam abdominis articulis si non et thoracis postice in spinam vel dentem productis habent; ex quo peculiarem habitum præbent. Amph. marionis, Edw.; panopla, Kroyer; carinatus, ejusd. et quæ sequuntur ad hunc genus pertinent." The type species, *Amphithonotus acanthophthalmus*, A. Costa, which is here said to be "affinis Amph. marionis," was afterwards, under the name *Amphithonotus marionis*, by Costa himself made a synonym of "Amphithoe marionis, Edw.," and must, as Boeck says, be included along with that species in the synonymy of *Dexamine spinosa*. The next species, given as *Acanthonotus guttatus*, A. Costa, and said to be very near to *Amphithoe carinata*, is evidently meant for *Amphithonotus 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 *Nototropis*, which Spence Bate and Boeck agree in referring to the genus *Atylus*, Leach, and also agree in misspelling *Nototropis*, though Costa gives the derivation νῶτος, back, and τρόπις, keel. The species *guttatus* is omitted from the B. M. Catalogue. Since both the species, *acanthophthalmus* and *guttatus*, belonged to genera already established, the genus *Amphithonotus*, created to receive them, must be considered to have perished at its birth.

The genus *Epimeria*, A. Costa, is thus defined:—"Hoc genus, Amphithois et Amphithonotis maxime affine, epimeris quarti et quinti articuli thoracis elatis, eæteris valde majoribus, simul elypeum saepius inferne emarginatum formantibus, diguoseendum. 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 he identifies both the type species, *Epimeria tricristata*, A. Costa, and *Acanthonotus orenii*, Bate and Westwood, with *Gammarus corniger*, Fabricius, 1779, under the name *Epimeria cornigera*. The Brit. Mus. Catal., in rendering the above generic definition, says, "Coxæ of the first and second pairs of pereiopoda long, the rest considerably broader," but Costa's meaning is that the coxae or side-plates of the second and third pairs of pereiopods are prominent, very much larger than the rest.

In Hope's Catalogue it may be observed that he inserts *Orio ornithoramus*, Coceo, as well as *Ornithorampus cocoii*, Natale, although de Natale clearly explains that his species is the same as Cocco's. As to the genus *Carcinococcus* and the species assigned to it, de Natale, 1850, says, "Finalmente il mio Carcinococcus audrà tra gli Stomapodi Unicorazzati, Erictini—Dedicandoue la specie al mio Maestro il Prof. Costa di Napoli—ho voluto foggiarne il nome suo Carcinococcus; da quello dell' illustre Prof. Cocco, ad imitazione di Carlo Luciano Bonaparte che sopra uno Scopelino scoperto dal Ch. Ittiologo di Messina foggiò il suo Ichthiococcus—di cui le specie *Oratus*, e *Poweria* sono proprie del nostro porto." Hence these three species are here quite out of place. *Leucothoe parthenopaea* Costa subsequently withdrew. His later *Corophium acherusicum* and *Vibilia speciosa* probably answer to *Aulouinia acherusica* and *Elasmocerus speciosus*. 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, WILH.

Bidrag till Norra Rysslands och Norriges fauna, samlade under en vetenskaplig resa i dessa länder 1848. Inlemnad d. 11 December 1850. Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar för år 1850. Sednare Afdelningen. (This continues apparently Kongl. Vetenskaps-akademiens Handlingar, för år 1849. Stockholm, 1851.) pp. 233–341.

At page 311 he mentions having observed "vid Schuretskaja i Ryska Lappland," among the Crustacea, "*Gammarus locusta*, Mont., Kröy.;" "*Anonyx Edwardsii*, Kröy.;" "*Caprella lobata* (Muell.); Kröy."

At page 346 occurs the heading, "Förteckning öfver de af mig i trakten af Tromsö i Norge observerade Däggdjur, Foglar etc." Among the Tromsö Crustacea are the following Amphipoda:—" *Gammarus locusta*, Mont.; Kröy. Varietas: Antennæ superiores inferioribus longiores, et earum pedunculi articulum penultimum pedunc. antenn. infer. excedentes.—*Pardalisca cuspidata*, Kröy.—*Pontoporeia femorata*, Kröy.—*Amphithoë albomaculata*, Kröy.—*Anonyx ampulla* (Phipps); Kröy.—*Ischyrocerus minutus*, n. sp. Antennæ superiores inferioribus insigniter longiores, flagello ultimum pedunculi articulum æquante, cireiter 6-articulato, articulis elongatis, flagello appendiculari vix dimidiata primi articuli flagelli proprii longitudinem æquante; ultimus pedunculi antennarum inferiorum articulus flagellum circ. 5-articulatum æquans; manus primi et secundi pedum paris fere æquales, subangusta. Forma minima. Tantummodo specimen unum, feminam oviferam, circ. 4 mm. longam e profundo majore accepi.—*Leucothoë norvegica*, n. sp. (Tab. xx. fig. 4)." For the description, see Note on Liljeborg, 1850. *Ischyrocerus minutus* is identified by Boeck with *Podocerus anguipes*, Kröyer, 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.

Norges Crustacéer. Crustacea, a clariss. M. W. v. Dueben in Norvegia ad Christiansund et Bergen 1843–44 collecta. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 8. 1851. No. 1. Stockholm. pp. 19–25.

Of the hundred and six species collected by v. Düben, numbers 34 to 70 belong to the Amphipoda. Many are merely named. On a few, notes are given as follows:—

"34. *Orrhestia litorea*, M. E.—Femina a mari tam diversa forma pedum secundi paris, ut illa formam typicam generis *Talitri* M. E. et hic eandem formam gen. Orchestiae efficere videatur. Femina *Talitro tripulanti* Kr. sat similis est; forma pedum secundi paris prorsus eadem est, longitudo vero pedum quarti et quinti paris diversa, quum hi pedes iisdem secundi paris longiores."

"42. *Anonyx norvegicus* n. sp.—*A. plauto* Kr. sat. affinis, diversus tamen: antennis superioribus feminæ et maris fere æqualibus, flagello circ. 14-articulato, flagello appendiculari 5-articulato, artic. primo ceteris vix longiore; antennis inferioribus superioribus insigniter—maris plus quam duplo—longioribus; epimero quarto postice profunde sinuato, epimero quinto mediocri, subquadrato, antecedentibus humiliore. Praeterea inter se similes." This in 1865 he identifies with *Anonyx gulosus*, Kröyer.

"51. *Amphithoe Pausilipii*? M. E.—Omnino ei similis, oculi vero non visibles."

- "57. *Gammarus Duebenii* n. sp.—Antecedenti [*Gammarus locusta*, Fabr.] simillimus, tamen distinetus: magnitudine minori; antennis magis hispidis, superioribus longioribus; flagello appendiculari breviore circuit. 5-articulato; tuberculis segmenti 4 : i, 5 : i et 6 : i abdominis pilis longis; ramis pedum spuriorum ultimorum insiguiter inaequalibus, interiore tertia parte minore &c. Haud infrequens videtur, quum multa adsiut specimina. Apud omnia ratio illa inter ramos pedum spuriorum ultimorum plane constat." This in 1854 he makes a synonym of *Gammarus locusta*.
- "59. *Gammarus Sundevallii*, H. Rathke. Femina mari dissimilis maibus ped. 1:i et 2:i paris minutis fere aequalibus." This is now known as *Cheirocratus sunderalli*.
- "60. *Gammarus assimilis*, n. sp.—Præedenti simillimus, preeipue diversus: pedibus maris secundi paris longiores [longioribus], manu elongata, fere reetangulari, infra pone unguem oblique truncata et tridentata, antice et postice aequaliter, non dense, pilosa. Inter feminam et marem dissimilitudo eadem ac præcedentis." This is now called *Cheirocratus assimilis*.
- "64. *Gammarus Zebra*, H. Rathke.—Generi *Isehyroereri*, Kr. potius adnumerandus."
- "65. *Ischyrocerus anguipes*, Kr.
- "66. I. (*Podocerus*) calcaratus (H. Rathke) Sine dubio eadem species ac anteedens, ejus calcar manus pedum secundi paris non evolutum, sed tantum tuberculo minnito indicatum."
- "68. Leucothoë—? Sine dubio juniores *L. clypeatae*, Kr. Femina ovifera minuta: antennis superioribus inferioribus brevioribus; manu pedum seemndi paris medioeri, ovata, margine posteriore medio uni-dentato; præterea *L. clypeatae* similis. Apud quædam speeimina minntissima, sed tamen ovifera, ovis solnmmodo paueis majoribus, antennæ fere eadem longitudine sunt, manus pedum secundi paris vero codem modo formatae." This is now known as *Metopa clypeata*.
Under "Loemodipoda (amphipoda)," he gives
- "70. *Caprella lobata* (Muill.); Kr.—Admodum variabilis. Aeulei partium superiorum corporis nullam distinctionem specificam prestare videntur. Feminæ plerumque supra suut aculeatae, earumque annuli thoraciei et manus breviores." This may belong to variety γ of Krøyer's *Caprella lobata*, which Mayer puts, with the other varieties, under *Caprella linearis* (Linné) Bate.

1851. PETERS, WILHELM CARL HARTWIG, born 1815 (Hagen).

Bericht über die Leistungen in der Naturgeschichte der Crustaceen, Araehnidien und Myriapoden während der Jahre 1849, 1850 und 1851. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Siebzehnter Jahrgang. Zweiter Band. Berlin, 1851. pp. 393–467.

1852. BURGERSDIJK, LEONARD ALEXANDER JOANNES.

Specimen academicum inaugurale, continens annotationes de quibusdam crustaceis indigenis, quod . . . publico ae solemmi examini submittit LEONARDUS ALEXANDER JOANNES BURGERSDIJK, e pago Alphen Batavus, ad diem xix. m. JUNII A. MDCCCLII. Lugduni-Batavorum.

Burgersdijk is at great pains to diseriminate *Gammarus puler* from Rösel's speeies which Gervais named *Gammarus roeselii*. It will be useful to see in juxtaposition the synonymy, as he has drawn it up for each species.

- "*Gammarus pulex*
" *Krebsförmiger Wasserwurm*, FRISCH, Ins.
VII, p. 26, Tab. 18.
- "*Squilla pulex*, DE GEER, Mémoires, VII,
p. 525, Tab. 33 (excl. synon.).
- "*Gammarus pulex*, LATR., Règne anim. IV,
p. 120 (excl. eiat. Linnæana).
- "*Gammarus pulex*, DESMAREST, Consid., p.
266, Tab. 45, fig. 8, 8a (excl. synon.).
- "*Gammarus pulex*, ZENKER, Comment. fig.
A, C seqq. (excl. synon.).
- "*Gammarus puler*, GERVAIS, Ann. des Sc.
nat., 2me série, IV, p. 128.
- "*Gammarus fluviaialis et pulex*, MILNE ED-
WARDS, Crust. III, p. 45 et 48 (pro
parte et excl. synon.).
- "*Gammarus fluviaialis*, MILNE EDWARDS,
Cuv. Règne anim., éd. ill., Crust., Tab.
60, fig. 1.
- "*Gammarus fossarum*, KOCH, Deutschl.
Crust., Arachn., und Myriap., Heft. 5,
Taf. 1.
- "*Gammarus fluviaialis*, ZADDACH, Prodromus
synops. Crust. Pruss. p. 6.
- "*Gammarus pulex*, HOSIUS, WIEGM. Arch.
1850, I, p. 233.
- "*Gammarus aquaticus*, LEACH, Lin. Trans.
XI. 359. ?"
- " *Gammarus Roeselii* GERV.
" *Squilla fluviaialis*, ROESEL, III, Tab. 62.
" *Cancer locusta*, L., SULZER, Insect., fig.
152.
" *Crevettes des ruisseaux*, GEOFFROY, Insect.
II, pag. 667, Tab. 21, fig. 6.
" *Gammarellus puler*, HERBST, Krabben und
Krebse, II, pag. 132, Tab. 36, fig. 4, 5.
" *Gammarus puler*, LATREILLE, Hist. natur.
des Crust. et des Ins., VI, pag. 316, Tab.
57, fig. 1.
" *Gammarus Roeselii*, GERVAIS, l. l.
" *Gammarus pulex*, KOCH, libr. 1. Heft. 36.
. Taf. 21.
" *Gammarus Roeselii*, HOSIUS, l.l."
- (In reference to this list he notes that Sulzer's
and Geoffroy's figures are copied from
Roesel's figure.)

Zenker's varieties of *Gammarus puler*, *longirauulatus* and *brevirauulatus*, Burgersdijk says he has found mixed together (promiscue). After giving his reasons in full for the synonymy to *Gammarus pulex*, he adds, "Neque LINNÆUM neque FABRICIUM citavi, quia plures species confundebant, sic in LINNÆI Syst. Nat. Ed. XII, *Cancer pulex*, teste synonymia, continet *Gammarum Roeselii*, *Gammarum* hunc *pulicem*, et *Orchestia* speciem; *Gammarus Roeselii* etiam sub nomine *Canceris locustæ* militat; in FABRICII Ent. Syst. II, pag. 516 sub *Gammaro locusta* et *pulice* similis est confusio." From want of materials he refrains from discussing *Gammarus puteanus*, KOCH, called by Gervais *Gammarus pulex minutus*, and concludes the subject with the remark, "si tribus hisce speciebus, *G. Roeselii*, *pulici*, *puteano* additur *G. ambulans* FR. MÜLLER (WIEGM. Arch. 1846, I, pag. 296), nulla omissa erit e speciebus aquæ dulcis, quæ hucusque in Europa repertæ 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, KRÖYER, 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 antennæ 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 antennæ much shorter than the lower.

1852. COUCH, RICHARD QUILLER, born March 14, 1816, died May 8, 1863 (W. Pengelly).

On some of the rarer forms of Cornish Crustacea. Transactions of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Penzance. Volume II. 1851–1855. Penzance, 1864. (Report for MDCCCLX, apparently published in 1852.) pp. 95–99.

In "Class Crustacea, Subclass *C. mandibulata*," Couch gives definitions of the two genera *Caprella* and *Proto*. In the first he describes 1. *Caprella plasma*, Montagu's Cancer phasma; 2. "*C. Acanthifera*," for which he gives "*C. Acanthifera*, Johnston, Mag. Nat. History, Vol. vi., p. 40, fig. 7a;—Vol. viii. fig. 70, p. 671.", as his authority; 3. "*C. Pennantii*," with references to "*Cancer Atomos*, Stew. Elem., Vol. ii., p. 317; *Astacus Atomos*, Pennant, Brit. Zool., Vol. iv., Pl. 13, fig. 2;"; 4. "*C. Linearis*," with reference to *Cancer linearis*, Liu., *Cancer lobatus*, 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 brachiae; there are two on the third, one above the branchiae, one near its posterior margin, and one on the centre of each of the others. Superior antennæ 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 antennæ 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 pedatus*, without naming any authority.

1852. DANA, JAMES D.

Conspectus Crustaceorum quæ in Orbis Terrarum circumnavigatione, CAROLO WILKES e Classe Reipublicæ Federatae Duee, lexit et descriptis JACOBUS D. DANA. Pars III. Amphipoda. No. I. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Vol. II. From May, 1848, to May, 1852. Boston, Cambridge, 1852. pp. 201–220.

This paper contains only Dana's own new species. In "Subtribus 1. Gammaracea. Familia 1. Orchestidae. *Palpus mandibularis* obsoletus. *Corpus compressum*, epimeris latis. *Styli rauales* duo postici breviores," he gives genus I. *Talitrus*, Latreille, "Pedes primi styliformes, secundi vel non subcheliformes vel manu debilissimâ confecti. Antennæ primæ basi inferiorum breviores," with the species *Nori-Zealandia*, *gracilis*, *ornatus*: genus II. *Talitronus*, Daua, "Pedes secundi manu valido prehensili confecti. Alias *Talitro* similis," with the species *insculptus* which he afterwards identified with *Orchestoidea tuberculata*, Nicolet, as an *Orchestia*, dropping both his own genus *Talitronus* and *Orchestoidea* of Nicolet; genus III. *Orchestia*, Leach, with the species *sylvicola*, *tenuis*, *rectimanus*, *spinipalma*, *scutigerula*, *nitida*, *dispar*, *quadrimanus*, *serrulata*; genus IV. *Allorchestes*, Dana, with the species *compressa*, *verticillata*, *hirtipalma*, *gracilis*, *peruviana*, *humilis*, *australis*, *brevicornis*, *Nori-Zealandia*, *intrepida*, *orientalis*, and *Allorchestes?* *graminica*.

In "Familia II. Gammaridæ. *Mandibulæ* palpigeræ. *Corpus* sæpius compressum. *Antennæ* flagello confectæ, non pediformes. *Styli caudales* duo postici sive longi sive breves. *Animalia saltatoria vel natatoria,*" he gives the following arrangement, "Subfamilia I. Lysianassinæ. *Antennæ primæ* basin crassæ. *Epimera* grandia. *Pedes* sex postici non prehensiles," including *Lysianassa Brasiliensis*, *Uristes gigas*, *Stenia Magellanica*. "Subfamilia II. Gammarinæ. *Antennæ primæ* basin tenues. *Epimera* sive *grandia*, sive *angusta*. *Pedes* sex postici non prehensiles. Genus I. *Gammarus*. *Pedes* primi secundique subcheliformes, digito uni-articulato, reliqui non prchensiles, sex posticis similibus. *Antennæ* secundæ sub primas insitæ, primæ appendiculatae," with the species described under various sections and subsections, of two main divisions, "I. Manus pedum 2dorum pollice elongato non armata," containing the species, *asper*, *Suluensis*, *albidus*, *hirsuticornis*, *emissarius*, *tenuis*, *furcicornis*, *tenellus*, *orientalis*; "II. Manus una paris secundi validissime cheliformis, pollice valde elongato; altera parvula. (*Gen. Mæra, Leachii.*)," containing *Gammarus (Mæra) quadrimanus*, *Gammarus (Mæra) valilus*, *Gammarus (Mæra) setipes*, *Gammarus (Mæra) pilosus*. "Genus II. Amphitoë. *Gammare* affinis. *Antennæ* superiores non appendiculatae. A. *Antennæ* superiores longiores," including in this division, under sections and subsections, species named *peculans*, *fissicauda*, *pubescens*, *Amphitoë (Melita) inaequistyli*, *Peruviana*, *tenuicornis*, *Indica*, *rubella*, *fucorum*, *Tongensis*, *peregrina*, *breripes*, and under "B. *Antennæ* superiores breviores. (*Genus Iphimedia, Rathke.*)" *Iphimedia simplex* and "*Iphimedia (Acanthosoma, Owen) nodosa*." "Genus III. *Edicerus*. (*Kröyer*). *Amphitoë* pedes 4 anticos membraque buccalia affinis. *Pedes* septimi valde elongati, tenues, fere filiformes. *Epimera* medicoria," with the species *Edicerus Novi-Zealandiæ*. "Genus IV. *Erichthonius?* (*M. Edwards*). *Antennæ* elongatae. *Pedes* primi plus minusve cheliformes, secundi valde cheliformes, digito biarticulato, pollice prominente. *Epimera* sat angusta aut latiuscula. *Cauda* subsaltatoria. "Erichthonii gressorii (caudâ non saltatoriâ), *M. Edwards* auctoritate, et *epimera* carentes. Forsan genus hic descriptum Erichthonio discrepat et novum. Hoc credente, genus *Pyctilus* (a πύκτης, pugil) in manuscriptis auctore institutum est," with the species *Erichthonius (Pyctilus?) macrodactylus* and *Erichthonius (Pyctilus?) pugnax*. "Familia III. Corophidæ. *Corpus* plus minusve depresso, lineare, ab domine recto, articulos normali, epimeris angustissimis vel obsoletis. *Mandibulæ* palpigeræ. *Antennæ* pediformes. *Animalia gressoria*. Genus I. *Corophium*. *Pedes* secundi non subcheliformes digito nullo 2-articulato. *Antennæ* 2dæ flagellis carentes," has only the obscure species *Corophium quadriceps*, described from a specimen perhaps not adult. "Genus II. *Clydonia*. (*Dana*). *Corpus* elongatum, paulo depresso. Ab domen 6-7 articulatum. *Antennæ* quatnor; duæ elongatae, styliformes, rectæ et rigidæ, articulo basali brevi, reliquâ parte longissimè subulatâ obsoletè multi-articulatâ. *Pedes* tennes, 6 postici longè filiformes, quintis longissimis," has the species *Clydonia gracilis* and *Clydonia longipes*, "C. gracilis, similis." *Bovallius*, 1886, identifies this genus with *Tyro*, *Milne-Edwards*. "Familia IV. Icilidæ. *Corpus* valde compressum, latum, vix lineare, ab domine articulos normali, valde inflexo. *Pedes* plerumque latè expansi instar Aranei. *Antennæ* quatuor flagellis confectæ, non pediformes. *Animalia gressoria*. Genus *Icilius*. *Antennæ* elongatae, secundæ longiores. *Pedes* non prehensiles, toti vergiformes, apicem inguenlati. *Styli caudales* sex furcati." This genus receives the single species, *Icilius oralis*, of which the specific name was afterwards changed without notice into the better Latin *ellipticus*. In regard to his *Amphitoë breripes*, in which the second gnathopod is large in the male but small in the female, *Dana* adds to his description the remark, "Microcheli, generi non vero, ut mihi videtur, femina *A. breripeulis* forsitan pertinet."

1852. DANA, JAMES DWIGHT.

On the Classification of the Crustacea Choristopoda or Tetradecapoda. The American Journal of Science and Arts. Second Series. Vol. XIV. November, 1852. New Haven. Number XLI. Appendix. pp. 297-316.

"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 Læmipoda to the Amphipoda introduces a third division. The sections are hence:—

"Subtribus I. CAPRELLIDEA.—Maxillipedes elongati, palpiformes. Caput oculique mediocres. Abdomen obsolescens.

"Subtribus II. GAMMARIDEA.—Maxillipedes elongati, palpiformes. Caput oculique mediocres. Abdomen appendicibus sex natatoriis sexque styliformibus instruetum.

"Subtribus III. HYPERIDEA.—Maxillipedes abbreviati, lamellati, operculiformes. Caput grande, oculorum corneis plerumque tectum. Appendices abdominales ac in Gammarideis, latius lamellatae.

"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."

The first subtribe, Caprellidea, contains:—Fam. 1. Caprellidae, with the genera, 1. *Proto*, Leach; 2. *Protella*, Dana. "Mandibulae palpigeræ. Branchiae segmentis 3tio 4toque affixa. Pedes 3tii 4tique obsoleti artienlo 1mo styliformi excepto;" 3. *Caprella*, Lamk.; 4. *Ægina*, Kröyer; 5. *Cercops*, Kröyer; 6. *Poralirius*, Kröyer. Fam. 2. Cyamidæ, with one genus *Cyamus*.

On subtribe II. Gammaridea, he remarks:—"Among the Gammaridea, the author finds that the posterior caudal stylets offer important characters for distinguishing natural groups or genera, and upon this ground, some new genera have been recognized among the Corophidæ and Gammaridæ, and others that have been rejected are sustained. Thus *Iphimedia* is distinct from *Amphithoe*, *Mæra* and *Derothoe* from *Gammarus*, etc.]" He then gives Fam. 1. Dulichidæ. G. 1. *Dulichia*, Kröyer. Fam. II. Cheluridæ. G. 1. *Chelura*, Philippi. Fam. III. Corophidæ. Subfam. 1. *Clydoninæ*.—"Styli caudales sex simplices, subulati." *Clydonia*, Dana, Amer. J. Sci. [2], viii, 140.

"Subfam. 2. Corophinæ. Antennæ plns minusve pediformes. Styli caudales 1mi 2dique biramei. A. Digitus nullus 2-articulatus. 1. *Styli caudales* 3tii minuti, simplices, 2li 1mique ramo externo cultriformi." G. 1. *Corophium*, Latr.; G. 2. *Siphonæcetes*, Kröyer.

"2. *Styli caudales* 3tii minuti, rix errecti, simplices, 2li 1mique ramis extus non præcipue

spinosis nec cultriformibus, interdum nudis." G. 3. *Platophium*, Dana.—"Corpus superne visum subellipticum, abdomine bene inflexo. Antennæ flagello brevi sœpe instruetæ, inferiores longiores, superiores appendiculatae. Pedes 1mi 2dique subbehelati, 2dis validioribus. Pedes 10 postici mediocres." G. 4. *Cyrtophium*, Dana. " *Platophio similis*. Anteunæ superiores non appendiculatae." 3. *Styli caudales* 3tii parvuli, biramei, ramo externo non uncinato, 2di 1mi quæ ramis extus non præcipue spinosis nec cultriformibus." G. 5. *Unciola*, Say. "4. *Styli caudales* 3tii paulo elongati, biramei, ramo externo uncinato." G. 6. *Podocerus*, Leach.—"Pedes 1mi 2dique subbehelati, 2dis validioribns. Antennæ superiores breviores, non appendiculatae. [An maris digitus 2dus interdum 2-articulatus Kröger teste.]" In a note he observes, " *Jassa* of Leach may without inconvenience be united to *Podocerus*, as there is no essential generic difference between them." The same remark has been applied by later writers to the next genns, G. 7. *Cratophium*, Dana, "Pedes 1mi 2dique subbehelati, 2dis validioribus. Antennæ superiores breviores, appendiculatae." "B. Digitus 2dus 2-articulatus." G. 8. *Cerapus*, Say. "Antennæ pediformes, subæquæ, flagellis earentes. Pedes 1mi 2dique prehensiles, 1mis parvulis, 2dis manu bene confectis. Styli caudales 3tii biramei, ramis subæquis, longiuseulis, [Tubum membranaceum inhabitat]," in which definition the account of the third uropods is rather to be remarked than accepted; G. 9. " *Cerapodina*, Edw. (*Cerapus*, Templeton);" G. 10. *Erichthonius*, Edw.

Subfam. 3. *Iciliæ*. "Antennæ non pediformes nec subpediformes, flagellis sat longis basique sat brevi instructæ. Styli caudales ac in *Corophinæ*." G. 1. *Icilius*, Dana. Pedes toti unguiculati et tenues, 4 antie longi, non prehensiles, ciliati, 10 postici fere similes. Antennæ superiores breviores non appendiculatae." G. 2. *Pterygocera*, Latr.

Fam. IV. *Orchestidæ*, is introduced with the note:—"The author gives a different arrangement of the species of *Orchestidæ* 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 *Orchestia* as forming a single genus, his recent investigations confirming this view. The *Gammaridæ* also are rearranged." He then gives "G. 1. *Orchestia*.—Maxillipedes non unguiculati. Antennæ 1mæ basi 2darum breviores. Epimeræ 5tae 4tis paree breviores.

"Subgen. 1. *Talitrus*.—Pedes 1mi *maris feminæ* manu non instructi.

"Subgen. 2. *Talorchestia*, D.—Pedes 1mi *maris ae* in *Talitro*, *feminæ* manu parvulâ instructi.

"Subgen. 3. *Orehestia*.—Pedes 1mi *maris feminæque* manu plus minusve instructi.

"G. 2. *Allorchestes*, Dana.—Maxillipedes unguiculati. Antennæ 1mæ minores, basi 2darum longiores. Epimeræ 5tae 4tis sæpissimis multo breviores." On the three subgenera see the following note. In the proposed arrangement the older name *Talitrus* should have been assigned to the genns, rather than *Orchestia*.

Fam. V. *Gammaridæ*, contains—

Subfam. 1. *Stegocephalinae*. G. 1. *Stegocephalus*, Kröyer.

Subfam. 2. *Lysianassinae*. G. 1. *Lysianassa*, Edw.; G. 2. *Phlias*, Gnérin; G. 3. *Opis*, Kröyer; G. 4. *Uristes*, Dana, with a reference to "Amer. J. Sc. [2], viii, 135. The genus *Stenia* is rejected;" G. 5. *Anonyx*, Kröyer; G. 6. *Urothoe*, Dana, "Epimeræ permagnæ, 5tis parvis. Antennæ 1mæ breviores, appendiculatae, basi sat elongato. Styli caudales postiei longi, biramei, ramis foliaceis, ciliatis. Mandibulæ palpo 3-articulato."

Subfam. 3. *Leneothoinæ*.—"Antennæ superiores basi plus minusve graciles. Maxillipedes elongati, angusti, artieulo longo unguiformi confecti, *lamellis internis perbrevisibus*. Mandibulæ sive palpigeræ sive non palpigeræ, processu molari earentes. [An semper?] Epimeræ magnæ." G. 1. *Stenothoe*, Dana, "Epimeræ permagnæ, 4tæ maximæ, 5tae parvulae. Pedes 4 antie subbehelati, 2dis validioribus. Antennæ superiores longiores, non appendiculatae. Mandibulæ non palpigeræ, processu molari earentes. Styli caudales 1mi

2lique ramis bene subulati, 3tii simplicissimi, subulati, spinâ crassâ confecti." G. 2. *Leucothoe*, Leach.—"Epimerae magnæ, 5tæ parvulae. Pedes 4 autici subchelati, 2dis validioribus. Antennæ superiores longiores, non appendiculatae. Mandibulæ palpigeræ. Styli caudales toti biramei, ramis subulatis."

"[Cujus sedis est *Microcheles*, Kröyer, Amphithoe affinis, cui mandibulæ processu molari carentes: quoque *Amphithoe Marionis*, Edw., cui mandibulæ non palpigeræ.]"

Subfam. 4. Gammarinæ, with various divisions and subdivisions, contains G. 1. *Acanthonotus*, Oweu; G. 2. *Alibrotus*, Edw.; G. 3. "Leptochirus," Zaddach; G. 4. *Iphimedia*, Rathke, D. "Epimerae magnæ, 4tæ maximæ, 5tis multo brevioribus et vix bilobatis. Styli caudales postici ramis duobus oblongis consimilibus apice setigeris et non uncinatis instructi. Antennæ 1mæ sæpius breviores," with a note, "Dexamine of Leach, may perhaps be included here," to which he adds that the genus *Hyale* of H. Rathke, contains no characters in its description by this author which do not apply equally well to species of *Iphimedia*; G. 5. *Oedicerus*, Kröyer, "Iphimedix affinis;" G. 6. *Amphithoe*, Leach, D. "(includes *Pherusa* of Leach)"; "Epimerae magnæ, 5tæ maximæ, vix bilobatae lobo posteriore minimo. Styli caudales postici ramis duobus dissimilibus instructi, ramo externo apice recurvatum bi-unciuato, interno compresso apice non spinuloso sed pilis parce ciliato. Antennæ 1mæ sapissime longiores;" G. 7. *Gammarsus*, Fabr. D., with notes upon *Amathia*, Rathke, and *Eusirus*, Kröyer; G. 8. *Photis*, Kröyer; G. 9. *Melita*, Leach, D. "Epimerae 5tæ 4tis multo breviores (sic an semper?). Styli caudales uno ramo longo, sive subcylindrico sive foliaceo, altero brevi vel obsoleto. [Digitus in manus latus sæpe claudens]. Antennæ 1mæ sæpius longiores." To *Photis* and *Melita* he assigns "Antennæ 1mæ non appendiculatae," and then under "antennæ 1mæ appendiculatae," he places G. 10. *Mæra*, Leach, D.—"Epimerae et styli caudales postici ac in *Melitâ*." Under the heading "Styli caudales postici simplicissimi, ramo uno brevi et nudo, apice paulo reflexo et spinas duas perbreves paulo exsertas gerente," he places G. 11. *Dercothoe*, Dana.—"Epimerae mediocres, 5tæ bene bilobatae, 4tis sæpius vix breviores. Pedes 1mi 2dique digito uni-articulato confecti"; G. 12. *Pyctilus*, Dana (*Erichthonius*, Edw.?)—"Epimerae mediocres vel breves corpore linearis, subdepresso. Antennæ longæ, flagellis sat longis. Manus 1mæ articulis 4to 5toque sæpe instructæ, digito uni-articulato; 2dæ digito 2-articulato;" G. 13. "(An hujus sedis?) *Pardalisca*, Kröyer. He then gives in a separate section, G. 14. *Atylus*, Leach; G. 15. *Ischyrocerus*, Kröyer.

The second main division of the Gammaridæ has "Pedes 10 postici partim prehensiles." Subfam. 5. Pontoporinæ. G. 1. *Lepidactylis*, Say; G. 2. *Pontiporeia*, Kr.; G. 3. *Amphilisca*, Kr.; G. 4. *Protomedieia*, Kr.; G. 5. *Aora*, Kr.; G. 6. *Phoxus*, Kr. Subfam. 6. Isæinae. G. 1. *Isæa*, Edw.; G. 2. *Anisopus*, Templeton. He doubts whether *Laphystius*, Kröyer, belongs to the *Isæinæ* or *Corophidae*.

Of "Subtribus III. Hyperidea," he says, "In the first family of the Hyperidea, (the *Hyperidæ*), neither of the 5 posterior pairs of legs are subchelate, and the antennæ are not folded up beneath the head or thorax. In the second (the *Phronimidæ*), one or more of the 3 posterior pairs of legs are subchelate or much enlarged, apparently for grasping in coition, and the antennæ are as in the Hyperidæ. The third family (the *Typhidæ*), differs from both the preceding in the concealment and folding of the inferior antennæ beneath the head or thorax, and in many of the species, the abdomen closes up against the venter."

The Hyperidea he arranges thus:—Fam. 1. Hyperidæ. "Antennæ 2dæ exsertæ. Abdomen in ventrem se non fleetens. Pedes 5ti 6ti 7mique formâ longitudineque mediocres, 5tis 6tisque non pererassis nec prehensilibus." Subfam. 1. Vibiliæ. G. 1. *Vibilia*, Edw. Subfam. 2. Hyperinae. G. 1. *Lestrigonus*, Edw.; G. 2. *Tyro*, Edw.; G. 3. *Hyperia*, Latr.; G. 4. *Meteucus*, Kröyer; G. 5. *Tauria*, Dana, "Antennæ ac in *Hyperiâ*. Pedes 2di non prehensiles, articulo 4to apice inferiore non expanso uero producto"; G. 6. *Daira*,

Edw.; G. 7. *Cystisoma*, Guérin. Subfam. 2 [3]. *Synopinæ*.—"Corpus gracilis. Palpus mandibularis sat brevis, latissimus. Oculi grandes." G. 1. *Synopia*, Dana.—"Caput subtriangulatum, non oblongum. Pigmentum oculorum unicum. Pedes 1mi parvuli, prehensiles; 2di setis longiusculis confecti; 4ti subprehensiles; 5ti 6ti 7mique subæqui." Fam. II. Phronimidæ. "Antennæ 2dæ exsertæ. Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens. Pedes 5ti 6tive sive crassi sive elongati, saepius prehensiles, quoque 3tii 4tique saepe prehensiles." Subfam. 1. Phroniminæ. G. 1. *Phronima*, Latr.; G. 2. *Primno*, Guérin. Subfam. 2. Phrosininæ. G. 1. *Anhyllomera*, Edw. (*Hieraconyx*, Guérin); G. 2. *Phrosina*, Risso (*Dactylocera*, Latreille); G. 3. *Themisto*, Guérin. Subfam. 3. Phorcineæ. G. 1. *Phorcus*, Edw.

Fam. III. Typhidæ. "Antennæ 2dæ sub capite thoracce celatae et saepius replicatae. Abdomen in ventrem saepe se flectens. Pedes 6 postici interdum abbreviati, articulo 1mo operculiformi, interdum longitudine mediocres." Subfam. 1. Typhinæ.—"Abdomen in ventrem se flectens." G. 1. *Dithyrus*, Dana,—"Pedes 5ti 6tique articulo 1mo late lamellati, articulis reliquis omnino obsoletis. Antennæ 2dae breves, sub capite celatae, non replicatae, articulo 1mo longiore quam 2dus." G. 2. *Typhis*, Risso.—"Pedes 5ti 6tique articulo 1mo late lamellati, articulis reliquis paulo abbreviatis. Antennæ 2dæ biplicatae, articulo 1mo longiore quam 2dus." G. 3. *Thyropus*, Dana, "(Species *Typhis ferox* (Edw.) is here included),"—"Pedes 5ti 6tique articulo 1mo late lamellati, articulis reliquis paulo abbreviatis. Antennæ 2dæ 4-5-plicatae, sub thoracis laterc celatae, articulo 1mo multo breviore quam 2dus." Subfam. 2. Pronoinæ.—"Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens. Caput non oblongum, antennis frontalibus." G. 1. *Pronoe*, Guérin.—"Pedes 2di non prehensiles. Pedum 6 posticorum articuli 1mi lati, reliquâ parte paris 7mi fere obsoletâ." G. 2. *Lycæa*, Dana.—"Pedes 1mi 2dique subchelati. Articuli pedum 6 posticorum 1mi angusti, subæqui, reliquâ parte paris 7mi paulo abbreviatâ." Subfam. 3. Oxycephalinæ. "Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens. Caput oblongum, antennis 1mis superficiem capitidis inferiorem insitis." G. 1. *Oxycephalus*, Edw.; G. 2. *Rhabdosoma*, White.

1852. DANA, JAMES DWIGHT.

United States Exploring Expedition, during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., Vol. XIII. Part II. Philadelphia. 1852. pp. 689—1618. (Whether this Part really appeared before 1853 seems rather doubtful.)

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 Tetradecapoda, 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 anteriore cephalico brevi. Pedes thoracis pediformes, saepissime unguiculati. Abdomen paribus appendicem pluribus infra instructum. Appendices branchiales sive thoracici sive abdominales." Of this order he makes three divisions, the Amphipoda, Anisopoda, and Isopoda, rejecting the subdivision of *Lamipoda*, 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 branchiae 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, lamellar; "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 obsolescent. In the other, the Gammaridea, the abdomen is fully developed, with three pairs of natatory appendages, and as many of styles." This section embraces the typical Amphipods, the Gammari, 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. Caprellidæ.—Corpus anguste elongatum, fere filiforme. Antennæ 2dæ longitndine mediocres. [Species non parasiticæ.]

Fam. II. Cyamidæ.—Corpus late depressnm. Antennæ 2dæ rudimentariae. [Species parasiticæ.]

Subtribe II. Gammaridea. Fam. I. Dnlichidæ.—Habitus Caprelloideæ. Corpus lineare, epimeris obsolete. Pedes 6 postici longi, subprehensiles. Abdomen 5-articulatum.

Fam. II. Cheluridæ.—Corpus fere cylindricum, epimeris mediocribns. Abdomen abnormale, segmentis 4to 5toqne coalitis et oblongis, stylis inter se valde dissimilibus.

Fam. III. Corophidæ.—Gressoriae, pedibus partim lateraliter porrectis. Corpus plus minus depressnm, sive latum sive lineare, epimeris perbrevibus, interdum obsolete. Abdomen formâ appendicibusque normale. Antennæ saepe pediformes.

Fam. IV. Orchestidæ.—Saltatoriae, pedibus nullis lateraliter porrectis. Corpus compressum, epimeris magnis. Abdomen appendicibus normale. Antennæ non bene pediformes. Styli caudales 1mi 2dique biramei; 3tii simplices, brevissimi et ultra 2dos non prolongati. Mandibulae non palpigeræ. Maxillæ 1mæ palpo sive parvulo et 1-articulato sive obsolete iunctæ.

Fam. V. Gammaridæ.—Saltatoriae vel natatoriae, pedibus nullis lateraliter porrectis. Corpus saepius compressum, raro subdepressum, epimeris sive magnis sive parvis. Styli caudales laxiores, duobus altimis oblongis saepiusqne ultra 2dos prolongatis, raro simplicibus. Mandibulae saepissime palpigeræ. Maxillæ 1mæ palpo 2-3-articulato (rarissime 1-articulato) iunctæ.

Subtribe III. Hyperidea. Fam. I. Hyperidæ.—Antennæ 2dæ exsertæ. Abdomen in ventrem se non fleetens. Pedes 5ti 6tique 7mique formâ longitudineque mediocres, 5tis 6tisque non percrassis nec prehensilibus.

Fam. II. Phronimidae.—Antennae 2dæ exsertæ. Abdomen in ventrem sc non flectens. Pedes 5ti 6tique sive crassi sive elongati, saepius prehensiles, quoque 3tii 4tique saepè prehensiles.

Fam. III. Typhidae.—Antennæ 2dæ sub capite thoraceque celatae et saepius replicatae. Abdomen in ventrem saepè se flectens. Pedes 6 postici interdum abbreviati, articulo 1mo operculiformi, interdum longitudine mediocres.

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* 3tii 4tique omnino obsoleti, containing *Caprella*, Lamarck, *Aegina*, Kröyer, *Cercops*, Kröyer. 3. *Pedes* 3tii 4t 5tique obsoleti, with the single genus *Podalirius*, Kröyer.

The family Cyamidae contains but a single genus. So also in the Gammaridea, the families Dulichidae and Cheluridae have but one genus apiece.

The family Corophidae is subdivided into three subfamilies.

1. Clydoninæ.—Styli caudales :—1mi 2dique slices, subulati.
2. Corophinæ.—Antennæ plus minusve pediformes. Styli caudales 1mi 2dique biramei.
3. Iciliæ.—Antennæ non pediformes nec subpediformes, flagellis sat longis basique sat brevi instructæ. Styli caudales ac in Corophinis.

The family Orchestidae contains the genus *Orchestia* with three subgenera, *Talitrus*, *Talorchestia*, and *Orchestia*, and the genus *Allorchestes*, but no subfamilies.

The family Gammaridae contains the following subfamilies :—

1. Stegocephalinæ.—Antennæ breves, superiores basi crassæ. Mandibulæ acie denticulatâ instructæ, palpo brevi, unarticulato, intus dentato. Epimeræ permagnæ.
2. Lysianassinæ.—Antennæ breves, superiores basi crassæ. Mandibulæ apice parce dentatæ et enspidatæ, acie vix instructæ, palpo 2-3-articulato. Maxillipedes lamellis internis grandibus. Epimeræ permagnæ.
3. Leucothoinæ.—Antennæ superiores basi plus minusve graciles. Maxillipedes elongati, angusti, articulo longo unguiformi confecti, *lamellis internis perbrevibus*. Mandibulæ sive palpigeræ sive non palpigeræ, processu molari carentes. [An semper ?]. Epimeræ magnæ.
4. Gammarinæ.—Antennæ 1mæ basi graciles. Maxillipedes sat lati, lamellis internis sat elongatis. Mandibulæ acie denticulatâ instructæ et alterâ accessoriâ quoque processu molari et palpo 3-articulato. Pedes 10 postici non subprehensiles.
5. Pontoporeinæ.—Pedes 3tii 4tique plus minusve prehensiles ; 6 postici non prehensiles.
6. Isæinæ.—Pedes quatuor vel sex postici subprehensiles.

In the Hyperidea, the family Hyperidae is subdivided into three subfamilies :—

1. Vibiliæ.—Corpus formâ paulo Gammaroideum. Caput oculique mediocres. Maxillipedes palpo parvulo instructi. Palpus mandibularis tenuis.
2. Hyperinæ.—Caput tumidum. Oculi pergrandes. Palpus mandibularis tenuis.
3. Synopinæ.—Corpus gracilis. Palpus mandibularis sat brevis, latissimus. Oculi grandes.

The family Phronimidae contains three subfamilies :—

1. Phroniminæ.—Abdomen versus basin sat gracile. Pedes 5ti magnâ manu didactylâ vel monodactylâ confecti, 3tii 4ti extremitate graciles, non prehensiles. [Antennæ breves.]
2. Phrosininæ.—Abdomen versus basin sat crassum. Pedes 5ti prehensiles, monodactyli ; quoque 3tii 4tique prehensiles. [Antennæ sat breves.]
3. Phorcinae.—Pedes 5ti 6tique 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 Corophinæ, genus 3, *Platophium*, Dana, has been considered to be the same as genus 4, *Cyrtophium*, Dana, but Haswell under another name revives the distinction. See Note on Haswell, 1885. Genus 7, *Cratoplium*, Dana, yields to genus 6, *Podocerus*, Leach. Genus 9, *Cerapodina*, Edw., belongs to genus 8, *Cerapus*, Say. *Pterygorera*,

Latreille, the second genus of the Iciliæ, is the same as *Lepidactylis*, Say, which appears later on as genus 1, of the Poutoporeiuæ.

The genus *Orchestia* and its three subgenera, *Talitrus*, *Talorchestia*, *Orchestia*, are defined word for word as in the previous paper, the definition of *Talorchestia*, therefore, still being, "Pedes 1mi maris ac in *Talitro*, feminæ manu parvulâ instructi," but, to agree with Dana's other statements, and with the facts of the case, the definition of *Talorchestia* should evidently read:—Pedes 1mi *feminæ* ac in *Talitro*, *maris* manu parvulâ instructi. It is probably owing to this oversight that the British Museum Catalogue speaks of the males of this subgenus as *Talitri* and the females as *Orchestiae*. The three subgenera have since been generally accepted as genera. The whole subject is somewhat involved. The genus *Talitrus*, Latreille, at its first appearance in Bosc. vol. i. p. 78, is thus defined:—"Quatre antennes simples; les intermédiaires supérieures, et plus courtes que le pédoncule des latérales et intérieures; dix à quatorze pattes."

"Exemple du genre. *Gammarus locusta*, 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 égales, et appendiculées sur leur côtés. 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 quatuor antici in utroque sexu subæquales monodactyli;" for the new genus *Orchestia*, "Pedum paria quatuor antica monodactyla, pari secundo manu compressa magna, foeminae pari antico monodactylo secundo didactylo." 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 *Orchestiae* being true *Talitri*. In Dana's words and according to Dana's definitions, "in one group, the individuals of both sexes are *Orchestiae*; in another, the males are *Orchestiae* and the females *Talitri*; in a third, both sexes are *Talitri*.

A further complication is introduced into the group by the genus *Orchestoidea*, Nicolet, or *Talitronus*, Dana. In this it appears that the females are *Talitri*, while the males are *Talitri* in the first gnathopod and *Orchestiae* 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. 1595, among the addenda et corrigenda, he says:—"Orchestoidea tuberculata of Nicolet, (loc. cit., Pl. II. f. 4) 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 Chilensis* is what we have considered the female of the *O. insculpta*." *Megalorchestia*, Brandt, 1851, is an additional synonym.

The second genus which Dana assigns to the *Orchestidae*, is clearly distinguished from his first genus, *Orchestia*, in the following manner:—"Allorchestes;—Maxillipedes unguiculati. Anteunæ 1mæ miiores, basi inferiorum sepiissime longiores. Epimeræ 5tæ 4tis saepius multo breviores."

Further on, p. 883, he adds to the generic description, "Feet of first and second pairs subchelate,

Posterior stylets very short and quite simple, as in *Orehestia*." 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 *Orehestia*, 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 *Allorehestes* is with sufficient clearness distinguished from *Orehestia*, its own position is otherwise involved in some obscurity.

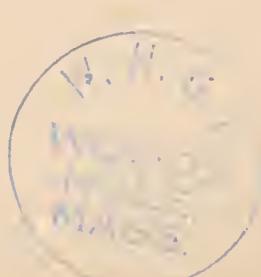
On page 1595, among the addenda et corrigenda, Dana remarks, "The genus *Nicea* of Nicolet (loc. cit.) may possibly be the same with *Allorehestes*; but the essential characteristics are not given, excepting the non-palpigerous character of the mandible. Even if identical, the genus does not antedate the author's, as the description of *Allorehestes* 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 *Allorehestes*, 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 *Hyalella* to the former.

In passing on to the Gammaridae, it should be noticed that, in defining the subfamily Stegocephalinæ, Dana follows Kröyer in erroneously assigning a palp to the mandibles. The genus *Uristes* which he places among the Lysianassinae is evidently based on misconception, as Spence Bate has acutely 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 pereiopoda instead of the second pair of gnathopoda. The meros *always* overrides the carpus in the pereiopoda, and underrides it in the gnathopoda." Dana places *Alibrotus*, Milne-Edwards, among the Gammarinæ, but it more probably belongs to the Lysianassinae. He separates *Mæra*, Leach, from *Melita*, Leach, on the ground that the former has the first antennæ appendiculate and the latter not so, whereas in both genera the upper antennæ have an accessory flagellum. His three species of *Mæra* have been transferred by Spence Bate to *Melita*, and his *Melita tenuicornis* to *Mæra*, 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 Fresnelii*, 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 *Mæra* 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 genera *Derothoë*, Dana, and *Pycilus*, Dana, are by S. I. Smith made synonyms of *Erithonius*, Milne-Edwards. *Anisopus*, Templeton, which Dana places in his subfamily, Isæinae, is doubtless identical with the later genus, *Sunamphitoë*, but the name *Anisopus* was preoccupied. In his notes Dana observes that *Glauconome* of Kröyer has the hands and antennæ, and apparently the other characters of *Unciola*, 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 *Sulcator*) falls to *Lepidactylis*, Say.

Among the Hyperidae, the genus *Lestrigonius*, 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., *Metoecus*, Kröyer, and *Tauria*, Dana. These two Boeck unites as completely synonymous under the name *Tauria*, *Metoecus*, though the older, being preoccupied; but Bovallius, 1886, considers



Tauria, Dana, distinct alike from *Hyperia*, with which Spence Bate united it, and from *Metoecus*, 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 *Dairinia* 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 *Paraphronima*, Claus, comes nearest to, if it be not identical with, the *Daira* of Milne-Edwards. *Synopia*, Dana, the single genus of his subfamily *Synopinæ*, must be transferred to the Gammaridea, as Claus has already pointed out. In some of the species of this genus, besides the confluent principal eyes to which the generic name refers, there are two small subsidiary groups of ocelli; hence the expression "pigmentum oeulorum unium" 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 not represented, unless combined with the maxilliped segment 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 criticises the names Podophthalmia and Edriophthalmia, on the ground that though all stalk-eyed Crustacea may belong to the Podophthalmia, there are many sessile-eyed species which cannot be grouped with the Edriophthalmia. In the classification which follows, pages 1414–1415, he renames his Subclass II., Tetrade-capoda, which he thus defines:—"Annuli cephalothoracis cephalici numero septem. Oculi sessiles. Appendices branchiales simplissimæ, sive thoraeicæ sive abdominales. Cephalothorax multi-annulatus, carapace carens, pedibus seriatis instructus. Abdomen appendiebus seriatis instructum, raro obsolescens." The epithet *simplissimæ* 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. Caprellidae. Fam. I. Caprellidae; *Proto elongatus*, identified by Mayer with *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller; *Protella gracilis*, the only addition to the variously-worded definition of *Protella* being, "pedes sex ultimi subaequī"; *Caprella robusta*, according to Mayer the young of *Caprella acutifrons*, Latr.; *Caprella cornuta*, with a variety named *obtusirostris*; *Caprella attenuata*, which Mayer thinks may be the same as *Caprella scaura*, Templeton; of this a variety is named *subtenuis*; *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 acutifrons*, Latr.; *Caprella januarii*, Kröyer, which Dana figures and describes, is referred by Mayer to *Caprella equilibra*, 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 humilis*; after *Caprella globiceps* he describes *Egina ? tenella* and *Egina ? aculeata*, suggesting that the latter may be the female of the former.

Subtribe II. Gammaridea. Fam. III. Corophidæ. Subfam. 1. Clydoninæ. *Clydonia gracilis*; *Clydonia longipes*, which with the preceding species should, according to Bovallius, be transferred to the genus *Tyro*, M.-Edw., among the Hyperidea; Subfam. 2. Corophinae. *Corophium ? quadriceps*, a species, as Dana himself intimates, of doubtful position, and probably immature, since the length is given as "nearly one line;" *Platophium brasiliense*; *Cyrtophium orientale*; *Cratophium validum*, named by Sp. Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., *Podocerus validus*; his *Gammarus orientalis* he here calls *Cratophium orientale*, and Sp. Bate, in the B. M. C. renames it *Podocerus orientalis*. Subfam. 3. Iciliæ. *Icilius ellipticus*, which had been originally named *Icilius ovalis*.

Fam. IV. Orchestidae. *Orchestia (Talitrus?) novi-zealandiae*, with the suggestion, since proved correct, by G. M. Thomson, that it may be the female of *Talorchestia quoyana*, M.-Edw.; *Talitrus brevicornis*, M. Edw., which he next describes, is, he says, "near the *novi-zealandiae*," according to the B. M. C. "Dana likewise considers it a true *Talitrus*, unless it should be the female of *Talorchestia Quoyana*," but I do not find this alternative in Dana's own work; his next species *Orchestia (Talitrus) insculpta* had been originally published as *Talitrus insculptus* 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 *Orchestoidea tuberculata*; *Orchestia (Talitrus) brasiliensis* is named *Orchestoidea brasiliensis* in the B. M. C.; *Orchestia (Talitrus) pugettensis* is named *Orchestoidea pugettensis* in the B. M. C., but as only the female of this species is described, and the Catalogue states that in *Orchestoidea* "the female is a true *Talitrus*," it is difficult to see how the determination is arrived at; *Orchestia (Talitrus?) scabripes* is transferred to *Orchestoidea* in the B. M. C.; *Orchestia (Talorchestia) gracilis*, of which the female had been already published by Dana as *Talitrus gracilis*, is now *Talorchestia gracilis*, having in the male "feet of first pair with a small, narrow hand," p. 862; *Orchestia (Talorchestia?) quoyana*, Milne-Edwards, is now accepted as without doubt a *Talorchestia*; in the subgenus *Orchestia* he places *Orchestia scutigerula*, comparing it with *Orchestia chilensis*, M.-Edw.; *Orchestia capensis*; *Orchestia chilensis?*, Milne-Edwards, the female only, which is accepted in the B. M. C. without a ?; *Orchestia nitida*; *Orchestia serrulata*; *Orchestia tenuis*; *Orchestia sylvicola*, a species which G. M. Thomson, 1880, unites with *Orchestia novae-zealandiae*, Sp. Bate, and *Orchestia tenuis*, 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. sylricola*, 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 *Orchestia sylricola* and *Orchestia tenuis*: *Orchestia spinipalma*; *Orchestia talitensis*, taken "at fifteen hundred feet elevation, on the Island of Tahiti, several miles from the sea," must be transferred back to the name *Orchestia rectimana* under which it was originally published; *Orchestia dispar*; *Orchestia quadrimana*; *Orchestia larvaiensis*; *Orchestia pickeringii*. To the genus *Allorchestes* 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 "1. *Gaimardi*? (Edw.), D.," in place of *compressa*, Dana, the doubtful correction being accepted as certain in the B. M. C.; Dana says, "the description by Edwards agrees with our specimens 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. *verticillata*, to which *Allorchestes peruviana*, Dana, is referred as "female of *A. verticillata*?", the suggestion being here made that Kröyer's *Orchestia grandicornis* from Valparaiso is an *Allorchestes* near to *verticillata*; 3. *hirtipalma*; 4. *gracilis*; 5. *humilis*, "female?"; 6. *australis*; 7. *brericornis*; 8. *novi-zealandiae*, the male of which had been originally described as a separate species under the name *intrepida*; 9. *orientalis*; 10. *Allorchestes* (?) *graminea*, called *Allorchestes gramineus* in the B. M. C., which omits the important observation made by Dana, "the reniform eye of this species leads me to doubt the correctness of arranging it with the *Allorchestes*, and as I made no dissection, I am not sure that its mandible has no palpus, or that its posterior stylets are simple;" 11. *media*, changed into *medius* in the B. M. C.; 12. "*Hawaiensis*"; 13. "*Pugettensis*." Since Mr. Faxon has ascertained that in *Allorchestes media* the telson is cleft, this species should, according to Mr. Faxon's view, be called *Nicea media*, but, according to my view, *Hyale media*.

- In Fam. V. Gammaridae, Subfam. 2. Lysianassinae, begins with the species "Lysianassa? *Brasiliensis*," which from the character of the lower antennae 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; *Uristes gigas*, as Spence Bate has pointed out, is founded on a confusion, the first pereopod 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 antepenultimate segment of abdomen acute behind" ought to find for it; "Anonyx *Fuegiensis*," having been originally called *Stenia magellanica*, must receive the name *Anonyx magellanicus*; *Urothoe rostratus* is changed by Boeck into *Phoxus rostratus*, leaving the next species *Urothoe irrostratus*, as the type of the genus. Subfam. 3. Leucothoinae, contains *Stenothoe validus*. In subfam. 4. Gammarinae, Dana places *Iphimedia simplex*, in the B. M. C. renamed *Atylus simplex*; *Iphimedia nodosa*, which according to Dana "is allied to the *Acanthosoma hystrix* of Owen;" *Iphimedia fissicauda*, which he had previously called *Amphithoe fissicauda*, and which the B. M. C. renames *Atylus fissicauda*; *Iphimedia capensis*, of which he says, "this species is very near the *Gammarus Othonis*, Edwards, but there is no appendage to the superior antennae," and which in the B. M. C. is called *Atylus capensis*; *Iphimedia pugettensis*, which the B. M. C. sets in a new genus *Grayia*, with only one other species, called *Grayia imbricata*, this latter being probably the young of *Amathilla horvathi*, Fabr.; Dana's *Iphimedia pugettensis* should in my opinion be called *Pleustes pugettensis*; *Ellicerus novi-zealandiae*, in the B. M. C. called *Ellicerus norvegicus*, with the appended remark that, "*Grayia Pugettensis* may belong to this genus (certainly not to *Iphimedia*)"; the name is again altered by Thomson and Chilton into *Ellicerus neo-zelandicus*; to *Amphithoe* Dana assigns seven species, *rubella*, *orientalis*,

tongensis, peregrina, brevipes, brasiliensis, jilicornis, names hitherto unimpeached, except that, in regard to *brasiliensis*, the B. M. C. observes that "the description of this species closely resembles that of *A. Gaudichauvii* of Edwards, the chief distinction being the length of the flagellum of the inferior antennæ," but a more important distinction is that in Milne-Edwards' species the first joint of the first and second pereopods is "*ovalaire* (au lieu d'être presque linéaire comme d'ordinaire);" of the species assigned by Dana to *Gammarus*, Spencer Bate leaves only one in that genus; *Gammarus asper* is called in the B. M. C. *Megamora aspera*; *Gammarus suluensis*, as to which Dana says "[*An femina* G. asperi ?]," is called in the B. M. C. "*Megamora Suluensis*," but seeing that 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 palpi without a ciliated arrangement of hairs on the apical joint"; *Gammarus albifrons* in the B. M. C. becomes *Megamora albida*; *Gammarus lenius* is called *Microleuropus tenuis* in the B. M. C., with the remark appended that "this species closely resembles *M. anomalus* of the British coast;" *Gammarus furcicornis*, in the B. M. C. *Mera furcicornis*; *Gammarus tenellus* in the B. M. C. *Mera tenella*; *Gammarus fuegiensis*, of which Dana makes, and, as it were, in the same breath retracts, the suggestion that it may "be the female of the *G. tenellus*," is called in the B. M. C. "*Mera Fuegiensis*"; *Gammarus quadrimanus*, in the B. M. C. *Mera quadrimanus*; *Gammarus brasiliensis* called "*Gammarella Brasiliensis*" in the B. M. C., although contrary to the definition of the genus *Gammarella* the upper antennæ are twice as long as the lower, and the third uropods are evidently regarded as biramous; *Gammarus pygmaeus* 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 Peruviensis*;" this species was originally called by Dana *Amphithoe peruviana*, 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. *Gammarella pubescens*, but it is difficult to see on what grounds, since the upper antennæ 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 tenuicornis*, doubtfully including what was originally *Amphithoe tenuicornis*, male, and *Amphithoe (Melita) inaequislylis*, female, is given in the B. M. C. as *Mera tenuicornis*, though with some doubt as to the genus, because the species is described "as having no secondary appendage to the superior antennæ;" *Mera valida* in the B. M. C. is named *Melita valida*; *Mera selipes*, in the B. M. C. *Melita selipes*, is distinguished by the most trivial characters in the description from the following species *Mera anisochir*, of which the synonyms given are *Gammarus anisochir*, Kröyer, and *G. (Mera) pilosus*, Dana, this becoming in the B. M. C. *Melita anisochir*: Dana's figures, however, of the two species *selipes* and *anisochir* 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 *Dercothoe*.

"*Epimeræ mediocres, 5lae subæquæ bilobatae, 4lis vir breviores. Margo frontis lateralis juxta oculos æpe valde saliens. Styli caudales postici simplicissimi, sat longi, ramo brevi, subconico, apice paulo reflexo e quo spinis dualibus brerissimis exsertis. Antennæ superiores sapient longiores, appendiculatae.*" He adds, "the posterior stylets are like those of *Pyctilus*, and unlike those of any of the preceding genera. The earpus 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 stylets are full half as broad as long."

The new genus *Pycilus* is more fully defined as follows:—

"*Epimeræ sat breves. Pedes 1mi 2dique prehensiles, reliqui non prehensiles, secundarum digito 2-articulato, manu 1-articulatu. Antennæ elongatæ, secunda subtus primas affixæ. Styli*

caudales postici ac in Dercothoe." He adds, "the genus is near *Erichthonius* (Edwards), if not identical with it. The stress which is laid by Milne-Edwards on the rudimentary character of the epimerales of the anterior thoracic segments, and his reference of his species to the Corophidae or gressorial Amphipods, leads us to doubt the identity. The posterior stylets 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 stylets, or legs, that the species in every case are gressorial. The antennæ are slender, with long flagella. The epimerales are broader than in some Gammari. The caudal stylets 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 *Erichthonius*," 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 emissitius*, previously *Gammarus emissitius*; *Dercothoe speculans*, previously "Amphithoe speculans (by mistake for speculans)"; *Dercothoe? hirsuticornis*, previously *Gammarus hirsuticornis*; *Pyctilus macrodactylus*, previously *Erichthonius? macrodactylus*; *Pyctilus pugnax*, previously *Erichthonius pugnax*; *Pyctilus brasiliensis*.

In Family 1. Hyperidæ, Subfam. 2. Hyperinæ, contains *Lestrigonus ferus*; *Lestrigonus fuscus*; *Lestrigonus rubescens*; *Lestrigonus Fabreii?* Edwards; all which may perhaps belong to the genus *Hyperia*; the genus *Metacetus*, Kröyer, ought, Dana thinks, to be merged in *Hyperia*, to which he assigns the species *Hyperia agilis*; *Hyperia trigona*. The genus *Tauria* is thus defined:—

"Antennæ quatuor breves, basi approximatæ, 1mæ crassiusculæ. Pedes nulli subcheliformes nec subprehensiles, 7mi vix abbreviati," with the type-species, *Tauria macrocephala*.

The new genus *Cyllopus* is thus defined:—

"Tauriæ affinis. Pedes 7mi valde abbreviati. Antennæ 1mæ et 2dæ ad basin inter se remota;" with the type-species *Cyllopus magellanicus*.

Daira? *debilis*, *Daira?* *depressa*, *Daira inæquipes*, are at page 1596 transferred to the generic name *Dairilia* (not *Dairinia*, as in the B. M. C. and elsewhere), *Daira* being preoccupied; but if Bovallius, 1885, is right in assigning Dana's species, not to *Daira*, Milne-Edwards, but to *Thamyris*, Spence Bate, among the Lycæidæ, the name *Dairilia*, Dana, will displace *Thamyris*, by right of priority. The definition given by Dana is as follows:—

"Antennæ 1mæ non conspiruæ, 2dæ exsertæ. Pedes 1mi 2dique plus minusve prehensiles: tarsi pedum reliquorum breves. Rami stylorum caudalium longi." It is placed in the second division of the subfamily, which have "Antennæ totæ breves. Capit oculique pergrandes."

Subfam. 3. Synopinæ, contains the single genus *Synopia*, with the further definition, "Frons subæratus. Antennæ 4 longæ, apertæ, 1mæ appendiculatæ. Pedes 2 antici subcheliformes; prorimi duo vergiformes, quatuor sequentes subprehensiles, digito 2-articulato: reliqui medios, unguiculati." Claus observes that this genus belongs to the *Gammarina*,

and Dana himself notices the resemblances. The species assigned are *Synopia ultramarina*, (with the suggestion that one of the forms figured may be a distinct species to be called *Synopia gracilis*), and *Synopia 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. Bovallius, in 1886, makes the "Amphipoda Synopidea" a separate tribe, in which "the first family, Synopidae, is the most closely related to the Gammarids."

In Family II. Phronimidae, Subfam. 1, Phronimiæ, contains only *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, not figured, the brief notes indicating that *Phronima sedentaria*, Forskål, is in question.

Subfam. 2. Phrosininae, contains *Anchylomera purpurea*; *Anchylomera thyropoda*, "length, one line; specimen probably not mature"; *Themisto antarctica*.

Subfam. 3. Phoreciæ, contains only *Phorcus hyalocephalus*, on which Dana remarks, "This species has most of the characters mentioned for M.-Edwards' *Phorcus Raynaulii*: but, he observes, that the antennæ 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. Typhidae, Subfam. 1. Typhinae, begins with the genus *Dithyrus*, with the following addition to the definition:—

"Abdomen ad ventrem optimè claudens. Caput transversum, pigmentis non grandibus. Antennæ 2dæ sub capite celatae, breves, non replicatae. Pedes 6 postici coxis latissimè elypeati, parte pedum reliquæ obsoletæ. Pedes 4 antici subcheliformes. Abdomen 5-articulatum, segmento ultimo triangulato." In the appended remarks Dana says, "the abdomen, unlike that of *Thyropus*, is shorter than the thorax." This genus is identified by Claus with *Typhis*, Risso, and as *Typhis* is preoccupied, *Dithyrus* (not *Eutyphis*, Claus), takes its place. The species for which Dana instituted the genus is called *Dithyrus faba*.

The genus *Thyropus* receives the additional definition:—

"Abdomen ad ventrem claudens. Caput transversum. Pigmenta oculorum non grandia, quatuor. Antennæ 2dæ longæ, sub thoracis latere celatae, 4-5-plicatae, articulo 1mo multo breviore quam 2dus. Pedes 6 postici coxis late elypeati, articulis reliquis paulo abbreviati."

Remarks are appended to distinguish the genus from *Typhis*, together with the statement that, "this genus includes the *Typhis ferox* of Edwards, Crust., iii. 96." For *ferox*, *ferus* should be read. The type-species is *Thyropus diaphanus*. Claus, Platysceliden, 1879, considers that *Typhis ferus* probably belongs to his genus *Hemityphis*; on the other three genera he says there can be no doubt, "dass *Dithyrus* und *Typhis* bei Dana lediglich als weibliche Formen zu *Thyropus* als dem männlichen Typus zu beziehen sind," loc. cit., p. 7, and he gives the heading, "*Eutyphis*=*Typhis*, Risso, (*Thyropus*, Dana, Sp. Bate♂ = *Dithyrus* Dana ♀, *Platyscelus* Sp. Bate♀)," but he further says, "Die Untersuchung einer grossen Anzahl kleinerer und grösserer Typhiden aus sehr verschiedenen Meeren hat mich davon überzeugt, dass Charakterisierung der Gattungen auch nach Beseitigung der durch die sexuellen Verschiedenheiten veranlassten Irrtümer viel specieller gehalten werden muss, und dass in der *Edward'schen* Gattung *Typhis*, dem *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, *Tanyscelus sphaeroma*.

Subfam. 2. Pronoinæ, contains *Pronoe brunnea*, which may, in Claus's opinion, be the same as his *Eupronoë armata*, and *Lycæa ochracea*, as type-species of *Lycæa*, the following addition being made to the definition of that genus:—

"Pigmenta oculorum grandia. Antennæ 2dæ sub capite celatae et replicatae et flagello longiusculo confectæ. Pedes 4 antici subcheliformes, reliqui mediocres; 2 ultimi breviores; coxae posticæ angustæ. Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens."

Claus, 1879, agrees with Spence Bate that this definition scarcely suffices to distinguish *Lycæa* from *Pronoë*, but for independent reasons he considers Dana's genus fully tenable.

In his notes Dana recognizes *Leptomera*, Latr., as a synonym of *Proto*, Leach. He remarks, p. 830, "it is possible that the *Podocerus Leachii* (Kröyer), should form a distinct genus, as the animal lived in a tube like a Cerapus." At p. 832, he says, "Glauconome of Kröyer has the hands and antennæ and apparently the other characters of Unciola. Say describes the hands of the second pair in Unciola as *aluctyle*; but they still are probably like those of Glauconome." In a note to *Anonyx*, Kröyer, he explains that he omits the genus *Ephippiphora*, White, from his synopsis, on account of its insufficient description. As to "*Leptocheirus pilosus*," Zaddach, he asks, p. 910, "May the form be female only?" In a note on "*Iphimedia*, Rathke, D.," he says, "Dexamine 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 *Pherusa* of Leach." In a note on "*Gammarus*, Fabr., D.," he mentions *Amathia*, Rathke, and *Eusirus*, Kröyer, but does not give them a place in the synopsis. The note on *Lepidactylis*, Say, remarks, "here falls *Bellia* of C. Spence Bate." In the addenda, p. 1595, he observes, "Page 908:—*Callisoma*, Costa (loc. cit.), appears to be identical with *Lysianassa*"; "Page 910.—*Niphargus* is the name of a new genus near *Gammarus*, proposed by Schiödte"; "Page 913. The genus *Lalaria* (*L. longitarsis*) of Nicolet (loc. cit., Pl. 2, f. 8), is between the Gammariidae and Corophidae, and appears to be identical with *Aora* of Kröyer, which was also from Valparaiso."

1852. LILJEBORG, WILHELM.

Hafs-Crustaceer vid Kullaberg. Crustacea marina ad Kullaberg in Scania mense Septembris 1851 observata. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 9. 1852. No. 1 & 2. (Nionde Årgången. 1852. Stockholm, 1853). pp. 1–13.

Among the Crustacea of this district already noticed by others, Liljeborg mentions "*Caprella linearis*, Latr., Örsted, De regionibus marinis, p. 73." He observes that in *Ampelisca macrocephala* as in "*Ampelisca Gaimardi* Kröyer (Voy. en Scandinavie etc. t. 23, f. 1. a, à)" 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 *Ampelisca 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*. Goës subsequently discovered that *Haploops* agreed with *Ampelisca* 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 *Stegocephalus*, Kröyer, and probably *Pardalisca* and *Ediceros* 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 "*Ampelisca 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 Örsted, "(Naturhist. Tidsskr.

2:dra ser. 1 band., p. 403)," includes among the Crustacea from Dröbak, a species under the name of *Ampelisca rotundata* Kröyer, a name which lapses for want of attendant description.

Ampelisca macrocephala, n. sp., is described, this being a species which in 1851 Liljeborg had supposed to be "*Ampelisca Eschrichti* Kröyer." *Amphithoë podoceroides*, Rathke, he found much smaller here than on the coasts of Norway.

Amphithoë compressa, n. s., here described, and thought to be very like *Amphithoë tenuicornis*, Rathke, was called *Atylus compressus* by Spence Bate, and later identified by Boeck with *Atylus swammerdami*, M.-Edw.

Amphithoë pygmaea, n. s., is identified by Boeck with *Photis reinhardi*, Kröyer, 1842. Liljeborg thought it something like *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, which, he remarks, had anticipated Kröyer's *Microcheles armata*, 1846. In the list of v. Dneben's Crustacea, 1851, he had given "44. *Iphimedia obesa*, H. Rathke. 45. *Microcheles armata* Kr." He therefore here observes that the latter had proved to be a young specimen of *Oedicerus saginatus*, Kr.

Under *Gammarus locusta* (Lin.), he gives "G. Duebeni Liljeb." as a synonym, and this description, "Oculi reniformes nigri, antennæ superiores longiores, flagello appendiculari 5-7 articulato; rami pedum spuriorum ultinorum insigniter inaequales, interior exteriore 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 *Autonoë longipes*, by Bruzelius.

In "*Hyperia Latreilli* M.-Edw.", he notes that the young differ from the adult in respect to the antennæ. An account is appended by S. Lovén of the tubes constructed by *Ampelisca eschrichti*, Kröyer. 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 Mollusea, Crustaceans, Annelidans, 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*, *Cyclops*, *Gammarus*, etc." (p. 140). On p. 142 he gives a striking account of the voracity of the Gammarinæ, naming especially *Gammarus arcticus*. Whether it were a dead seal or a live sucking-fish (*Lepidogaster*), short work was made of their prey.

In the Appendix, vol. ii. pp. ccvi, ccvii, White describes, according to Boeck, "*Gammarus nugax*, Sab., *Acanthonotus tricuspidis*, Kr., *Amphithoë Edwardsii*, Sab., and *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kr.; a species of *Anonyx*, and lastly *Caprella cercopoides*, n. s., which falls to *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kr." Mayer in 1882 thinks that, judging by the figure, Boeck's view of *Caprella cercopoides* is probably correct.

1853. BURGERSDIJK, L. A. J.

Land- en Zoetwater schaaldieren. (In Bouwstoffen v. e. Fauna v. Nederl. I. bl. 164.) 1853.

This work is included in Maitland's list of authorities, 1875. He refers to it only for one of the localities of *Gammarus pulex*.

1853. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Fauna del Regno di Napoli.

The genus *Guerinia*, Hope, is described, with the type species *Guerinia nicaensis*, which is figured.

Phronima, Latreille, is described, and the type species *Phr. sedentaria*, Forskål, to which *Pisitoe levifrons*, 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 Forskål's species. The genus *Phrosine*, Risso, is described, and of Risso's two species, *Phrosine semilunata* is fully described and figured, while *Phrosine macropthalmia*, 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 bispinosa*, Rafinesque, though inaccurately described, probably the same species as *Phrosine semilunata*.

1853. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Descrizione di tre nuovi crostacei del Mediterraneo discoperti dal Rev. G. F. Hope. Estratta dal fascicolo 83° della Fauna del Regno di Napoli. 10 pages. 3 plates.

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:—"Generis characteres essentiales. Pedes primi paris validissimi, prehensiles, manu magna valide uncinata; secundi graciles, haud prehensiles, ungue destituti. Antennæ superiores bisetæ; seta primaria articulo primo maximo. Oculi magni, reticulati, dorso fere contigui.

"Characteres naturales. Corpus crassum, parum compressum, dorso rotundatum. Caput autice horizontaliter rotundato-productum. Oculi maximi, dorso sub-contigui, totam fere capitidis superficiem occupantes, distincte reticulati. Antennæ superiores bisetæ; seta primaria articulo primo valde elongato, valido: inferiores infra et inter superiores insertæ, basi contiguae. Pedes primi paris manu magna crassa, ungue valde arcuato armata: secundi longi, graciles, articulo ultimo ciliis fimbriato, ungue nullo; reliqui simplices. Abdomen lamina horizontali terminatum."

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 Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, it is placed between *Lafystius* and *Lepidactylis*. The type species is named *Guerinia nicaensis*, and is beyond doubt generically, perhaps also specifically, identical with the later "*Trischizostoma Raschii*," Esmark 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 Hyperidæ, Orchestidæ and Lysianassidæ. He places it by itself

in the second tribe of the Amphipoda, which he calls Prostomatæ, 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 unwonted 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 peræopod as greatly expanded, by representing the first joint of the fifth peræopod 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 peræopod is in the text and in a separate figure attributed to the fifth pair of feet, that is, the third peræopod, 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 Bovallius, 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 Synopidea. He is evidently, like Boeck, unaware of Costa's *Guerinia*, 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 peræopod 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 Barthelemyi*, 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. Carus, 1885, as "non descripta." The description is as follows:—"C. antennis superioribus capite thoracisque articulo primo simili vix longioribus, seta primaria pedunculo parum breviore, inferioribus thoracis articuli septimi ♂, quinti ♀ marginem anticum attingentibus; epimeris quarti paris postice tertium anticum marginis inferi sequentium non ultra productis; pedibus spuriis abdominalibus fere æque terminatis. Long. lin. 3; lat. liu. 1. "Osservazioni. Molto affine al *Call. Hopei*, A. Cost., dal quale nondimeno differisce per la falsa 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 prolungati posteriormente."

The third Crustacean of this paper is "*Jæra Hopeana*," Costa, an Isopod.

1853. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Relazione sulla memoria del Dottor Achille Costa, di Ricerche su' Crostaeei Amfipodi del Regno di Napoli. Rendiconto della Società reale Borbonica. Academia delle scienze. Nuova Serie. Anno 1853. Bimestre di Settembre ed Ottobre. Napoli, 1853. pp. 166–178.

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

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given in Latin. See Note on Costa, 1857. The names of the genera are *Araneops*, *Ichnopus*, *Egidia*, *Nototropis*, *Probolium*, *Elasmopus*, *Ceradocus*, *Microdeutopus*. The new species are *Orchestia mediterranea*, *Orchestia constricta*, *Araneops diadema*, *Araneops brevicornis*, *Lysianassa spinicornis*, *Lysianassa loricata*, *Lysianassa humiliis*, *Ichnopus taurus*, *Egidia pulchella*, *Nototropis* (sic) *spinulicaula*, *Amphithonotus spiniventris*, *Probolium polypriion*, *Amphithoe babirussa*, *Amphithoe gazella*, *Amphithoe tenella*, *Amphithoe aquilina*, *Amphithoe crassicornis*, *Amphithoe penicillata*, *Amphithoe elongata*, *Amphithoe microura*, *Amphithoe semicarinata*, *Elasmopus rapax*, *Gammarus plunicornis*, *Gammarus obtusunguis*, *Gammarus unguiserratus*, *Gammarus scissimanus*, *Gammarus punctimanus*, *Gammarus bispinosus*, *Gammarus orchesiipes*, *Leucothoe denticulata*, *Eriothonius bidens*, *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, *Corophium acherusicum*, *Vibilia speciosa*, *Hyperia pupa*.

1853. GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, born 1810 (Hagen).

A Naturalist's rambles on the Devonshire coast. London, M.DCCC.LIII.

At page 367, after describing the chambers in the peduncle of *Clrysaora cyclonota*, Gosse says, "a little shrimp-like creature, about half an inch in length, with large lustrous green eyes (*Hyperia medusarum*), makes these chambers his residence." "There were three or four specimens on this *Clrysaora*, and I have found it parasitic on other large Medusæ. 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 larvæ 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 379 (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 pinnated 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 antennæ. "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 divercating 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 prehension, 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 *Pedicellina*, 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 fretensis* and *Caprella acutifrons* may all be found in very close proximity.

At page 382 he introduces "The Caddis Shrimp," which has its tubes on *Chondrus crispus*, and which he proposes to name "*Cerapus Whitei*." Bate and Westwood with some hesitation call it *Siphonæcetes whitei*, Boeck doubtfully places it among the synonyms of *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton. At present the species remains indeterminate.

1853. LUCAS, HIPPOLYTE.

Essai sur les animaux articulés qui habitent l'île de Crête. Revue et Magasin de Zoologie pure et appliquée. 1853. No. 10. Paris. (Also, according to Hagen, in a separate form, Paris, 1853.)

Of Amphipoda he enumerates, pp. 465–466, "*Talytrus platycheles*," Guérin; *Gammarus fluvialis*, Roesel, which he says, "Habite les sources d'eau douce de Stito, dans les environs de la Canée"; and *Gammarus marinus*, Leach, which "se plaît dans les sources saumâtres de l'Arnegro de Retino."

1853. QUATREFAGES, A. DE.

On the phosphorescence of some Marine Invertebrata. Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XII. Second Series. London, 1853. See also *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, vol. liv. 3rd Series, and *Silliman's American Journal of Science* for March and July, 1853.

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 *Erythrocephalus macrophthalmus* [*melanophthalmus*] 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.

The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XII. Second Series. London, 1853. p. 44.

It is mentioned that in April 1853, Mr. Westwood communicated to the Linnean Society the discovery in a well near Maidenhead of *Niphargus stygius*, Schiødte, an animal hitherto only found in the caverns of Adelsberg. This has been since separated from Schiødte's species under the name *Niphargus aquilex*.

1854. NICOLET, H.

Atlas de la historia física y política de Chile por Claudio Gay. Fauna. Paris, MDCCCLIV.

Plates of "Crustaceos," 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 *Orchestoidea tuberculata* Nic. 5 *Amphioe chilensis*

Nic. 6 A——— *Gayi*, Nic. 7 *Nicea Lucasii* Nic. 8 *Lalaria longitarsis* Nic." Similarly those on plate 4 are named "4 *Caprella longicollis* Nic. 5 C——— *brevicornis* Nic." "7 *Cyamus gracilis* Anct." Anct. is perhaps a misprint for auct. an abbreviation of *auctorum*, but in the text, vol. 3, p. 256, 1849, *Cyamus gracilis* is properly referred to Roussel de Vauzème.

1854. SCHAUROTH, VON.

Ein Beitrag zur Paläontologie des deutschen Zechsteingebirges. Von Herrn v. SCHAUROTH in Coburg. Zeitschrift der Deutschen geologischen Gesellschaft. VI. Band. 1854. Berlin, 1854.

At page 560, the 15th article of this paper is headed "*Palaeocrangon problematica* SCHLOTH. Taf. XXII. Fig. 2." Schlotheim's specimen of his *Trilobites problematicus* is, Schauroth 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 Zechsteindolomite of Pössneck is the same species as that which Schlotheim described and figured. It has the exterior "überall chagrinirt und überdies mit verschiedenen Höckern geziert." "Das Kopfschild ist von der Seite geschen fast dreieckig und zeigt an der vorderen Seite knotige 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 *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, but Schauroth seems to have regarded the pleon as the head. He thinks the nearest palæozoic forms are to be found in *Gitoerangon* and *Adelophthalmus*. Identifying it, rashly as I think, with Schlotheim's species, he says, "Ich schlage vor dieses Geschlecht *Palaeocrangon* (aus παλαιός und ἡ κραγγών, ähnlich dem Richter'schen Gitoerangon, gebildet) zu nennen, den Körper selbst also *Palaeocrangon 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 Tetradeapoda into Isopoda, Anisopoda and Amphipoda. In the second division he describes *Tanaïs filum*, n. s. Among the Amphipoda he gives *Caprella lobata*, Kröyer, which is *Caprella linearis*, Linn.; *Caprella sanguinea*, Gould, and *Caprella longimanus*, n. s., both of which in Mayer's opinion are too briefly described for recognition, though the latter may be *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach. *Caprella robusta*, n. s., which Spence Bate renamed *Cuprella 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 *Cuprella acutifrons*, Latr. *Caprella robusta*, however, must be considered to have lapsed as a synonym. *Aegina spinosissima*, n. s., is by A. Boeck with a ?, and by Mayer without one, made a synonym of Boeck'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 *Leptotheö*, which Spence Bate identifies with *Mæra* of Leach, is thus defined:—

"Body linear, segments well separated, epimera very small; superior antennæ longest, with a long accessory flagellum; inferior ones subpediform; legs of the first two pairs with subcheliform hands, those of the second pair being largest, with multiarticulate fingers. Caudal stylets of the last pair very long, with equal lanceolate rami on short peduncles. This genus differs from *Podocerus*, Leach, in possessing accessory flagella to the superior antennæ; and from *Cratophium*, Dana, in its long nonuncinate terminal stylets, and in having the superior antennæ longest." The type species is "*Leptotheö Danae*," now called *Mæra danae*. 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 *Ericthonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards. His *Cerapus fucicola* is identified by Sp. Bate with *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say, while Boeck doubtfully places both these designations under *Podocerus anguipes*, Krøyer, *Podocerus cylindricus*, however, being the eldest of the names. S. I. Smith gives *Podocerus fucicola* as an independent species, naming *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say, not Bate, *Corophium cylindricum*. Stimpson's *Cerapus fasciatus* 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 nropods, whereas in *Cerapus* there are only four. Stimpson doubtfully identifies *Orchestia gryllus*, Gonld, with *Talitrus gryllus*, Bosc. His *Allorchestes littoralis* is recognised by S. I. Smith as *Hyale littoralis*. The tail is said to terminate in an arched lamella, which may be a way of expressing that it is cleft.

Lysianassa spinifera, n. sp., according to Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 120 (omitted from index), "seems to be closely related to" his genus *Phædra*. 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 antennæ 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 antennæ with very thick basal articles, and equalling 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 hand. 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

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 Lysianassinae in general. Of his *Anonyx nobilis*, Stimpson says that it most resembles *Anonyx appendiculatus*, Kröyer, but the distinctions he mentions do not suffice to separate the two species, and *Anonyx appendiculatus* itself is not distinct from *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps. *Anonyx politus*, n. sp., according to Spence Bate, has nothing in the description to distinguish it from *Anonyx holboelli*. *Anonyx holboelli* of Bate, according to Boeck, = *Anonyx gulosus*, Kröyer, from which it may be inferred that *Anonyx politus* is a synonym of *Anonyx gulosus*, which is itself probably the same as "*Oniscus Cicada*," Fabricius. The new species *Anonyx pallidus* and *Anonyx exiguis* are both endorsed by Spence Bate, as also *Stenothon clypeata* and *Leucothoë grandimanus*, although of the latter he observes, "this species closely resembles *Leucothoë articulosa*. The only differences seem to be the small coxae, the length of the dactylos of the first pair of gnathopoda, and the colour of the American species." It may be noted that the dactylos of the first pair of gnathopoda in Stimpson's drawing agrees with that of *Leucothoë (articulosa) spinicarpa*, so that the species must be considered doubtful.

Oniscus serratus of Otho Fabricius is here named *Acanthonotus serratus*, a name which Boeck alters into *Acanthonotozoma serratum*. *Amphilithonotus cataphractus*, n. sp., is regarded by Boeck as a type for the genus which he calls *Tritropis*, a preoccupied name, altered by S. I. Smith to *Rhachotropis*. *Amphilithonotus*, Costa, had lapsed as a synonym of *Dexamine*.

Amphilithoë virescens is identified by Spence Bate with *Amphilithoë punctata*, Say. *Amphilithoë 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 *Amphilithoë inermis*, Kröyer, by "its larger eyes and epimera, and much longer caudal stylets," is renamed by Sp. Bate *Atylus vulgaris*. *Amphilithoë inermis* is taken by Axel Boeck as type of his genus *Pontogeneia*.

The new genus *Monoculodes* 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 antepenult joints having their inferior apices produced into slender thumbs. Legs of the posterior five pairs unguiculate, those of the last pair being exceedingly long. Caudal stylets all biramous; the rami being equal. Maxillipeds large, elongated, with unguiform terminal articles, and internal lamellæ of about one-half their length. Mandibles palpigerous." Stimpson adds, "this genus resembles *Eusirus* in the structure of the hands, and *Œdicerus* in its long posterior feet." The type species is *Monoculodes demissus*. The next two species mentioned are *Gammarus sabinii*, Leach, and *Gammarus macrophthalmus*, n. sp., the latter of which is named by Spence Bate *Gammaracanthus macrophthalmus*. *Gammarus pulex*, which Stimpson names as equivalent to *Cancer pulex*, Lin., *Oniscus pulex*, Mull., O. Fabr., and *Gammarus locusta* of Montagu, Kröyer 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 locusta*, J. C. Fabr. *Gammarus purpuratus*, identified both by Bate and Boeck with *Gammarus dentatus*, Kröyer, is placed by Bate in his genus *Megamæra*, by Boeck in the genus *Melita*, Leach.

The new genus *Ptilocheirus* is thus defined:—"Body broad, as in the *Corophidae*; epimera large and strong, much higher than broad. Mandibles with greatly elongated palpi; maxillipeds with their internal lamellæ of half their own length. Superior antennæ 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 *Leptochirus*, Zaddach, and may perhaps prove the same; that name, however, is preoccupied in insects. It has relations with the *Pontoporiæ* 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 *Gammarinæ* which recall the *Corophidae*." Since, however, Zaddach's genus was not, as Stimpson spells it, *Leptochirus*, but *Leptocheirus*, Boeck seems to have done rightly in giving it precedence, so that *Ptilocheirus pinguis*, which Spence Bate has named *Protomedea pinguis*, will now stand as *Leptocheirus pinguis*.

The new genus *Pseudophthalmus*, or as Stimpson spells it, *Pseudophthalmus*, 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 orbicular clear spots on each side, without facets. Maxillipeds with five articles, of which the terminal one is oval; internal lamellæ with combs of spines at their apices. Mandibles palpigerous. Antennæ very slender, the superior ones with their basal articles much thickened, and without accessory flagella; 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 laevella. Epimera and third and fourth pairs of legs with plumose setæ along their edges."

This genus had already been described by Kröyer under the name *Ampelisca*. The briefly described type species, *Pseudophthalmus pelagicus*, has become, therefore, *Ampelisca pelagica*. *Pseudophthalmus limicola*, according to Boeck, is obviously synonymous with *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg. Spence Bate describes further from Grand Manan, "*Pseudophthalmus ingens*, Stimpson, 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*, Kröyer, which Boeck places in his genus *Harpinia*. "*Phoxus Kroyeri*" of Stimpson Spence Bate accepts, renaming his own later "*Phoxus Kröyeri*," *Phoxus simplex*. Boeck, on the other hand, gives up "*Phoxus Kröyeri*," Stimpson, as insufficiently described.

1854. WILLIAMS, THOMAS.

On the Mechanism of Aquatic Respiration and on the Structures of the Organs of Breathing in Invertebrate Animals. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XIII. Second Series. London, 1854.

On page 294 he discusses *Chitine*. 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

apparent, exceptions." Of the heart, p. 296, he says, in the Pœcilopoda, Isopoda, Amphipoda and Læmodipoda, 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. xvii. 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 brauchiæ 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 cauals. 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 branchiae of the Crab."

1855. BARTELS.

Gammarus pulex im Menschenmagen von *Bartels*. Mit einem Zusatz von Troschel. Verhandlungen des naturhistorischen Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens. Zwölfter Jahrgang. Neue Folge; Zweiter Jahrgang. Bonn, 1855. pp. 113–116.

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.

On the Homologies of the Carapace and on the Structure and Function of the Antennæ in Crustacea. Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 2d Ser. Vol. XVI. London, 1855. pp. 36–46. (Read at the Linnaean Society, April 17, 1855.)

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 loricatus*, Sabine;" "*Gammarus boreus*, Sabine;" "*Gammarus Kroyeri* (n. s.). Plate XXXIV. fig. 4. Antennis superioribus inferioribus dimidio longioribus, abdominis segmentis quatuor anterioribus in medio, secundo et tertio ad angulum inferiorem posticum, in dente productis," the English description being followed by the remark that

"This species has a very close resemblance to *Amphitoe bicuspis* of Kroyer. It is however a true *Gammarus*, as the accessory filament of the superior antennæ does exist, although extremely small. *Hab.* Wellington Channel, in thirty-five fathoms." The name was preoccupied by Rathke, in 1843, and the species is identified by Boeck with *Melita dentata*, Krøyer, 1842. This is followed by "*Lycianassa lagena*, Kroy.;" "*Amphitoe larviuscula*, Kroy.;" "*Amphitoe Jurinii?* (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 *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach; "*Acanthosoma hystrix*, Owen.;" "*Stegocephalus* (Kroy.) *Ampulla* (Phipps), Plate XXXV., fig. 1," which is re-figured by Westwood, "the figures hitherto published" by Phipps and Herbst (copying from Phipps) being "exceedingly imperfect and incorrect." Those in Krøyer's great work had probably not come under the author's notice.

At page 407 the Læmodipoda contain "*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 *Ægina*. In the explanation of the plate it is thus given "2e, 'palpigerous mandibles?'" "2h, terminal segments of the body seen from above," is followed by "2i, the same seen sideways, showing a pair of short exartientate 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 *Ægina spinosissima*, Stimpson, 1854.

Mr. Bell concludes by saying, "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.

The Crustacea; United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. Vol. XIII. Part. II. Philadelphia; printed by C. Sherman, 1852. Atlas, Philadelphia, 1855. 96 Plates. Amphipoda, Pl. 54-69.

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 *Phronima atlantica*, Gérin, Dana here figures all the species of Amphipoda which he describes as brought home by the expedition.

1855. GOSSE, P. H.

Notes on some new or little-known Marine Animals. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. XCI. July 1855, and No. XCV. November 1855. Vol. XVI. Second Series. London, 1855. pp. 27-36, 307.

At page 30, in the "Order EDRIOPHTHALMA. Fam. CYAMIDÆ. Genus CYAMUS (Fabr.)," Mr. Gosse introduces "*C. Thompsoni* (mihi). Plate III. fig. 11. Body about $\frac{1}{6}$ th of an (ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.) XXX 36

ineh 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 *Hyperoodon 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*, Lütken. See Note on Lütken, 1873.

At page 307, in the "Fam. COROPHIADÆ," *Unciola irrorata*, Say, is recorded from Weymouth.

1855. GOSSE, P. H.

A Manual of Marine Zoology for the British Isles. Part I. London, MDCCCLV.

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, *Dactia*."

The first section includes the Pyenogonidæ and other families. "Section II. Dactia," is divided into three orders, *Entomostraca*, *Edriophthalma*, *Podophthalma*. The Edriophthalma 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, *Læmodipoda*.

"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.—LÆMODIPODA," he assigns "*Caprella* (Lamk.). Body lengthened, slender, cylindric; both pairs of antennæ well-developed; feet long, but wanting on the second and third segments of the thorax," with the species *linearis* (fig. 223), *lavis*, *acuminifera*, *acutifrons*, *phasma*, *tuberculata*, *lobata*, *acanthifera*, *longispina*; "*Leptomera* (Gærin). As *Caprella*, but all the segments of the thorax furnished with feet," with the species *pedata* (fig. 224); and "*Cyamus* (Lamk.)," with the species *erraticus*, *ovalis*, *gracilis*, *Thompsoni* (fig. 225). His "L. 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, *Cheluracea*.

"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, *Gammaracea*."

In the first Tribe, the Cheluracea, stands, as might be expected, only *Chelura terebrans*, Philippi (fig. 250). In "Tribe II. HYPERIACEA," he places "*Hyperia* (Latr.). Second pair of antennæ style-shaped and unfolded; body inflated. H. Latreillei. Fig. 251; n. s. [H.] galba," and, "*Typhis* (Risso). Second antennæ 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. monoculoides. Fig. 252 ; mag. $\frac{5}{4}$. [T.] nolens." Figure 252 is not a *Typhis*, but probably the *Cancer Gammarus monoculoides* of Montagu, now called *Stenotheö monoculoides*. It should be noticed that the letters *n. s.* after Fig. 251, do not mean *new species*, but *natural size*.

Tribe III. *Gammaracea*, are thus subdivided :—

Body depressed ; epimera very small or obsolete ; abdomen straight, normal ; three last pairs of false feet tipped with swimming-plates ; antennæ foot-shaped,

Corophiadæ.

" 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 antennæ longer than the footstalk of the inferior, and much longer than the head ; mandibles carrying long palps ; antennæ lash-like,

Gammaridæ.

" Superior antennæ much shorter than footstalk of inferior, and scarcely longer than head ; mandibles without palps,

Orchestiadæ."

" Family I. *COROPHIADÆ*, contains 1. "*Cerapus* (Say). Second feet fanged ; fang two-jointed ; all the antennæ without many-jointed lashes at the tip. *C. pelagicus*. [*C.*] *falcatus*. *C. Whitei*. Fig. 253 ; mag. $\frac{6}{4}$;" 2. "*Podocerus* (Leach). First and second feet fanged ; fang one-jointed ; inferior antennæ without lashes. *P. variegatus*. [*P.*] *pulchellus*. Fig. 254 ; mag. $\frac{2}{1}$;" 3. "*Corophium* (Latr.). Second feet not fanged ; inferior antennæ without lashes. *C. longicorne*. Fig. 255 ; mag. $\frac{2}{1}$;" 4. "*Unciola* (Say). First and second feet fanged ; all the antennæ tipped with many-jointed lashes ; superior pair furnished with a minute appendage at the base of the lash. *U. irrorata*. Fig. 256 ; mag. $\frac{4}{1}$."

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. *GAMMARIDÆ*, contains *Gammarus* (Fabr.), with the species *locusta* (Fig. 257), *marinus*, *campolops*, *pulex*, *grossimanus*, *longimanus*, *Cranchii*, *punctatus*, *carinatus*, *maculatus* ; *Amphithoe* (Leach), with the species *punctata*, *fucicola*, *obtusata*, *Moggridgei*, *rubricata* (Fig. 258), *dubia*, *spinosa* (Fig. 266), *carino-spinosa* (this and *spinosa* being bracketed as " = *Dexamine* (Leach) ;" *Leucothoe* (Leach), with the species *articulosa* (Fig. 259) ; *Acanthonotus* (Owen), with the species *testudo* ; *Anonyx* (Kröyer), with the species *albus* (Fig. 261) and *elegans* ; *Opis* (Kröyer), with the species *typica* (Fig. 262).

" Family III. *ORCHESTIADÆ*, contains *Talitrus* (Latr.), with the species *locusta* (Fig. 263) ; *Suleator* (Bate), with the species *arenarius* (Fig. 264) ; and *Orchestia* (Leach), with the species *littorea* (Fig. 265) and *Deshayesii*.

As " *Genera apparently intermediate between the Edriophthalma and Podophthalma*," he places the Family *CUMADÆ*, containing the genera *Cuma* (M.-Edw.), *Alauna* (Goodsir) ; *Bodotria* (Goodsir).

1855. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Zum feineren Bau der Arthropoden. Archiv für Anat. und Physiol. Jahrgang, 1855. pp. 376–476. Taf. xv.–xviii.

See Note on Leydig, 1878. Pages 444, 445, 452 of this work are mentioned in the references.

1855. LILJEBORG, W.

Om Hafs Crustaceer vid Kullaberg i Skåne. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Tolfte Årgången, 1855. Stockholm, 1856. pp. 117–138.

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 ovarian 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, *Ampelisca levigata*, n. s.; *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, u. s.; “*Gammarus Sabini*,” Leach; *Gammarus angulosus*, H. Rathke; *Gammarus poecilurus*, H. Rathke; *Gammarus erythrophthalmus*, n. s.; *Gammarus macronyx*, n. s.; *Leucothoë articulosa* (Montagu), with a long description, an account of its differences from *Leucothoe furina* (Savigny), and a concluding observation that Kröyer’s *Leucothoë clypeata* and *glacialis* as well as *Leucothoë norvegica* Liljeborg can scarcely be included in this genus; *Ischyrocerus minutus*, Liljeborg, with a description, and a discussion of its relationship to *Ischyrocerus auguipe*, Kröyer, and *Ischyrocerus latipes*, Kröyer, which are both, he says, several times larger than *Ischyrocerus minutus*; *Erithonius difformis*, M.-Edwards, with a long description, and a discussion of the relationship of *Erithonius* to *Podocerus*, etc.; *Laphystius sturionis*, Kröyer, with a description; *Caprella lobata* (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:—“Corporis forma sat robusta; epimera parva. Longit. circ. 7 millim. Oculi magni, reniformes, rubri. Frons inermis. Dorsum laeve. Annuli tres postici abdominis siue aculcis. Anteunae longitudine mediocres, hirsutæ; superiores inferioribus parum longiores, pedunculi articulo primo ceteris crassiore, quam secundo vero breviore. Articulus secundus tertio non multo longior. Flagellum pedunculo paullo brevius, articulis circ. quindecim. Flagellum appendiculare longum, articulis sex. Antennæ inferiores poue superiores fixæ. Pedunculus earum eidem anteunarum superiorum circ. longitudine æqualis, articulo basali infra processu longo, articulo secundo non plane apicem articuli primi pedunculi antenn. superiorum attingente, articulo tertio et quarto inter se circ. æqualibus. Flagellum articulis duodecim. Pedum thor. primi et secundi paris manus valde inæquales, haec illis multo majores. Illæ ferc ovatae, carpo magnitudine circ. æquales, præsertim postice setosæ. Margines postici palmae et carpi angulum acutum formantes; apud marem et feminam inter se similes. Haec apud marem validæ, carpo multo majores, oblique triangularis, margine antico arcuato, postico infra oblique truncato, crenulato, setifero, processibusque tribus brevibus instructo. Apud feminam paullo minores sunt, ovatae, et postice tantum processibus duobus præditæ. Pedes tertii et quarti paris sequentibus breviores, articulo tertio sat dilatato, ungue vero forma solita. Pedes sexti et septimi paris ceteris longiores, inter se circiter æquales, apicem pedum abdominalium ultimorum attingentes, articulo basali valde dilatato. Rami pedum abdominalium ultimorum conici vel stiliformes, supra et ad apicem aculeati, inter se et trunco longitudine circ. æquales, antecedenates paullum superantes. Appendix caudalis brevis et crassa, postice truncata, supra postice eminentiis duabus parvulis lateralibus aculeatis.—Color flavescenti-albidus fasciis dorsalibus lutescentibus. Rarus; in retibus piscatorum e 14–16 orgyarum 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.

For *Eriechthonius*, Milne-Edwards, Liljeborg proposes the following new definition:—"Caput ab annulo primo thoracico disjunctum. Antennæ mediocres, non pediformes, et flagello appendiculari carentes. Capitis testæ lobuli oculiferi mucronati. Pedes primi et secundi paris subcheliformes, illi his minores. Femur pedum tertii et quarti paris dilatatum, et eodem pedum sequentium latius. Pedes abdominales ultimi vel sexti paris tantum uno ramo apicali, unguiformi. Appendix caudalis duplex, utrinque processu brevi formata."

Under the heading, "Tillägg och annürkningar vid de uti den förra uppsatsen öfver Crustacea i hafvet vid Kullaberg i Skåne lemmale beskrifningarna," in place of "Ampelisca Eschrichti? Kröyer; Liljeborg: Övers. af Kongl. Vet. Akad:s. Förh. 1852, p. 6," he describes *Haploops*, n. g., thus:—

"Oculi duo simplices, nitutissimi. Caput mediocre. Corpus compressum, epimeris modicis. Antennæ sat tenues, interdum longissimæ, appendice carentes, neque inferiores pone superiores insertæ. Mandibularum pars dentalis bifida. Palpus mandibularis longus, triarticulatus, processui magno, articulo primo palpi longiori, adfixus. Maxillæ solito modo formatæ. Laminæ maxillarum secundi paris breves et latæ, exteriore majora, interiores subtilissime ciliatæ. Palpus maxillarum tertii paris quadriarticulatus, articulo secundo reliquis majore, et articulo ultimo minimo, non unguiformi, apice setifero. Pedes primi et secundi paris graciles, et sequentibus minores, tamen subcheliformes, manu et ungue parvis instructi. Pedes tertii et quarti paris fere æquales, ungue longo et parvum arcuato, et articulo penultimo et antepenultimo sensim confluentibus, ut una cum ungue quasi digitum mobilem forment, et hi pedes quodammodo prehensiles sint. Pedes quinti et sexti paris æquales, antecedentibus duobus paribus breviores, pone vergentes, ungue parvulo retro flexo, articulo basali valde dilatato, et articulo secundo et tertio brevibus. Pedes septimi paris articulo basali eodem antecedentium minore, oblongo, fere rectangulari, articulo quinto minimo, fere rudimentari, et unguis loco stilum minimum setiferum gerente. Pedum abdominalium ultinum par antecedentia superans, ramis duobus lamellosis. Appendix caudalis unica parva, lamellosa et profunde divisa. Mares et feminæ inter se parum dissimiles. Feminarum pedes thoracici appendice flabelliformi, ova tegente, carentes, ejusque loco appendicem linearem minutam habentes." The assigning of only two eyes to this genus is perhaps due to an error of observation.

"*Haploops tubicola*, mibi," is described as the type species, with the same reference as that for the genus. This is followed by the description of "*Haploops carinata*, mihi," with a reference to "Ampelisca Eschrichti? mas, Liljeborg; l. c."

Additional characters are given for the genus *Ampelisca*, Kröyer. *Ampelisca macrocephala*, 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 *Autonoë*, of which Boeck retains it as the type.

1855. LILJEBORG, V.

Öfversigt af de inom Skandinavien hittills funna arterna af slägget GAMMARUS Fabr. af V. Liljeborg. (Inlemnad den 10 Maj 1854). Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar för år 1853. Stockholm, 1855. pp. 443–460.

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 stiliform, conical, and the telson single, tuberculiform. He notes that *Gammarus zebra*, Rathke, is a *Podocerus*; he describes his own species *Gammarus mutatus*, which Boeck identifies with *Gammarus locusta*; he

unites *Gammarus krøyeri*, Rathke, to *Gammarus paecilurus* of the same author, both of which are synonyms of *Gammarus marinus*, in Boeck's view. Under the *Gammaropsis* division he describes *Gammarus erythrophthalmus*, 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 *Eurystheus erythrophthalmus*, Spence Bate, Boeck gives the name *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*. 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 antennæ 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 aculeis." 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 melanops*. For the opinion that *Gammarus (Gammaropsis) erythrophthalmus*, 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 *Protomedieia fasciata*, Krøyer.

The subdivision or subgenus *Gammaropsis* is thus defined:—

"† Rami pedum spuriorum ultimorum depressi, lamellosi. *Gammarus.*"

"†† Rami pedum spuriorum ultimorum stiliformes, conici. Appendix caudalis unica, tuberculiformis, *Gammaropsis.*" a) Pedes thor. 3:ii et 4:ti paris solito modo formati. *Gammarus erythrophthalmus*, n. s. b) Pedes thor. 3:ii et 4:ti paris forma singulari, ungue longissimo, parum arcuato, articulo 5:to et 6:to una formato. *Gammarus anomalus*, H. Rathke; *Gammarus longipes*, Liljeborg; *Gammarus macronyx*, n. s.

1855. LINDSTRÖM, G., born 1829 (G. O. Sars).

Bidrag till kändedomen om Östersjöns invertebrat-fauna. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 12. 1855. No. 2. Stockholm, 1856. pp. 49-73.

Lindström here describes the new genus *Bathyporeia* as follows:—"Antennæ superiores articulo primo pedunculi magno et tumido, flagello appendiculari perpusillo. Antennæ inferiores pedunculo gracili, fere duplo longiore pedunculo superiorum. Mandibulæ apice valde acuminate, palpo triarticulato, articulo secundo crasso. Palpus pedum maxillarium articulatus, articulo secundo lato et foliaceo, articulo tertio gracili, curvo et non ut plerumque ad apicem articuli præcedentis, sed, palpi quasi appendicularis modo, ad marginem exteriorem affixo. Pedes thoracici primi paris perbreves, debiles, articulo ultimo pyriformi, ungue valido. Pedes secundi paris præcedentibus duplo longiores, ungue carentes. Pedes tertii quartique paris inter se similes, ultimo articulo longo, gracili, curvo, ungue rudimentario. Quinti paris pedes femore magno, clypeiformi, articulo tertio lamelloso, articulo quinto sine ungue. Epimera parva, margine inferiore setis instructo. Pedes natatorii forma vulgari. Pedes spurii quarti quintique paris breves. Pedes spurii

sexti paris forma singulari: pars basalis duplo longior quam latior; ramus finalis interior rudimentarius et forma folii acuminati; ramus exterior magnus, biarticulatus; articulo primo lamelloso, parte basali ter longiore; articulo secundo parvo, acuminato, setis instrueto."

The type species is described under the name *Bathyporeia pilosa*, and figured Tab. ii. figs. 1-11. *Pontoporeia affinis*, n. sp., is thus described:—"Oculi nigri, elongati. Antennæ inferiores superioribus longiores; antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari triarticulato. Annulus abdominalis quintus setis illis, quas habet P. femorata, carens. Partes femorales pedum, ut etiam epimera, ornatae textura singulari cellulosa, quæ 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 recognises 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 Möbius, 1873. *Gammarus locusta*, 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 saltiness of the water they inhabit. He mentions also *Amphitoë rathkii*, Zaddach, and *Corophium longicorne*, Latr.

1855. MEISSNER, GEORG.

Beobachtungen über das Eindringen der Samenelemente in den Dotter (*Gammarus pulex*). Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. VI. pp. 272-294. Taf. IX. 1855.

1855. SCHIØDTE, J. C.

Om den i England opdagede Art af Hulekrebs af Slægten *Niphargus*. Oversigt over det Kgl. danske Vidensk. Selskabs Forhandlinger. Kjøbenhavn, 1855. pp. 349-351.

This paper is intended to show that the English well-shrimp, which Schiødte named *Niphargus aquilex*, is distinct from his *Niphargus stygius*, out of the caverns of Adelsberg and Lueg in Carniola. Bate and Westwood, i. 317, say that Schiødte has been misled into describing *Niphargus aquilex* 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, cte. 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 Boeck'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. *Dercethoë? 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 *Cerapus* or the genus *Nanaria* which are suggested by Spence Bate as alternatives for the reception of the species. *Amphithoë filigera*, *Gammarus flabellifer*, *Gammarus tenuicornis*, *Leucothoë stylifera* have not so far as I know been subjected to criticism or re-examination. *Allorchestes rubricornis*, *Allorchestes penicillata*, and *Allorchestes 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 *Talitrus-*, form. The next species described is *Corophium contractum*, and the two last are *Caprella luctator* 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 luctator* with its second gnathopods "large, tridentate below, teeth unequal," and by *Caprella gracilis* "with a slender curved rostrum."

1855. STIMPSON, WILLIAM.
or 1856?

Description of some new Marine Invertebrata. By Wm. Stimpson, Zoologist to the U.S. Surveying Expedition to North Pacific, Japan Seas, etc., under direction of Commander C. Ringgold, U.S.N. [From the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, July, 1855.] Vol. VII. 1854-5. Philadelphia. 1856.

Under the heading Choristopoda are given four new species of *Anthura*. After these comes *Caprella solitaria*, which Mayer pronounces absolutely unrecognisable; *Iphimedia obesa*, named apparently in ignorance of Rathke's species, and renamed "*Iphimedia Stimpsoni*" in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 374. Mr. Haswell in his Australian Catalogue gives *Iphimedia? 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.

Œdicerus fossor is described at some length. It was taken at Botany Bay. Mr. Haswell considers that his own species *Œdicerus arenicola* from Shark Island, Port Jackson, may be identical with it. *Gammarus rubro-maculatus* from Port Jackson, referred to the genus *Mæra* by Mr. Haswell, is now considered by that author to cover his own species *Mæra spinosa* and *Mæra ramsayi*, and Mr. Chilton's *Mæra festiva*. 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.

Leucothoë affinis, from False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, will be difficult to distinguish from its immediate relations. *Anonyx variegatus* 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 variegata* in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue.

1856. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the British Edriophthalma. [From the Report of the British Association for the Advaneement of Seienee, for 1855. Meeting held at Glasgow in September]. London. 1856. pp. 18–62. Plates XII.–XXII.

This Report considers the seeond division of Crustacea as *Edriophthalma*, using Leach's term as synonymous with *Tetradecapoda* of Blainville, and *Choristopoda* of Dana, though recognising that not all sessile-eyed Crustacea belong to the division, and that not all members of it have fourteen legs. Dana's view is accepted that the *Læmodipoda* 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 *Læmodipoda* and *Anisopoda* should be separated from *Amphipods* and *Isopods* proper as subordinate groups.

In a discussion headed "The Homologics," the following opinion is advanced :—“The epistome appears with little doubt to be the inferior aspect of the mandibular ring, whieh is seen on the external lateral surfacee 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 evidencee of the subject before him, identifies the epistome as belonging to the inferior (or external) antennal segments.” Two modes of expressiou 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 charaeter of an obsolete segment with its rudimentary appendages;” in the other, “it is a rudimentary appendage, modified upon the type of the preeeding threc” (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 othonis*, *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 artieulated therewith.

After a detailed account of the mouth-organs, gnathopods and peræopods, Mr. Spenee 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 faet that no side pieces or epimerales exist.” He maintains the following propositions :—

- “ 1st. That seven joints are the normal number in the legs of all the Malacostracons Crustacea.
- “ 2nd. That the branehia 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 epimerales where there are no legs.
- “ 6th. That epimerales are found in no other type, except the *Edriophthalma* 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.

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 denticle 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 antennal gland. The internal structure of an 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:—*Montagua dubius*, perhaps represented by "*Montagua Alderii*"; *Scopelochirus brevirostris*, for which appears *Scopelochirus crenatus*; "*Amanonyx Guerinianus*," omitted; *Westwoodia coerulea*, altered to *Westwoodia caerulea*; *Westwoodia carinata*, altered to *Kroyera carinata*; *Gammarus elegans*, altered to *Urothoë elegans*; *Thersites Guilliamsoniana*, altered to *Thersites Guilliamsoniana*; *Podocerus pelagicus*, Edwards, omitted; *Siphonocetus dubius*, omitted; *Læstrigonus Fabreii*, Edwards, omitted; *Ægina longispina*, Kröyer, referred to Dana's genus, *Protella*; *Caprella lavis*, Goodsir, omitted; *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, placed as a synonym of "*Caprella acuminifera*, Edwards"; *Caprella acutifrons*, Desm., omitted; *Caprella phasma*, Latr., omitted, "*C. Phasma?* (Latr.)" 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) *Coxopodite* shortened to *coxa*, (2) *Basopodite* to *basis*, (3) *Ischiopodite* to *ischium*, (4) *Meropodite* to *meros*, (5) *Carpopodite* to *carpus*, (6) *Propodite* to *propodus*, (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.

EDRIOPHTHALMA (Legio II).

Order.	Division.	Subdivision.	Group.	Tribe.	Family.	Division.	Subfamily.	Genus.
Amphipoda,			Vagantia,	Saltatoria, Natatoria,	Orchestidae, Gammaridae,	.	.	Orchestia.
			Gammarina,				1. Stegocephalides, 2. Lysianassides, 3. Tetromatides, 4. Pontoporeides, 5. Gammarides, 6. Leucothoides,	Montagua. Lysianassa. Tetromatus. Sulcator. Gammarus. Leucothoë.
		Normalia,	Domicola,	Corophiidae, Cheluridae,	Nidifica, Tuhifica, Cerapides, Corophiides,	Podocerides,	.	Podocerus.
			Hyperina,	{ Hyperida, Phronimidae, Typhidae,	{ Phronima, Typhis,	Cerapides, Corophiides,	.	Siphonocetus. Corophium. Chelura.
		Aberrantia,		Caprellidae,	.	.	.	Hyperia. Phronoma. Typhis. Caprella.
Isopoda,		{ Normalia, Aberrantia.						

1856. DANA, JAMES DWIGHT.

Catalogue and descriptions of Crustacea collected in California by Dr. John L Le Conte. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Vol. VII. 1854, 1855. Philadelphia, 1856. pp. 175–177.

The Amphipoda are thus described :—

“*Orchestia Pickeringii*, D., Rep. Crust. Exp. Exp. p. 882, pl. 59, f. 9.

“*Orchestia Californiensis*, D. Oculi majusculi. Antennæ 1mæ perbreves ; 2dæ crassæ, dimidio corporis multo longiores, marginibus subtilissime setulosæ ; flagello parce longiore quam articulum precedens, depresso, ferme 18 articulato, articulis non oblongis, partim transversis. Pedes 1mus articulo 4to angusto, infra unâ spinâ armato ; 5to angusto, breviore, processu parvo infra armato, apice oblique truncato ; ungi brevi, vix digitiformi. Manus 2da grandis, subovata, infra palmâ subexcavatâ, spinam versus apicem acutam gerente, digito sat 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.

“*Allorchestes angustus*, D. Epimerae perlatæ, 4tâ multo latiore quam longa, 5tâ angustâ subæque bilobatâ. Pedes 1mi debiles, manu paulo oblongâ, apice truncatâ, palmâ terminali bilobatâ, carpo subtriangulato. Manus secunda, subovata, palmâ rectiusculâ, inermi, parce pubescente ; carpus brevis, processu tenui infra prolongatus. Pedes sequentes nudiusculi, marginibus articulorum postici nudis, spinulis totis parvulis et remotis. Long. 4½”.

“Owing to the broad epimerales, the animal is narrow with high sides.”

1857. Anonymous (? HALLIDAY).

Description of Crustacea (with a Plate). The Natural History Review: A quarterly journal of zoology, botany, geology and palæontology. No. I. January, 1857. London and Dublin.

The Latin diagnoses are given of Schiødte's genus *Niphargus*, and his species *stygius* and *aquilex*. 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 *aquilex*, 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*, Lindström, and in English the full description of *Bathyporeia pilosa*, the type species. A comparison is instituted between this genus and *Anonyx*, Kr., and the observation made that “the form of the first pair of feet has a remarkable resemblance to that in *Anonyx*.” As no particular species of *Anonyx* is mentioned, it is difficult to estimate the merit of this comparison.

1857. BATE, C. SPENCE.

A Synopsis of the British Edriophthalmous Crustacea. Part 1. Amphipoda. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number CX., for February 1857. Ser. 2, Vol. 19, pp. 135–152. London, 1857. 21 pages.

The classification adopted in the genus *Orchestia* is that given by Dana, including the three subgenera, *Talitrus*, *Talorhestia* and *Orchestia*. The new species briefly described are *Orchestia lavis*, later removed to *Orchestia mediterranea*, Costa ; “*Allorchestes Danai*,” in

the Brit. Mus. Catal., transferred to *Allorchestes nilssonii*, Rathke; *Allorchestes imbricatus* now *Hyale pontica*, Rathke; " *Galanthis Lubbockiana*," which does not differ from *Allorchestes imbricatus*; *Montagu marina*, now *Stenothoë marina*; " *Montagu Alderii*," now *Metopa alderii*, according to Boeck; *Montagu pollexiana*, now *Metopa pollexiana*, according to G. O. Sars, but see also Note on Liljeborg, 1850; *Danaia dubia*; " *Lysianassa Audouiniana*," by Boeck referred to *Aristias (Anonyx) tumidus*, Kröyer; *Lysianassa marina*, afterwards referred to *Lysianassa atlantica*, Milne-Edwards; *Scopelochirus crenatus*, later transferred to *Callisoma crenata*; *Tetromatus typicus*, transferred by Spence Bate to *Ampelisca gaimardi*, 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. Hoek, Carcin. p. 145-6, decides for calling it *Ampelisca carinata*, which (with Norman) he supposes to be the male of *Ampelisca equicornis*, Bruzelius; " *Tetromatus Bellianus*," transferred by Spence Bate to *Ampelisca belliana*, by A. Boeck to *Ampelisca levigata*, Liljeborg; *Westwoodia cecula*, afterwards changed to *Westwoodilla cecula*; *Kroyera carinata*, changed to *Monoculodes carinatus*; " *Phoxus Kröyerii*," transferred to *Phoxus simplex*, Spence Bate; " *Phoxus Holboli*," afterwards recognised as Kröyer's species of the same name; *Sulcator marinus*, later transferred to *Urothoë marinus*; *Darwinia compressa*, identified by Boeck with *Laphystius sturionis*, Kröyer; " *Acanthonotus Owenii*," afterwards referred to *Acanthonotus (Oniscus) testudo*, Montagu, then reinstated as *Acanthonotus owenii*, and finally, Brit. Sess. Crust, vol. ii. p. 528, referred to *Epimeria (Gammarus) cornigera*, Fabricius; *Dexamine bispinosa*, placed by Boeck in his genus *Halirages*; " *Dexamine Gordoniana*," afterwards recognised as a synonym of *Atylus (Amphitoë) swammerdamii*, Milne-Edwards; " *Calliope Leachii*," later referred to *Calliopus (Amphithoë) leviusculus*, Kröyer; " *Lembos Cambriensis*," transferred to *Microdeutopus (Gammarus) anomalus*, Rathke; *Lembos versiculatus*, transferred by Spence Bate to the genus *Microdeutopus*, by Boeck thought probably to belong to *Autonoë*; " *Lembos Damnoniensis*," later recognised as synonymous with *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Costa; *Lonchomerus gracilis*, later placed in Kröyer's genus *Aora*, as *Aora gracilis*; *Eurystheus tridentatus*, later seen to be a synonym of *Gammarus erythrophthalmus*, Liljeborg, and by Boeck therefore named *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*, though he seems, according to G. O. Sars, to have confused with it a different species; *Gammarella orchestiformis*, later found to be synonymous with *Gammarella (Gammarus) brevicaudata*, Milne-Edwards; *Gammarus inaequimanus*, subsequently found to be a synonym of *Melita (Cancer Gammarus) palmata*, Montagu; *Gammarus? pallidus*, afterwards placed in a new genus as *Liljeborgia pallida*; *Urothoë elegans*, stated scarcely to differ from *Urothoë irrostratus* of Dana, but separated from it because forms from the Sooloo Sea can scarcely be supposed to belong to the same species as British forms—an unsafe ground of distinction; " *Thersites Guilliamsoniana*," afterwards found to be a synonym of *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström; *Thersites pelagica*, the ♂ of the preceding species; *Leucothoë procera*, subsequently made a synonym of *Leucothoë (Lycesta) furina*, Savigny; " *Pleonexes Gammareoides*," later named *Amphitoë gammareoides*, and probably belonging to the division that has been named *Sunamphitoë*, the *Anisopus* of Templeton; *Amphithoë littorina*, referred by Boeck to *Amphithoë podoceroïdes*, Rathke, probably the same as *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu; *Sunamphitoë hamulus*; *Sunamphitoë conformata*, probably the male of the preceding species; (in this and the preceding genus the spelling -*thoë* was afterwards adopted for the termination of the names); " *Cyrtophium Darwinii*," better named *Platophium darwinii*; *Erithonius difformis*, here entered without name of any author for the species, but afterwards in the Brit. Mus. Catal. distinguished from *Erithonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards, and made synonymous with *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton; " *Siphonocetu*

Kröyeranus, afterwards assigned to *Siphonacetes (Cerapus) whitei*, Gosse, with a suggestion in the Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 467, that it may probably be the female of *Siphonacetes typicus*; by Boeck it is united to *Cerapus abelitus*, Templeton; *Siphonocetus crassicornis*, by G. O. Sars renamed *Cerapus crassicornis*; *Dyopedos porrectus*, afterwards named *Dulichia porrecta*; *Dyopedos falcatus*, afterwards named *Dulichia falcata*; “*Proto Goodsirii*,” no doubt the same as *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller.

The new genera are explained as follows:—Family I. Orchestidæ; thus defined:—“The upper antenna shorter than the lower. The coxae well-developed; the posterior pleopoda 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 *Nicea* of Nicolet, in my view identical with *Hyale*, Rathke.

“Family II. Gammaridæ. Body compressed. Legs long and slender. Posterior pleopoda well-developed, the last being generally the longest.

“Subfamily I. Stegocephalides. Antennæ subequal. Coxæ of the four anterior legs immensely developed.”

Genus 1, *Montagua*, “Upper antenna without secondary appendage. Mandibles non-palpigerous. Hands of both gnathopoda subcheliform. Posterior pleopoda single-branched. Telson entire.” The name *Montagua* was pre-occupied. The genus falls to the earlier *Stenothoë* of Dana. Spence Bate included in it some species which had the mandibles palpigerous; these have been referred by Boeck to his genus *Metopa*. *Probolium*, Costa, is likewise a synonym of *Stenothoë*. Costa did not describe the mandibles, but in the type-species, *Probolium polypyrion*, 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. “Antennæ subequal. Superior antennæ 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 Schiödtei*, 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 Schiödtei*. In that case the later 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 II. Lysianassides. Upper antenna short, pyriform. Second gnathopod long, feeble, and obsoletely subcheliform.” Genus 4, *Scopelocheirus*:—Upper antenna furnished with a secondary appendage. First pair of gnathopoda terminating in a brush; second cheliform. Telson double.” This genus had been anticipated by *Callisoma*, Costa. See Brit. Mus. Catal. p. 84.

“Subfamily III. Tetromatides. 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*, Kröyer.

“Subfamily IV. Pontoporeoides. 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, *Kröyera*:—“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, *Kröyera carinata*, the only species assigned to the genus

in this Syuopsis, is referred to the genus *Monoculodes*, Stimpson. But in the Catalogue the name *Kröyera* is retained for a genus thus defined:—"Cephalon produced and anteriorly depressed. Eyes not coalesced into one. Superior antennæ not appendiculate. First pair of gnathopoda subchelate; carpus inferiorly produced along the inferior margin of the propodos. Second pair chelate; carpus produced along the inferior margin of the propodos. Fifth pair of pereiopoda considerably longer than the preceding. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform, entire." Boeck spells the name as *Kröyeria*, and then rejects it, as pre-occupied in a different group of Crustacea, in favour of his own later name, *Pontocrates*. *Kröyera* having in fact lapsed as a synonym of *Monoculodes* could not properly be revived, and must therefore yield to *Pontocrates*, Boeck, unless it should prove that *Kröyera carinata* has a right to be restored. See Note on J. Sparre Schneider, 1885.

"Subfamily V. Gammarides. The upper antenna not in advance of the lower, and never rudimentary. Gnathopoda generally preheusile. Last pair of posterior pleopoda terminating in two stylets which are more or less fringed with cilia." Genus 11. *Darwinia*:—"Pereion inflated. Upper antenna without secondary appendage. All the feet terminating in simple hooks, not subcheliform." This genus Boeck identifies with *Lafystius*, Kröyer. Genus 15. *Calliope*, now *Calliopius*, is given from Leach, MS., and thus defined:—"Upper antenna without secondary appendage. All the feet with strong semi-prehensile claws. Telson single. Mandible palpigerous." Genus 17. *Lembos*:—"Upper antenna with secondary appendage small. First gnathopod larger than the second. First of the posterior pereiopoda very short, the last very long. Telson rudimentary." Afterwards referred to *Microdeutopus*, Costa. Genus 18. *Lonchomerus*:—"Like *Lembos*. Meros of first gnathopod produced into a long spine." Afterwards identified with *Aora*, Kröyer. Genus 19. *Eurystheus*:—"First gnathopod smaller than the second. Upper antenna with secondary appendage. Telson cylindric;" recognised later by Spence Bate as belonging to a special division of the genus *Gammarus* which Liljeborg established; but the fact was not recognised, as Boeck points out, that to this division Liljeborg gave the name *Gammaropsis*, which therefore supersedes *Eurystheus*. Genus 20. *Gammarella*:—"Antennæ like *Gammarus*, and upper with secondary appendage. Last pair of pleopoda with a single branch. Telson single." Genus 25. *Thersites*:—"Upper antenna with second joint of peduncle produced from the inferior side of the first. Second gnathopod terminating in a brush. Telson double;" afterwards recognised as identical with *Bathyporeia*, Lindström.

"Family III. Corophiidae. With the segments of the pleon not fused together." Subfamily I. Podocerides:—"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 *Amphithoë*, Leach. Genus 3. *Sunamphitoë*:—"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 *Sunamphitoë*.

"Family VIII. Dyopodidae. The last segment of the pereion and the last of the pleon absent. Coxæ of last two pereiopoda fused with the body of the animal." Genus 1. *Dyopedes*:—"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 *Dulichia*, Kröyer, and Dana's name *Dulichidæ* was therefore accepted for the family.

1857. BATE, C. SPENCE.

British Amphipoda. Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XIX.
2d Ser. London, 1857. p. 271.

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 addenda:— After *O. littorea* read (Leach). After *O. Deshayesii* read (Savigny). *Acanthonotus Owenii* (mihi) is *A. testudo* of (Montagu). *Thersites* (mihi) must yield to *Bathyporeia* (Lindström), and probably the species *B. Guiliamsonia* is the *pilosa* of that naturalist. *Leucothoë procera* (mihi) is probably *furina* of Savigny; and also the genus *Dyopedos* (mihi) is *Dulichia* of Kröyer; consequently the family *Dyopediidae* will for the future be changed to *Dulichiadæ*."

1857. BATE, C. SPENCE.

British Edriophthalma. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History.
Vol. XX. 2d Series. London, 1857. pp. 524–5.

He here divides *Talitrus* "into two genera, as has been done by Nicolet and Stimpson," adopts *Orchestoidea*, Nicolet, which is synonymous with *Megalorchestia*, Stimpson, thus producing the classification, *Talitrus*, *Orchestoidea*, *Talorchestia*, *Orchestia*. "*Lysianassa Chausica* in the synopsis (not Edwards's) is evidently *L. longicornis* of Lucas (Exped. to Algiers)." "The genus *Tetromatus*, mihi, *Pseudophthalmus*, Stimpson, is synonymous with *Ampelisca* of Kröyer." Hence, he says, the subfamily *Tetromatides* should be re-named *Ampeliscades*. *Pontoporeides* is given up as name of a subfamily, because *Pontoporeia* of Kröyer must go to the "*Lysiassides*." *Phoxides* is proposed as subfamily for *Phoxus*, etc. "*Phoxus Kröyerii*, mihi, will be changed into *P. simplex*," the other name being pre-occupied. "After *P. Holbölli*, read Kröyer instead of mihi" in the synopsis. "The genus *Lonchomerus* is evidently that of *Latasia* of Lucas (Exped. to Algiers)." "There is to be added to the genus *Siphonocetus* of Kröyer the species *Cerapus Whitei* of Gosse; this may probably be synonymous with *S. Kröyeranus*, mihi." "*Cyamus gracilis* (Gosse) should have been *C. Thomsoni*, Gosse." There are also two or three other notes about names of species.

1857. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On a new Amphipod. *Iphimedia Eblanæ*. Dublin Natural History Society.
pp. 58–59. Pl. XVI. Fig. 1–7. October, 1857. The Natural History Review.
Vol. IV. London, Dublin, 1857. pp. 229–230. Pl. 16. fig. 1.

This species is in my opinion but doubtfully distinct from *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, the variations being perhaps only due to age or sex.

1857. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Ricerche sui crostacci Amfipodi del regno di Napoli. Memorie della Reale Accademia de Scienze di Napoli. Vol. I. Napoli, 1857. pp. 165–235. Tav. I.–IV.

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.

He classifies the "Amfipodi genuini" in this way:—Fam. I. GAMMARIDEI. Subfam. I. AMPELISCINI. Genera *Ampelisca*, *Araneops*. Subfam. II. TALITRINI. Genera, *Orchestia*, *Talitrus*. Subfam. III. LISIANASSINI. Genera, *Lysianassa*, *Callisoma*, *Ichnopus*, *Alibrotus*, *Phlias*, *Acanthonotus*. Subfam. IV. GAMMARINI. Genera, *Egidia*, *Melita*, *Amphithoe*, *Amphithonotus*, *Nototropis*, *Epimera*, *Probolium*, *Gammarius*, *Ceradocus*, *Elasmopus*. Subfam. V. LEUCOTOMI. Genus, *Leucothoe*. Fam. II. PODOCERIDEI. Subfam. VI. PODOCERINI. Genera, *Erithonius*, *Cerapodina*, *Cerapus*, *Podocerus*. Subfam. VII. UNCIOLINI. Genera, *Microdeutopus*, *Unciola*. Subfam. VIII. COROFINI. Genus, *Corophium*. To illustrate the incompleteness of this classification, he notices that he has forthwith to add two other genera, "Pontoporeja," Krøyer, and "Bathyporeja," Lindström.

Of his new genus *Araneops*, he gives the following description:—"Caput elongato-conicum. Ocelli quatuor in capitis margine antico positi. Antennæ superiores unisetæ; inferiores longiores, pone illas insertæ. Epimera quatuor anteriora infra valde producta, media augustiora. Pedes primi et secundi paris subæquales, prehensiles, ungue intus serrato; tertii et quarti cylindracei, ungue longo, articulum antepenultimum, ultimis duobus simul valde majorem, apice attingente. Pedes quinti, seti [sexti] et septimi paris articulo primo valde elato, laminari." He recognises its close affinity with *Ampelisca*, Krøyer, of which it is in fact a synonym. The type species, *Araneops diadema*, Tav. i. fig. 1, is set down by Sp. Bate, Heller, and J. V. Carus, as a synonym of "*Ampelisca Gaimardi*," Krøyer, by Boeck as a synonym of *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg, 1855. Costa's second species, *Araneops brevicornis*, Tav. i. fig. 2, is by Carus named *Ampelisca brevicornis* (Marion), but by Boeck made a synonym of *Ampelisca macrocephala*, Lilljeborg, 1852.

After mentioning *Orchestia littorea*, Costa describes his species *Orchestia mediterranea*, and *Orchestia constricta*, the latter of which Heller identifies with "*Orchestia Montagui*," And.

Of *Lysianassa*, Costa describes and figures his three species, 1. *Lysianassa spinicornis*, Tav. 1, fig. 4, a species not to be confused with *Lysianassa (Ichnopus) spinicornis*, Lilljeborg, 1865; 2. *Lysianassa loricata*; 3. *Lysianassa humilis*, which Heller thinks may be the same as "*Lysianassa 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 barthelemyi*, 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:—

"Antennæ longæ, graciles, superiores bisetæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores longi, graciles, filiformes, haul prehensiles, primi unguicolo minuto infra pectinato terminati; secundi submembranacei, manu apice longe fimbriata, unguicolo vix conspicuo." From *Callisoma*, which it resembles in the gnathopods, it differs, he says, in the antennæ, while from *Alibrotus*, which it resembles in the antennæ, it differs in the gnathopods. He adds, "è in questo genere che abbiam trovate quelle appendici simili alle branchie de' decapodi, inserite all'origine de' piedi toracici in forma piramidale, con uno stelo mediano, ed una serie di lame da cadaun lato, accolte le une alle altre, e decrescenti dalla base all'estremità, che rappresenta l'apice della piramide." For this form of the branchiae, see also Grube's account, 1866, of his *Lysianassa longicornis* ♀, (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 *Atylus*, that, like *Ichnopus*, their branchiae have "en ophoist Ribbe langs Midten, hvorfra der udgaar talrige Folder som Sideribbe i et Blad." I have called attention to a similar structure also in *Byblis kallarthros* from Singapore. The type species of Costa's genus, *Ichnopus taurus*, is figured Tav. i. fig. 3.

The genus *Egidia* is thus defined:—

"Antennæ superiores bisetæ; inferiores articulo primo inermi. Pedes quatuor anteriores minuti, prehensiles, subæquales; tertii paris articulo ultimo spatuliformi; quarti compressi, valde

elati, articulo ultimo tantum tereti; reliqui simplices." This genus is not noticed in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Boeck points out that it is a synonym of Dana's genus *Urothoë*, 1852, which, he says, "can better be seen from Costa's drawing of *Egidia pulchella* than from his description." The type species, *Egidia pulchella*, 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:—

"*Antennæ superiores unisetæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles, filiformes, subæquales. Corpus valde compressum, dorso acute carinatum, saxis segmentis aliquot in spinum productis; epimeris mediae magnitudinis.*" Spence Bate, Heller and Boeck make this a synonym of *Atylus*, Leach, and Costa's two species, *Nototropis guttatus*, Tav. i. fig. 7, and *Nototropis spinulicauda*, Tav. i. fig. 8, are both united by Heller under the name "*Atylus Costæ*." As Costa identifies *Nototropis guttatus* with "*Acanthonotus guttatus*, A. Cost. in Hop. Cat. p. 46," the specific name *guttatus* must obviously take precedence of Heller's specific name "*Costæ*," which will enter into the synonymy, along with *spinulicauda*, if, as seems probable, that is not a distinct species.

The genus *Amphithonotus* is thus defined:—

"*Corpus modice compressum, dorso capitis thoracisque rotundato, abdominis carinato, segmentis pluribus abdominis, aut etiam ultimis thoracis postice spinosis. Antennæ superiores unisetæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles, filiformes, subæquales.*" This genus, already briefly characterized in Hope's Catalogue, 1851, is a synonym of *Dexamine*, Leach, and the species *Amphithonotus acanthophthalmus*, which, together with *Amphithoe marionis*, Edw., Costa here places in the synonymy of *Amphithonotus marionis*, is by Boeck identified without doubt with *Dexamine spinosa*. The remaining species, *Amphithonotus spiniventralis*, Tav. ii. fig. 1, is likewise by Grube and Boeck assigned to the genus *Dexamine*.

The genus *Epimeria*, already instituted in 1851, is here more fully defined:—

"*Antennæ superiores unisetæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles, filiformes, subæquales. Corpus dorso in postica thoracis parte ac in abdomine carinatum et spinosum. Epimera quarti et quinti articuli thoracis maxima, simul clypeum semilunare formantia. Abdomen lamina horizontali terminatum.*" The type species, *Epimeria tricristata*, Tav. ii, fig. 2, is identified by Bate and Westwood, ii, p. 528, and by Boeck, with *Gammarus corniger*, Fabricius, so that it becomes *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabr.

The genus *Probolium* is thus defined:—

"*Antennæ superiores uniselæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles, primi minores, secundi ralde majores, manu maxima. Corpus dorso rotundatum inerme, utrinque loricatum, lorica ex epimeris tertii et quarti articuli connatis præcipue constituta.*" The type species is *Probolium polypriion*, Tav. ii. fig. 3 (not 5), which Boeck found, upon examination, to be without mandibular-palp. The genus he was accordingly able to identify with *Stenothoë*, Dana, 1852. The second gnathopods in *Stenothoë polypriion* have a remarkable likeness to those of *Microprotopus maculatus*, Norman.

Under *Amphithoe*, Leach, Costa places several species; Section A, 1. "*Amphithoe Prevostii*," M.-Edw., which is rather to be called *Hyale prevostii*; 2. *Amphithoe babirussa*, A. Costa, Tav. ii, fig. 5, called *Allorchestes Babicus* in the Brit. Mus. Catal.; 3. *Amphithoe gazella*, Tav. ii, fig. 6; 4. *Amphithoe aquilina*, Tav. ii, fig. 7; 5. *Amphithoe tenelta*, Tav. ii, fig. 8, which, with the two preceding species, may be called *Hyale gazella*, Costa himself noticing that *aquitina* is intermediate between the other two; in Section AA, 6. *Amphithoe inæquipes*, Tav. ii, fig. 10, already established in 1851; 7. "*Amphithoe Pausylipi*," a change in the spelling of "*Amphithoe Pausilipæ*," M.-Edw., 1830; 8. *Amphithoe crassicornis*, Tav. iii, fig. 1; 9. *Amphithoe penicillata*, Tav. ii, fig. 9, which is probably a synonym of "*Amphithoe Vaillantii*," Lucas, 1849 (see Note on Catta, 1876); 10. *Amphithoe gracilis*, Tav. iii, fig. 4;

11. *Amphithoe elongata*, Tav. iii, fig. 5 ; 12. *Amphithoe micrura*, Tav. iii, fig. 2, referred by Spence Bate to *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach ; in agreement with Costa's own suggestion ; 13. *Amphithoe semicarinata*, Tav. iii, fig. 3, identified by Heller with *Gammarella brevicaudata*, M.-Edw., Costa himself suggesting that it may be the female of his own *Gammarus punctimanus*, for which see below.

The genus *Elasmopus* is thus defined :—

“*Antennæ superiores bisetæ ; inferiores articulo primo inermi. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles, secundi primis maiores ; sex postici elati, laminares, articulo ultimo tantum tereti.*”

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 rapax*, Tav. IV. fig. 5.

In the genus *Gammarus*, Fab., Costa mentions numerous species ; 1. *Gammarus locusta*, Fab.; 2. *Gammarus marinus*, Leach ; 3. *Gammarus fluvialis* (to which he gives the confused synonymy, “*Astacus fluvialis*, Roes.—*Squilla pulex*, Deg.—*Gammarus Roeselii*, Gerv.—*Gammarus fluvialis*, Edw.”) ; 4. *Gammarus plunicornis*, Tav. IV. fig. 1 ; 5. “*Gammarus Olivii*,” M.-Edw. ; 6. *Gammarus pulex* (with the synonymy, *Cancer pulex?* Lin.—*Gammarus pulex*, Fab.—*Gammarus fluvialis*, Edw. An. Sc. nat.—*Gammarus pulex*, Zenk., Edw. Suit. à Buff.) and the remark “Trovasi nelle acque dolci, al pari del *gamm. fluvialis*” ; 7. *Gammarus unguiserratus*, Tav. IV. fig. 2, accepted as a *Gammarus* by Sp. Bate and J. V. Carus, though the back “perfettamente liscio” does not agree with their definition of the genus, while by the upper antennæ much longer than the lower, the side-plates not very deep, and the three pairs of uropods reaching equally far back, it establishes a provisional claim to stand in the genus *Mæra* (Leach) Sp. Bate ; 8. *Gammarus longicaudatus*, Tav. IV. fig. 6, already mentioned in Hope, Catal. p. 45, a species “trovato nelle acque potabili fluenti della città,” apparently identical with *Niphargus aquilex*, Schiödte ; 9. *Gammarus montanus*, Tav. IV. figs. 7, 8, also from Hope's Catalogue, “raccolto nel lago del Matcse,” and said to come very near the preceding species, but to differ essentially in the third uropods “notabilmente più corti, sorpassando di poco quelli del quarto [anello] ; per modo che il primo articolo dell' appendice primaria è poco più lungo del peduncolo, ed il secondo è poco più della metà del primo,” differences perhaps not of the highest importance (see Bate and Westwood, i. pp. 315, 317) ; 10. *Gammarus obtusunguis*, A. Cost. (n. sp.) Tav. III. fig. 8, referred by Heller to *Gammarella brevicaudata*, M.-Edw., as the male form, and so accepted by Carus on the authority of Sp. Bate, who however retains *Gammarus obtusunguis*, Costa ; Heller's identification being indeed not a little doubtful from the great difference between the second gnathopods of Costa's form and those of *Gammarella brevicaudata*, ♂, as generally known ; 11. *Gammarus scissimanus*, Tav. III. fig. 7, named by Heller *Mæra scissimana*, and clearly the same as *Amphithoe truncatipes*, Spinola, from Italy, mentioned in White's Catalogue, 1847, and afterwards described as *Mæra truncatipes* by Sp. Bate, in 1862, Costa's specific name *scissimanus* therefore taking precedence ; 12. *Gammarus punctimanus*, Tav. III. fig. 6, referred by Heller, no doubt correctly, to the male of *Gammarella brevicaudata*, M.-Edw., the likeness to which is noticed by Costa himself ; 13. *Gammarus bispinosus*, Tav. III. fig. 9. The Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 224, gives *Gammarus punctatus*, Costa, seemingly by mistake for *Gammarus punctimanus*, with the observation, “Costa says that it is nearly allied to *Gammarella brevicaudata*. It appears to me to be nearly allied to the genus *Melita*.”

The genus *Ceradocus* is thus defined :—

“*Antennæ superiores bisetæ ; inferiores processu trabeculiformi cuspidato, cum earum pedunculi articulo primo articulato anteaque porrecto præditæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles, secundi multo maiores ; sex postici articulo primo tantum dilatato.*” The process of the

lower antennæ, from whieh 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 *Megamora*, Spence Bate, and Heller to *Mara*, Leach. The type species *Ceradocus orchesiipes*, Tav. iv. fig. 4, becomes *Mara orchesiipes*.

In the genus *Leucothoë*, 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. furina* per le proporzioni degli artieoli delle antenne, e pel margine unguicolare dell mani del secondo paio fornito di dentelli più fini e tutti eguali." It has been identified with *Leucothoe spinicarpa*, Abildgaard, from whieh *Leucothoe furina*, Savigny, is only separated by subtle distinctions. Costa points out that his *Leucothoe parthenopaea*, in Hope's Catalogue, needs confirmation.

A fresh definition is given of *Erithonius*, Milne-Edwards, in which genus Costa describes, 1. *Erithonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards, *Mas*, and 2. *Erithonius bidens*, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 9, which J. V. Carus names *Cerapus bidens*, while Boeck makes it a synonym of *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton. S. I. Smith having shown that *Cerapus* is distinguished from *Erithonius* 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 gnathopods in the male seems to be common to both genera.

After mentioning *Podocerus calcaratus*, Rathke, Costa defines the genus *Microdeutopus* as follows:—

"Antennæ superiores seta multi articulata terminata; setaque accessoria rudimentali prælitæ; inferiores pediformes. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles; primi paris majores, in sexubus difformes, (mas) carpo maximo, manu parva, unguiculum gerente: (fem.) manu majora fere ut in g. *Amphithoe*: secundi minuti, filiformes." The type species is *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 10.

Corophium acherusicum, A. Costa, is not figured, but thus described:—"Antennæ superioribus brevioribus et gracilioribus; inferioribus corporis fere longitudine, validissimis, pedunculi articulo tertio infra ad apicem spinis duabus vel tribus decrescentibus armato (mas); brevioribus, minus crassis, inermibus (fem.); pedibus secundi paris ungue infra bidentato.—Long. lin. 2." Boeck and Carus doubtfully identify this with *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruz.

In the "Amphipodi anomali," Costa gives *Vibilia speciosa*, A. Costa, and a reference to Fn. Nap. tav. ix. fig. 1 (senza testo). Carus gives as doubtful synonyms of "*Vibilia Jeangerardi*," Lucas, both this species and *Vibilia mediterranea*, Claus.

Hyperia pupa, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 11, is thus described:—"Pedibus quarti paris illos tertii paulo superantibus, quinti paris ceteris distinete longioribus; sexti et septimi decrescentibus: pedibus spuriis abdominalibus quintis quartis brevioribus, sextis pedunculo brevissimo, appendicibus valde inæqualibus, interna majori laminam apicalem paulo superante, externa augusta quarto breviore.—Long. lin. 3½." 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 Lycæidae.

Costa further mentions *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk., and *Typhlos ovoides*, Risso.

1857. HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, born 1825 (Hagen).

Medical Times and Gazette. Vol. XXXVI. p. 467. 1857.

Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. xvi, say that Professor Huxley here gives the name of *Endophragmal archi* to the long processes in the head of *Talitrus*, by whieh the stomach is supported in its position.

1857. KIRKBY, J. W.

On some PERMIAN FOSSILS from DURHAM, Plate VII. The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London. Volume the Thirteenth, 1857. London. MDCCCLVII. pp. 213–216.

For a fossil from the Magnesian limestone of Durham, which Kirkby considers to be the same as *Trilobites problematicus*, Schlotheim, and *Palaeocrangon problematica*, Schlauroth, he gives the name *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, deriving the new generic name “from πρόσωπον a face or mask, and ὄντος, oniscus,” 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 antennæ 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 *Prosoponiscus* is no more appropriate to an Amphipod than *Palaeocrangon*, it is obvious that Schlauroth's earlier name must take precedence.

1857. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Lehrbuch der Histologie des Menschen und der Thiere. Frankfurt a/M. 1857.

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.

Note on the Invertebrate Fauna of the Baltic Sea. By G. Lindström. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number CXIV. pp. 496–497. Vol. XIX.—Seeond Series. London, 1857.

This is a good resumé of the account given by Lindström in 1855, Öfv. 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.”

1857. LUCAS, HIPPOLYTE.

Animaux nouveaux ou rares reueillis pendant l'expedition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud, de Rio de Janeiro à Lima, et de Lima au Para; executée par ordre du gouvernement françois pendant les années 1843 à 1847, sous la direction du comte Francis de Castelnau. Tome troisième. Entomologie par M. H. Lucas. Paris, 1857.

At page 13 he describes *Lysianassa magellanica*, with a reference to “Ann. des sc. nat., 3^e série, t. ix, p. 398,” and figures it “de grandeur naturelle,” pl. i. fig. 3. “Longueur, 70 millim., largeur, 31 millim.”

1857. REINHARDT, J. TH., born 1816, died October 23, 1882 (Friedländer, Naturae novitates).
SCHIØDTE, J. C.

Fortegnelse over Grønlands Krebsdyr, Annelider og Indvoldsorme af Professor J. Reinhardt. Grønland geographisk og statistisk beskrevet af H. Rink. Andet Bind. Kjøbenhavn, 1857. Naturhistoriske Tillaeg Nr. 2. pp. 30–34.

Udsigt over Grønlands Land-, Ferskvands- og Strandbreds-Arthropoder, ved J. C. Schiødte. Tillaeg Nr. 3. Amphipoda, p. 72.

Reinhardt gives the following list of Amphipoda:—“34. Orchestia.—Fn. gr. Nr. 235. Oniscus Stroemianus. Grønl. *Kingukek*. 35. Auouyx gulosus Kr. Nat. Tidsskr. 2 R. 1, 611. ? Fu. gr. Nr. 233, Oniscus cicada. Grønl. *Kingungoak-avkølartok*.” “36. Anonyx Holbøllii Kr.” “37. Anonyx plautus Kr.” “38. Anouyx Edwardsii Kr.” “39. Anonyx minutus Kr.” “40. Anonyx ampulla (Phipps).” “41. Anonyx Vahlii Rhdt. (sen.) Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. vii, 233.” 42. “Opis typeia Kr.” “43. Stegocephalus inflatus Kr.” “44. Phoxus Holbøllii Kr.” “45. Phoxus plumosus Kr.” “46. Ponto-pareia femorata Kr.” “47. Pardalisca cuspidata Kr.” “48. Protomedieia fasciata Kr.” “49. Ampelisca Eschrichtii Kr.” “50. Photis Reinhardi Kr.” “51. Acanthonotus inflatus Kr.” “52. Acanthonotus serratus (Fbr.) Fn. gr. Nr. 237. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 266. Amphithoe serra Kr. Grønl. *Kingungoak-Kappinartalik*.” “53. Acanthonotus tricuspis Kr.” “54. Acanthonotus cristatus Owen.” “55. Amphithoe læviuseula Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 281.” “56. Amphithoe crenulata Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 278. ♂. 275. ♀ inermis Rhdt sen. Nat. Tidsskr. IV, 165.” “57. Amphithoe bicuspidis Rhdt sen. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 273.” “58. Amphithoe hystrix (Owen.) App. to the 2 Voy. of Sir J. Ross XCI. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 259.” “59.

Amphithoe panopla Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 270." "60. Amphithoe carinata Rhdt. sen. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 256." "61. Amphithoe Edwardsii (Sab.)." "62. Ediceros saginatus. Kr." "63. Gammarus Sabini Leach." "64. Gammarus loricatus Sab." "65. Gammarus pinguis Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 252." "66. Gammarus dentatus Kr." "67. Gammarus mutatus Liljeb. Vetensk. Akad. Hndl. 1853, S. 427. Fn. gr. Nr. 231. Oniscus pulex. ? Gam. locusta Mont. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 9. p. 92, Tab. 4, Fig. 1. *Grønl. Kinguk.*" "68. Gammarus?—? Fn. gr. Nr. 234. Oniscus arenarius. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 322." "69. Ischyrocerus anguipes Kr. Vid. Selskr. nat. math. Afh. VII, 283." "70. Ischyrocerus latipes Kr." "71. Leucothoe clypeata Kr." "72. Eusirus cuspidatus Kr." "73. Siphonocoetes typicus Kr." "74. Glauconome leucopis Kr." "75. Dulichia spinosissima Kr." "76. Metocetus Medusarum (Fbr.) Fn. gr. Nr. 232. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 288. *Grønl. Urksursak.*" "77. Temisto crassicornis Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 295." "78. Lestrigonus exulans Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 296." "79. Hyperia? Cyaneæ (Sab.)." "80. Hyperia obliqua Kr. Vid. Selsk. nat. math. Afh. VII, 298." "81. Cereops Holboellii Kr." "82. Ægina longicornis Kr." "83. Caprella septentrionalis Kr. Nat. Tidsskr. IV, 590. Fn. gr. Nr. 225, Squilla lobata. *Grønl. Napparsariak.*" "84. Cyamus Ceti (Lin.*).¹ Fn. suec. Ed. alt. 1761. p. 499 Nr. 2056. Martens, Fr. Spitzb. o. Grønl. Reisebeschr., S. 86. & 109, Walfisches Lauss. ? Fn. gr. Nr. 230, Oniscus Ceti. ? Nat. Tidsskr. IV, 476, Cyamus Ceti. *Grønl. Arberub-koma.*" Liitken has made the investigation suggested in the note, and has named the parasite of the Krepokak *Cyamus boopis*.

Schiødte remarks upon the Amphipoda at page 72, "Den almindeligste grønlandske Tanglopp er ligesom paa vore Kyster *Gammarus locusta* Mont. (*Oniscus pulex* Fn. grønl. 231). Som en Art, der ogsaa undertiden stiger op i Tangen og ligeledes er aadselædende, nævner Fabricius en *Oniscus cicada* n. 233), der af Krøyer ansees for at være en Anonyx og nærmest A. gulosus Kr. (Naturh. Tidsskr. N. R. I. 611); hvorledes den samler sig ved Blodet af en draebt Sælhund og om dens Krigsforhold til *Gammarus locusta* berettes p. 256 og 259. Som forekommende par Strandbredderne nævner Fabricius endnu to andre, ikke nærmere bekendte Amphipoder, *Oniscus arenarius* n. 234 og *O. Stromianus* n. 235."

1857. SCHUR.

Systematische Aufzählung der Crustaceen, Araehnidien und Myriapoden welche ich bisher in der Umgebung von Trier aufgefunden habe. Jahresbericht der Gesellschaft für nützliche Forschungen zu Trier vom Jahre 1856. Trier, 1857. pp. 53–55.

He only mentions one Amphipod:—"Gammarus Pulex (Canc. pulex L.). In Quellen und Bächen; nicht selten."

1857. STIMPSON, WILLIAM.

On some Californian Crustacea. Proc. Califor. Acad. Nat. Sci. Vol. I. 1854–1857. (April 28, 1856). 2d Edition. San Franeiseo. 1873. pp. 95–99.

The species here described are "*Caprella Californica*," *Corophium spinicorne*, "*Orchestia Traskiana*," *Allorchestes seminuda*, *Mæra confervicola*, for all of which see next paper.

¹ "Det turde fortjene en nærmere Undersøgelse, om den af Fabricius og Prof. Krøyer beskrevne, paa Keporkaken (*Balænoptera boops*) levende *Cyamus* virkelig er samme Art som ægte *Cyamus Ceti Lin.* fra Grønlandshvalen."

1857. STIMPSON, WILLIAM.

The Crustacea and Echinodermata of the Pacific Shores of North America.
[Extracted from the Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. VI.]
Riverside, Cambridge. 1857. 92 pages. Pl. xviii.-xxiii. Amphipoda, pp. 73-82.

Cuprella californica is accepted somewhat doubtfully by Boeck. Mayer, without definitely uniting Boeck's species with Stimpson's, refers each to *Ulinearis* L. *Corophium spinicorne*, Stimpson, was apparently unknown to Spence Bate, as in the Brit. Mus. Catal. he makes a new *Corophium spinicorne*, which Boeck identifies with *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruzelius. *Corophium salmonis*, 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. *Erichthonius rapax*, n. s., here described, is redescribed by Boeck in his Californian Amphipod-fauua, and transferred to the genus *Cerapus*, but if S. I. Smith's definition of the latter genus be accepted, Stimpson's name *Erichthonius rapax* must be restored, as the second uropods are biramous. *Orchestia scabripes*, Dana, is here referred to *Megalorchestia*, Brandt, which is superseded by the earlier *Orchestoidea*, Nicolet. *Megalorchestia californiana*, Brandt, is here distinguished from *Megalorchestia scabripes*, in common with which it is referred to the genus *Orchestoidea* in the Brit. Mus. Catal. *Orchestia californiensis*, Dana, 1854 [1856], is here mentioned, a species which does not appear in the Brit. Mus. Catal. *Orchestia traskiana* is described, and distinguished from two closely allied species, *Orchestia pugettensis*, and *Orchestia pickeringii*, Dana. *Allorcheses seminuda* is described and distinguished by minute characters from *Allorcheses pugettensis*, Dana. *Allorcheses plumulosus*, n. s., is distinguished from *Allorcheses seminula* by characters doubtfully of specific value. Both species are described as common at San Francisco. Dana's species *Allorcheses angustus*, *Gammarus pugettensis*, and *Iphimedia pugettensis*, and Brandt's *Gammarus silchensis* and *Gammarus atchensis* are recorded. *Moera confervicola*, Stimpson, is renamed *Gammarus conferviculus*. It "differs from *G. Atchensis* in the smoothness of the dorsal surface of the first three abdominal segments." The last species described is *Phoxus 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 antennæ, with a broadly rounded extremity. Superior antennæ 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 antennæ 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 setæ 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 Franeisco Bay."

1857. VALETTE ST. GEORGE, ADOLPHE JEAN HUBERT, Baron de la, born November 14, 1831 (Valette).

De Gammaro puteano. Dissertatio inauguralis. Accedunt duæ tabulæ æri incisæ. Berolini, 1857. pp. 5–16.

The *Gammarsus puteanus*, Koch, of this dissertation is referred by Bate and Westwood to *Niphargus aquilex*, Schiødte. 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 Gammari 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 antennæ. In the very short, leaf-like branch of the third uropods, he could not find the plumose seta described by Caspary, though he found, as Caspary had done, several setæ 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 peræon-segment carries branchiæ, 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 antennæ as subservient to the sense of hearing; describes the organs on the antennæ since known as "ealceoli," questioning whether they may be olfactory organs, and remarking by the way that their size increases towards the end of the antennæ, which, however, I may say, is certainly not the case in all Amphipods. He describes the œsophagus, 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 cæcal 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 peræon-segments. For his priority in this observation, Delage 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 Læmodipoda, 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, *Cillenom 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 laevis*, and the earlier *Orchestia mediterranea*, Costa.

As first genus in the family Gammaridae, *Opis*, Krøyer, is here mentioned, on account of a species from Ireland, said to be *Opis typica*, 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 *Gammarus nolens*, Johnston, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 179, may be referred; it is about three or four lines long; the antennæ have a whorl of short spines at each joint; the arms and legs are monodactyle. It is found at Berwick amongst confervæ." *Anonyx elegans*, Thompson, another species not mentioned in the Synopsis, likewise appears here. "*Anonyx Edwardsii*," is figured as Krøyer's, on the authority of Spence Bate, but wrongly according to Boeck, 1870, and Sars, 1882. *Tetromatus typicus*, Spence Bate, is figured.

White notes that the name *Westwoodia* is pre-occupied among Hymenopterous insects. *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, is figured, pl. x. fig. 6. "*Acanthonotus Owenii*" of the Synopsis is here given as *Acanthonotus testudo*; the name which White himself gave to the species afterwards known as *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabr. After describing *Dexamine spinosa*, figured pl. x. fig. 7, White says, "to the genus *Dexamine* belongs the *Cancer carino-spinosus*, Turton, which Mr. Spence Bate has more fully described under the name *Gammarus Moggridgei*." In regard to Bate's "*Lembos Websterii*," which has "first hand with a thumb on propodos," and his "*Lembos 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 *Gammarus pulex*, Fabr., borrowed from Milne-Edwards. He also omits the "*G. l. subterraneus*, Leach," and accepts *Gammarus maculatus*, Johnston, without hesitation.

The "*Niphargus Stygius*," of Westwood, he changes into *Niphargus aquilex*, Schioedte, and asks whether this may not be the *Gammarus subterraneus* of Leach.

He notices under *Bathyporeia*, Lindst., that "Mr. Spence Bate now refers his genus *Thersites* to this, and the species *T. Guilliamsoniana* to *Bathyporeia pilosa*."

Leucothoe procura, Spence Bate, at its author's own instigation, is identified with *Leucothoe furina*, Savigny.

Some account is given from Say of *Cerapus tubularis*, though not a British species, to introduce an account from Gosse of his *Cerapus whitei*. 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 fulcata*, 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 *Gammarus spinipes* of Dr. Johnston is referable (Zool. Journ. iv. p. 417)."

Under *Amphithoe*, Leach, besides the species assigned in the Synopsis to *Amphitoë*, Leach, White gives "*Amphithoe obtusata*, Leach's Coast Screw," which is Montagu's species, both before and since known as *Melita obtusata*. He also gives *Amphithoe dubia*, evidently as the name of Johnston's *Gammarus dubius* from Berwick, and therefore not to be confounded with *Amphithoe dubia* of the Brit. Mus. Catal., which is the *Anisopus dubius* of Templeton.

The name *Sunamphitoë* is altered to *Synamphithoe*, 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 Medusæ." The "Fam. Phronimadæ," and "Fam. DULICHIADÆ, Spence Bate," are placed in this tribe. To the Phronimade he assigns 1. *Hyperia*, with the species "*Latreillii*," Milne-Edwards, figured plate xi. fig. 3, and *oblivia*, Milne-Edwards, remarking that Spence Bate regards "*Hyperia Latreillii*" as synonymous with "*C. Gammarus Galba*" of Montagu ; 2. *Metoecus*, Krøyer, with the species "*Metoecus Medusarum*, O. Fabr., 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 *Typhiliæ*; they are not well made out. The antennæ 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 *Typhis nolens*, Johnston, which is included in the Synopsis.

The "Fam. DYOPEDIDÆ" of the Synopsis, with the genus *Dyopedos*, Spence Bate, and the two species *Dyopedos porrectus* and *Dyopedos falcatus* here become on Spence Bate's authority "Fam. DULICHIADÆ, Spence Bate," Gen. *Dulichia*, Krøyer, species, *Dulichia porrecta*, Spence Bate, and *Dulichia porrecta*, Spence Bate.

Of "Order II. LÆMODIPODA," White remarks that "Mr. Spence Bate merges this Order in *Amphipoda*." Several of Gosse's observations on the shape and habits of *Caprella* are quoted. The arrangement, not of the Synopsis, but of White's own Catalogue of British Crustacea, 1850, is here followed. *Caprella tuberculata*, Goodsir, is figured pl. xi. fig. 5, a representation which, but for the size of the species, would suggest rather *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille, than *Caprella tuberculata*, Bate and Westwood, or *Caprella linearis* (Linn.), Bate; the figure appears to have been copied on a reduced scale from Goodsir, with the line indicating the natural size reduced to match ! *Caprella lobata*, Müller, of the Catalogue, does not re-appear. *Caprella spinosa*, Goodsir, is added, and described as similar to *Caprella phasma*, Montagu, but differing "chiefly in the first 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 *Ægina longispina* by Krøyer." To *Proto* he adds the species "*Proto Goodsirii*," Spence Bate.

The "Fam. CYAMIDÆ" are thus described :—

"Body depressed, oval. Eyes compound ; two very small ocelli on vertex ; antennæ 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, Latr. 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 Lütken as not good. Lütken 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 Cyamid 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:—

“Antennæ inferiores quam superiores sunt longiores. Gnathopoda secunda sunt cheliformes; carpi producuntur ultra dactylorum extremitates. Super regiones dorsales posteriores, nullæ dentes.”

“This species differs from the one on which the genus was founded, chiefly in the absence of the earinated 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 *Monoculodes*, 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 *Œliceros 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 *Sulcator arenarius*, Spence Bate, properly *Haustorius arenarius*, Slabber, a species by no means rare.

1858. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the nidification of Crustacea. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 3 Ser. Vol. I. 1858. pp. 161–169, 317. Ann. Sci. Nat. ix. (Zool.) 1858. pp. 255–264. Trans. Plym. Inst. & Devon & Corn. N. H. Soc. 1858, pp. 1–9. Pl. I.

Interesting particulars are given in regard to the homes constructed in various ways by creatures belonging to the genera *Cerapus*, *Unciola*, *Siphonacetes*, *Amphithoë*, *Podocerus*, *Corophium*, *Chelura* and *Phronima*. The connection between the animal's structure and the character of its dwelling, in regard to the *Podoceriles*, *Corophiides* 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.

On some new Genera and Species of Crustacea Amphipoda. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 3 Ser. Vol. I. May, 1858. pp. 361–362.

From the Collection of the Royal College of Surgeons are described the following:—

“*Macrocephalus*, n. g.

“*Cephalon horizontaliter porrectum. Antennæ inferiores nullæ. Pedum roxa corpore fusæ.*

Pleopoda posteriora tria duplicatis partibus divisa. *Telson* cylindraceum. *Macrocephalus longirostris* n. s. *M. cephalo* perlunge rostrato (rostro corporis totius $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinem æquante). *Antennæ* superioribus rudimentariis. *Gnathopodis* primi et secundi parium chelatis. *Carpis* dactylorum apice productis. Presented by Sir E. Belcher.

“*Pleustes*, n. g. *Cephalon* rostro productum. *Antennæ* superiores quam inferiores longiores. *Coxæ* anteriores quatuor permagnæ. *Gnathopoda* subæqualia et subcheliforme. *Pleopoda* posteriora in duplicatis partibus divisa. *Telson* squamiforme. *Pleustes tuberculata*, n. s. *P. pereii* segmentis omnibus, *plei* anterioribus duobus tuberculo dorsali medio ornatis. *Pereii* segmentis posterioribus tribus, *plei* omnibus lateraliter tuberculatis. Segmentis pereii omnibus, *plei* anterioribus duobus coxarum marginibus tuberculatis. *Pereiopodis* posterioribus tribus *caxis* tuberculatis. *Pleopodis* posterioribus appendice interiore permagno.

“*Amphitoë lacertosa*, n. s. Ut genus sed *gnathopodo* secundo permagno et chelato. Arctic regions.

“*Lysianassa bidenticulata*, n. s., *L. antennis* inferioribus superiores non superautibus. *Gnathopodis* primi *propodo carpo* longiore. *Gnathopodis* secundi *carpo propodo* longiore. *Plei* segmento tertio margine posteriori denticulis duobus utrinque producto.”

In the Brit. Mus. Catal., Spence Bate identifies *Macrocephalus longirostris* with the earlier *Oxycephalus armatus*, M.-Edw., which had been made the type of the genus *Rhabdosoma* by Adams and White. *Pleustes tuberculata* is identified by Boeck with *Amphitoë panopla*, Krøyer, and as *Pleustes panoplus*, is accepted as type of the genus *Pleustes*. *Lysianassa bidenticulata*, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., becomes a synonym of *Lysianassa nugax*, but by Miers and G. O. Sars its right to specific distinction is vindicated. Sars names it *Socarnes bidenticulatus*, Bate.

1858. BEMMELEN, A. A. VAN.

Bijdragen tot de Kennis onzer inlandsche Diernamen. (In Bowstoffen v. e. Fauna v. Nederl. II. bl. 132). 1858.

R. T. Maitland in 1875 includes this work in his list of authorities. In regard to *Orchestia litorea*, 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 DESMAREST, E. (See under the date 1874.)

1858. GERSTFELDT, GEORG.

Ueber einige zum Theil neue Arten Platoden, Anneliden, Myriapoden und Crustaceen Sibirien's, namentlich seines östlichen Theiles und des Amur-Gebietes. (Aus den *Mémoires des Savants étrangers* T. VIII. besonders abgedruckt.) St. Petersburg. 1858. pp. 20-31 (280-291), 35-36 (295-296).

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 Viertheil so lang als das äußere und oft nur rudimentär,” contains the following:—

"Spec. 2. *Gammarus verrucosus*, mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso ; thorace et abdomine inermibus, segmentis postabdominalibus praesertim, secundo et tertio, tuberculis numerosis spinosis iustructis ; ramo stylorum caudalium posticorum externo longissimo, margine longe ciliato," found in the Angará at Irkutsk, with *Gammarus atchensis*, Brandt, for its nearest relation. This species is partially described and figured in the Brit. Mus. Catal., but thereby 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 "infero-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 anteabdomine inermibus ; segmentis postabdominalibus singulis duabus vel quatuor carinis spiciosis armatis ; ramo stylorum caudalium posticorum externo longissimo, margine breviter aculeato." It comes near to *Gammarus ochotensis*, Brandt, and is almost as common in the Angará 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. Schwanzgürteles 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 Angará at Irkutsk, is thus described :— "Gammarus Cancello Pall. similis, tuberculis tamen dorsalibus minus elevatis ; a capite ad caudam crescentibus, neque vero pari quinto, sed paribus octavo et nono maximis ; in segmentis thoracis et anteabdominis carinarum lateralium 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 Angará at Irkutsk is thus described :— "Corpore latissimo, fere onisciformi ; fronte producto et quatuor paribus aculeorum, mediis duobus verrucis impositis, armato ; segmentis thoracis et anteabdominis carinatis et tubercula supra lamielas laterales sita versus declivibus ; segmentis postabdominalibus tuberculis lateralibus destitutis, anterioribus tribus tuberculis dorsalibus, quorum duo posteriora aculeata, praeditis." 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 *Brandtia*. Dybowski, who had not met with it in Lake Baikal, retains it under the name *Gammarus latissimus*, in 1874.

Among those *Gammari* in which "der Hinterrand des 3. Postabdominalsegmentes und meist auch derjenige der beiden vorhergehenden verlängert sich in der Mittellinie in Art eines Zahnes oder Stachels nach hinten," Gerstfeldt places "Spec. 7. *Gammarus kürgensis* mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso, margine posteriore trium anteriorum segmentorum postabdominalium et interdum etiam nonnullorum aut omnium anteabdominis et thoracis in spinam acutam tenuemque segmento sequenti incumbentem producto," "aus einer Pfütze an der Kürge." 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 Baikal. The fuller description is as follows :—"Der Körper ist ziemlich stark seitlich zusammengedrückt ; die Stirn hält nur ein kurzes dreieckiges Spitzchen ; die Augen sind oval-nierenförmig. Die nur schwach

bchaarten Fühler haben etwa die halbe Länge des Körpers und von ihnen überragen die oberen mit ihrem letzten Drittheile die unteren; das Ende des Stieles der oberen Antennen reicht nur bis zum Anfauge des letzten Stielgliedes der unteren oder wenig weiter; erstere besitzen 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, wogegen die hinteren grösser und nameutlich länger und fast eiförmig erscheinen; bei beiden Paaren ist der Innenrand an der oberen Hälfte mit kleinen Zähnchen, an der unteren mit stachelartigeu 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 gehen etwas über das Ende des Körpers hinaus und das letzte falsche Fusspaar trägt auf ziemlich langem Basalgliede zwei am Raude 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

“Von den *Gammarus*-Arten mit nach hinten verlängerten Rückenkielen der ersten Schwanzsegmente, von. *G. Sabinii* Leach, *G. loricatus* Sabine, *G. angulosus* Rathke, *G. (Amathia) carinatus* Rathke, *G. mucronatus* Say (*G. boreus* Sabine, Suppl. to the Appendix of Capt. Parry's first voy. ccxxix. u. Ann. des sc. nat. 1830, xx, p. 368) etc. entfernt sich *Gamm. kürgensis* dadurch, dass er nur feine Stacheln, jene aber höhere zahnförmige Rückenkämme besitzen. Näher scheint ihm in dieser Beziehung *G. albidus* Dana (Unit. Stat. expl. exped. Crust. II., 948 u. Atlas Tab. 65, fig. 4) von Tongatabu zu stehen.”

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).

Remarks on certain Vermiform Fossils found in the Mountain Limestone Districts of the North of England. Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. 3. Vol. II. December 1858. pp. 443–457. Pl. XIV.–XIX. (Read at the British Association Meeting, Leeds, September 22, 1858). Also in Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club. Vol. IV. Part I. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1858. pp. 17–33, Pls. III. IV.

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 *Lepidactylis*, in 1818. Besides the tunnelling of *Sulcator arenarius*, the surface track of *Kroyera 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 *Kroyera arenaria* in the situations

described, namely, *Bathyporeia 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 *Sulcator arenarius* and *Kroyera arenaria*, see Notes on Sp. Bate, 1851, 1857, and 1858.

1858. SAUSSURE, HENRI F. DE.

Mémoire sur divers crustacés nouveaux des Antilles et du Mexique. Mém. de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire naturelle de Genève. Tom. XIV. P. 2. Genève 1858. pp. 417-496. Ordre des Amphipodes, pp. 474-475. Fig. 33.

The new species described is called *Amphitoe aztecus*. "Habite; Le Mexique; pris en abondance 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 *Amphitoe aztecus* Saussure and *Allorchestes Knickerbockeri* Bate, as pointed out by Professor Smith himself." *Hyalella azteca* will therefore, in my opinion, be the best name for Saussure's species.

1859. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the fossil Crustacean found in the magnesian limestone of Durham, and on a new species of Amphipod (1858). Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Vol. XV. 1859. pp. 137-140, Pl. VI. figs. 1-8. Nat. Hist. Review. VI. 1859 (Proc.) pp. 163-166.

The fossil Crustacean is that supposed to be identical with the *Trilobites problematicus* of Schlotheim and by Schlauroth named *Palaeocrangon 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 *Phædra antiqua*, founded on a damaged specimen, which closely agreed with the fossil fragments. The new genus *Phædra* is thus defined in the Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 208 :—

Phædra :—"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.

On the genus *Niphargus*, Sehiödte. Dublin Univ. Zool. and Bot. Assoc. Proc. I. 1859. pp. 237-240. Figs. 1-4.

After a discussion of earlier notices of well-shrimps, the new species *Niphargus fontanus* and *Niphargus kochianus* 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 *κραγγόνυξ* and *νύξ*.

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 unibranched. 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.

Bidrag till kännedomen om skandinaviens Amphipoda Gammaridea. Med Taflorna I.-IV. Till k. vet. akad. inlemnad d. 17 mars 1858. K. Svenska Vetenskaps Akademiens Handlingar, 3:dje Bandet N:o 1. (1859-60). Stockholm, 1862. pp. 1-104.

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 *Lætmatophilus*, n. g., thus defined:—

"Corpus elongatum, gracile. Antennæ longæ, superiores flagello appendiculari destitutæ et processu magno frontali affixæ. Mandibulæ palpo triarticulato, maxillæ primi paris lamina interna inchoata et tuberculi-formi, palpo biarticulato instructæ. Palps pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique paris thoracis manu subcheliformi armati, articulo quinto manum formante, ungne ex uno tantum articulo constante. Reliqui pedes thoracis fere æquales, elongati, graciles, ungnibus validis armati. Pedes abdominales quarti paris elongati, ramis binis styliformibus instructi, pedes quinti paris e singulis articulis constantes." The type species, *Lætmatophilus tuberculatus*, n. s., pl. i. is described.

In "Familia II. COROPHIDÆ, Dana," Bruzelius arranges the genera *Corophium*, "*Erichtonius*," *Jassa*, *Podocerus*, *Autonoe*, *Amphithoe*. To *Corophium*, Latreille, he assigns, 1. *Corophium longicorne*, Fabricius, which he describes; 2. *Corophium crassicorne*, n. s., pl. i. fig. 2; 3. *Corophium affine*, n. s. He next describes *Erichtonius*, as he spells it, with the type-species *diformis*, 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*, Brñzelius assigns 1. *anguipes*, 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:—

"Corpus subdepressum, epimeris medioribns ant parvis. Antennæ superiores graciles, flagello proprio multiarticulato et flagello appendiculari instructæ. Antennæ inferiores non subpediformes. Palpus mandibule triarticulatus, maxillæ primi paris biarticulatus et pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique paris manibus instruti. Pedes abdominales ultimi paris biramei, ramis styliformibus."

To this genus Bruzelius assigns, 1. *Autonoe punctata*, n. s., pl. i. fig. 3, which is a synonym of *Aora gracilis*, Spence Bate; 2. "*Autonoe anomala* (Rathke) ?," pl. i. fig. 4, since called *Microdeutopus anomalus*; 3. *Autonoe grandimana*, n. s. pl. i. fig. 5, which Boeck identifies with *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Costa, with which Bruzelius himself compares

it; 4. "Autonoe erythrophthalma (Liljeborg)," for the *Gammarus (Gammaropsis) erythrophthalmus* of Liljeborg, since called *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*; 5. *Autonoe longipes*, Liljeborg, for *Gammarus 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 *Protomedea fasciata*, Kröyer, 1842. To *Amphithoe*, Leach, Bruzelius assigns the species, 1. *podoceroides*, Rathke, with *albomaculata*, Kröyer, for a synonym, and 2. *pygmæa*, Liljeborg, which Boeck identifies with "*Photis Reinhardi*," Kröyer, 1842.

In "Familia III. ORCHESTIDÆ, Dana," Bruzelius places, 1. *Orchestia*, Leach, with the species *littorea*, Leach, including *Euchore*, F. Müller; 2. *Allorchestes*, Dana, with the species "*Allorchestes Nilsoni* (Rathke)," in the synonymy of which he gives "*Amphithoe Prevosti?*, H. Rathke; *Amphithoe Nilssonii*, H. Rathke; *Orchestia Nidrosiensis*, Kröyer"; remarking also that he feels tolerably certain that Rathke's and Kröyer'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 nropods. Brandt's subgenus *Allorchestina* he considers unnecessary.

In "Familia IV. GAMMARIDÆ, Dana," Bruzelius describes nineteen genera. The species which he calls *Anonyx nanus*, Kröyer ‡, was called *Anonyx nanoides* by Lilljeborg in 1865, while the *Anonyx minutus*, Kröyer, which he thinks perhaps identical, is called *Orchomene minutus* by Boeck. "*Anonyx Kröyeri*," n. s., pl. ii. fig. 7, was transferred to *Callisoma* 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*, Kröyer. Bruzelius says that in his species the accessory flagellum of the upper antennæ has three joints as against two in Kröyer'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*, Fabricius, Bruzelius draws up a scheme including thirteen species, which have since been distributed among various genera. "*Gammarus Loveni*," n. s., pl. ii. fig. 9, was transferred to *Mæra* by Spence Bate. *Gammarus lævis*, n. s., pl. ii. fig. 10, was identified by Spence Bate with *Gammarus longimanus* (Leach), Thompson, which Spence Bate places in the genus *Megamæra*. *Gammarus brevicornis*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 11, is identified in Bate and Westwood with *Liljeborgia pallida*, Speuce Bate.

The new genus *Eriopis*, is thus defined:—

"Corpus elongatum, parum compressum, epimeris parvis. Antennæ superiores pedunculo gracili et flagello appendiculari perpusillo instructæ; inferiores subpediformes. Mandibulæ duobus ramis, tuberculo molari et palpo triarticulato instructæ. Maxilla primi paris palpo biarticulato ornata. Palpus pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique paris manu (articulo quinto) subcheliformi armati. Tria paria posteriora pedum thoracis postice gradatim longiora. Rami pedum abdominalium ultimi paris valde inæquales; interior brevis, exterior abdominis longitudinem fere æquans, duobus articulis complanatis instructus." This genus is identified by Boeck with *Niphargus*, Schiødte, 1851, which had hitherto contained only fresh-water species. *Eriopis elongata*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 12, "habitat in locis profundi maris Bohniæ." This is called by Boeck *Niphargus elongatus*.

The new genus *Paramphithoe* is thus defined:—

"Corpus compressum, epimeris mediocribus aut magnis. Oculi duo compositi. Antennæ superiores graciles, articulo tertio pedunculi articulis flagelli crassiore, sed flagello appendiculari carentes. Mandibula palpo triarticulato. Palpus maxillæ primi paris biarticulatus, pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique paris manu subcheliformi instructi. Pedes septimi paris reliquis pedibus uno duplo longiores. Pedes

abdominis ultimi paris biramei, ramis elongatis." To this genus Bruzelius refers nine species; in section *a*, "dorsum magis minusve carinatum, posticum saepe dentibus armatum," 1. *Paramphithoe panopla*, Kröyer, by Bate, Boeck and Sars now called *Pleustes panoplus*; 2. *Paramphithoe pulchella*, Kröyer, by Bate called *Pherusa pulchella*, by Boeck *Pleustes pulchellus*, by Sars, 1882, *Paramphithoe pulchella*; 3. *Paramphithoe hystrix*, Owen, for which see Note on Lepechin, 1780; 4. *Paramphithoe compressa*, Liljeborg, identified by Boeck with "*Atylus Swammerdamii*," Milne-Edwards; in section *b*, "dorsum rotundatum, segmentis duobus 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. *Puramphithoe elegans*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 14, by Boeck identified with *Dexamine bispinosu*, Spence Bate, under the name *Halirages bispinosa*; in section *c*, "dorsum rotundatum, earina et dentibus destitutum;" 8. *Paramphithoe laeviuscula*, Kröyer, now known as *Calliopus laeviusculus*; 9. *Paramphithoe norvegica*, 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 *hystrix* and the new species *tridentata*; this latter he defines:—"Caput rostro perpusillo instruetum. Dorsum rotundatum, lave, segmenti septimi thoracis, primi secundique abdominis margine medio posteriore dentem aetum formante. Antennæ superiores inferioribus longissimis multo breviores. Pedes primi secundique paris manu fere oblongo-ovali, medioeris magnitudinis, instructi. Appendix caudalis indivisa, margine posteriore truucato et dentato." If Boeck's *Acanthozone* is accepted as the generic name for Owen's *hystrix*, *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 desiguation, coupled with the want of any species selected as the type.

After describing *Acanthonotus serra*, Kröyer, *Dexamine tenuicornis*, Rathke, and *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, Bruzelius proceeds to define the genus *Ampelisca*, Kröyer, identifying with it Costa's *Araneops*. He assigns to it six species (1) *equicornis*, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 15; (2) *tenuicornis*, Liljeborg; (3) *lavigata*, Liljeborg; (4) *macrocephala*, Liljeborg; (5) "*Gaimardi*," Kröyer, by Boeck in 1870 named "*Byblis 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* (*Tetromatus typicus*), Spence Bate, which has "cephalon and pereion laterally compressed and dorsally cuneated."

Bruzelius next describes *Haploops tubicola*, Liljeborg; *Haploops carinata*, Liljeborg; *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström. In the last he has noticed the variations in the antennæ, which subsequently occasioned the institution of new species.

In the genus *Ædiceros*, he describes (1) *Ædiceros obtusus*, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 17, identified by Boeck with *Leucothoe phyllonyx*, M. Sars, under the name *Aceros phyllonyx*; (2) *Ædiceros 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 *Ædiceros affinis*, Bruzelius, a synonym of *Monoculodes carinatus*, Spence Bate; (3) *Ædiceros saginatus*, Kröyer.

He describes "*Leucothoe clypeata* (Kröyer)?" which Boeck calls "*Metopa Bruzelii*," Goës. Bruzelius notices that his specimens differed somewhat in the antennæ 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 antennæ, and differences in the gnathopods. He gives its length as 3 mm. The length given by Bocck 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 articulosa*, Montagu, and " *Laphystius Sturionis*," Kröyer, he defines the new genus *Nicippe* :—

"Corpus crassiusculum, cipimeris mediocribus. Antennæ graciles, superiores flagello appendiculari ornatæ. Mandibulæ dissimiles, palpis e ternis articulis compositis instructæ, altera processu accessorio sive ramo interno carens, altera eodem prædita. Palpus maxillæ primi paris biarticulatus. Pedes maxillares laminis minutis et palpis e quaternis articulis compositis. Pedes primi secundique paris manu subcheliformi armati. Tria paria posteriora pedum thoracis postice gradatim longitudine crescentia. Pedes abdominis sexti paris biramei, ramis uniarticulatis." The type species is *Nicippe tumida*, n. s., pl. iv, fig. 19. Lastly he describes *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Kröyer.

1859. BRUZELIUS, RAGNAR M.

Bidrag till kännedomen om Amphipodernas inre byggnad. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 16. 1859. No. 1. pp. 1-18. Tafl. I. (Traduit par M. le Dr. Creplin, dans Wiegmanns Archiv für Naturgeschichte, T. 25, Sars.)

The investigations were made upon " *Gammarus locusta*, Linné, and *Amphithoe podoceroides*, 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 lithographiée 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 communiquations 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. DANIELSEN, 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 *Edicerus*, Kröyer, "O. arcticus n. spec. Af denne nye Art fandt jeg nogle faa Exemplarer ved Vadsøe paa sandig Leerbund fra 40-60 Favne." This is regarded by Boeck as a synonym of *Ediceros lynceus*, M. Sars, 1859.

1859. GEGENBAUR, CARL, born 1826 (Carus), 1827 (Hagen).

Grundzüge der vergleichenden Anatomie. Leipzig, 1859. Arthropoden. pp. 193-286.

For an account of this work remodelled, see Note on Gegenbaur, Grundriss, &c., 1878.

1859. GERVais, PAUL, et BENEDEN, P. J. VAN.

Zoologie Médicale. Exposé méthodique du règne animal basé sur l'anatomie, l'embryogénie et la paléontologie comprenant la Description des espèces employées en médecine de celles qui sont venimeuses et de celles qui sont parasites de l'homme et des animaux. Tome premier. Paris, 1859.

The Crustacés are the Classe Quatrième of the "Deuxième Embranchement. Animaux articulés."

Of the "Sous-classe des Crustacés Édriophthalmes," the authors say, page 486, "les Édriophthalmes 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 cyamidés." 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 *Gammaridés* et les *Hypéridés*." 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 eaux d'eau et dans les étangs (*Gammarus pulex* et *Roeselii*) ; 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 étiolée. Nous l'avons appellée *Gammarus lacteus*." 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 Phronimes (g. *Phronima*) are mentioned with the species *sedentaria*. The Lémodipodes are divided into, "1° les Caprellidés," with the genus *Caprella*, and "2° les Cyamidés," after briefly defining which they say, "L'ancien genre CYAME (*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 Cyame du Dauphin (*Cyamus delphini*, Guérin) doit former un autre genre que nous nommons *Isocyamus*." Nothing is said of the characters of this new genus. The Pyenogonides, among other habitats, live "sur le corps des poissons."

1859. HOGAN, ARTHUR R.

On the habits and localities of *Niphargus fontanus* (*n. s.*), *N. Kochianus* (*n. s.*), and *Crangonyx subterraneus* (*n. g. & s.*), Spence Bate. The Natural History Review, and Quarterly Journal of Sciencee. Vol. VI. 1859. London, 1859. pp. 166–169.

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 pump 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 aquilex*, 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, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $2\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

The rest lived on for a considerable time, the last not dying till November 24th, 1886. 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).

Notes on dredging in Belfast Bay, with a list of species. (Proceedings of Dublin Natural History Society.) The Natural History Review, and Quarterly Journal of Science. Vol. VI. 1859. London, 1859. pp. 79–85.

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 lavis* and *Orchestia deshayesii* (Savigny). *Gammarus fluvialis* is mentioned and distinguished from *Gammarus pulex*, but the proper use of the names is evidently inverted. "*Hyperia Galba*" was found "in thousands in Acalephæ, floating through the Bay." The next entry is "*Lestrigonus 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 *Metoicus medusarum*, 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 specimens." The name borrowed from Milne-Edwards should no doubt have been "*Lestrigonus Fabricii*," not "*Lestrigonus Fabricii*."

1859. LACHMANN, JOHANNES.

Über einige Parasiten des Brunnen-Flohkrebse (Grammarus puteanus). Sitzungsberichte der niederrheinischen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Heilkunde zu Bonn. Sitzung vom 2. März 1859. Verhandlungen des naturhistorischen Vereins der preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens. Sechszehnter Jahrgang. Neue Folge: Sechster Jahrgang. Bonn, 1850. (Appendix ? pp. 33. 37.)

Grammarus 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).

Oversigt over de i den norsk-arctiske Region forekommende Krebsdyr. Forhandlinger i Videnskabs-Selskabet i Christiania Aar 1858. Christiania 1859. pp. 122–163. Amphipoda, pp. 129–150.

The Amphipoda recorded are; 29. *Anonyx ampulla* (Caucer) Phipps; 30. *Anonyx gulosus* Krøyer; 31. *Anonyx Vahlii* Krøyer; 32. *Anonyx Holboellii* Krøyer; 33. *Stegocephalus* spec.,

a species found by Krøyer but left indeterminate; 34. *Pontoporeia femorata* Krøyer; 35. *Pardalisea cuspidata* Krøyer; 36. " *Ampelisea Gaimardii*" Krøyer; 37. " *Ampelisea Eschrichtii*" Krøyer; 38. *Ampelisea lævigata* Liljeb.; 39. *Amphithoë serra* Krøyer, with the remark that the fourth side-plate is much too small in the figure in Krøyer'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. *Amphithoë eristata* (*Aeanthonotus*) Owen, a species said to be very like *Amphithoe serra*, but still more like a remarkable new species from the coast of Norway, *Amphithoë parasitica*, which is fully described, the Latin description being:—" *A. serræ affinis, dignoscitur carina in medio dorso segmenti thoracici quinto oriunda et usque ad segmentum quartum abdominis porrecta, postice in quoque segmento in dentem triangularem acutum desinente; oculis magnis, paululum ovalibus, convexis; epimero quarto et quinto insolitu magnitudine, anterioribus duplo longioribus, quarto infra et antice, quinto infra et postice in spinam fortem conico-acuminatam exente (in epimero quarto uncinatam, in quinto rectam); pedibus thoracicis primi et secundi paris magnitudine mediocri et manu subcheliformi præditis; antennis fere æqualibus aut inferioribus paulo longioribus, dimidiam longitudinem corporis parum superantibus.*" This species was referred to *Acanthosoma* by Boeck in 1860, to *Aeanthonotus* by Sp. Bate in 1862, and subsequently identified by Boeck with *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabrieius.

A full description is given by Sars of Owen's *Amphithoë 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 *Amphithoë serra* and still more *Amphithoë parasitica*, but is distinguished from both inasmuch as the dorsal carina extends over all the pereon-segments and the four first of the pleon (while in both those species it is wanting on the four first pereon-segments) or, as Owen expresses it, 'segmentis 4 antieis in erista continua superne elevatis.' Where, however, the same author adds, 'reliqvis in spinis retrosum in clinatis 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 *Acanthonotozoma cristatum*. The list continues with 41. *Amphithoë hystrix* (*Acanthosoma*) Owen. Comparing his specimens with Krøyer'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 Krøyer's description he offers corrections;—"Hovedet har i Midten af Panderanden et meget lidet, men tydeligt, horizontalt, *tilspidet* Horn, ikke, som Krøyer siger, kun en stump Vinkel. *De øverste Følere ere noget mere en halvt eller næsten Totrediedele saa lange som de nederste* (efter Krøyer næae de ikke disses halve Længde); Skafets første Led udsender fra Enden af sin øverste Rand en opad og udad rettet stærk og spids Torn, som næsten er ligesaa lang som selve Leddet (efter Krøyer er denne Torn lang mindre) eller som andet Led, det tredie Led er kun halvt saa langt. *Svøben*, undersøgt kun hos et enket Exemplar, bestod af 79 Led (efter Krøyer 'af 20 Led og derover'), af hvilke de 7 (efter Kr. de 4) første Led have i deres underste Rand smaa Haarknapper, men af alle de følgende Led viser, som Krøyer meget rigtigt anfører, kun hvert andet Led Haar og hvert andet er blottet for dem. Svøbens første Led er af Længde som Skafets tredie Led (efter Kr. er det betydeligt længere). *I de nederste Føleres Svøbe taltes hos det samme Exemplar 111 Led* (efter Kr. bestaaer den 'af i det mindste 50 Led'). *De syv Brystsegmenter ere*, som Krøyer rigtig fremstiller det, *bedækkede med 5 eller*, naar man regner Sidepladernes Pig med, 7 Rækker af Pigge; *Bagkroppens 2 første Segmenter rige derimod hvert 9 Pigge* (af hvilke de 2 nederste ere de mindste), *det tredie 5, det fjerde 3, det femte og sjette 2* (idet Piggen paa Midtlinien af disse Segmente mangler), og det syvende ingen. Heraf sees, at det rette Forhold ikke rigtigt fremstilles af Krøyer, naar han kun angiver 7 Pigge paa Bagkroppens andet Segment og slet ingen paa det femte og sjette.

Owen's Afbildning stemmer derimod med Hensyn til alle disse Pigges Form, Antal og Anordning ganske overeens med Forholdet hos vor norske Form. Mindre noægigtig er hans Beskrivelse, naar det hælder, at 'fjerde og femte Caudal-segment havo 3 og de andre kun 2 Pigge.' Dette er urettigt 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 Krøyer angive, 10 Pigge, idet de 3 midterste ere dobbelte; den forreste Pig paa Midtlinien er den længste og ligger horizontalt fremad strakt og ligesom et Horn fremragende over Hovedet.—Hos Exemplarer af $\frac{1}{4}$ ' Længde befandtes alle Kroppens Pigge allerede fuldkommen udviklede ligesom hos de voxno. Alle Sideplader ende nedentil med en Pig, den fjerde og femte, hvilke ogsaa ere længere end de andre, hver med 2 Pigge. Da hverken Owen eller Krøyer har iagttaget Dyret i levende Tilstand, tilfoies sluttelig, at Kroppens Farve er guulbrun, Brystfødderne og Følerne med rosenrøde Ringe, oftest ere ogsaa Kroppens Pigge i Spidsen rosenrøde. Øjnene ere brunsorte, temmelig store (ikke 'smaa og hvide,' som Owen siger), cirkelrunde, halvkugleformig fremragende, deres ydre Flade viser talrige polygonale Facetter." For discussion of the species of *Acanthosoma*, Boeck's *Acanthozone*, see Note on Lepechin, 1778. Buchholz, in his description of "*Acanthozone hystrix* Owen," in 1874, does not allude to Sars's description. The long and strong spine of the upper antennæ which Sars mentions is not shown in Buchholz's figure, though to an unfigured small specimen he attributes "am ersten Basalglied der obere Antenne ein ziemlich langer schlanker, am äussern obere Ende befindlicher Stachel."

- The next species is 42. *Amphithoë panopla* Krøyer ?, in regard to which Sars finds that "Bagkroppen hos vor norske Form er meget mere knudret," and after mentioning some other variations from Krøyer'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 *Amphithoopsis latipes*. 44. *Amphithoë serraticornis* Sars, nov. spec., is identified by Boeck with *Calliopius leviusculus*, Krøyer; 45. *Amphithoë fulvocincta* Sars, nov. spec., becomes in Boeck's work *Halirages fulvocinctus*; 46. *Amphithoë macrocephala* Sars, nov. spec., is identified with *Dexamine bispinosa*, Spence Bate, as *Halirages bispinosus*; 47. *Amphithoë albomaculata* Krøyer (*A. podoceroides* H. Rathke), is probably *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu. Of the following many are discussed elsewhere; 48. *Ediceros saginatus* Krøyer; 49. *Ediceros lynceus* Sars, nov. spec.; 50. *Gammarus locusta* (*Cancer*) L.; 51. *Gammarus mutatus* Liljeb.; 52. " *Gammarus Sabinii*" Leach; 53. *Gammarus dentatus* Krøyer, redescribed; 54. *Gammarus fissicornis* Sars, nov. spec., by Boeck called *Lilljeborgia fissicornis*; 55. *Podocerus capillatus* H. Rathke; 56. *Ischyrocerus minutus* Liljeb.; 57. *Leucothoë norvegica* Liljeb.; 58. *Leucothoë phyllonyx* Sars, nov. spec., by Boeck made the type of a new genus, as *Aceros phyllonyx*; 59. *Glauconome leucopis* Krøyer, in regard to which Sars says that the eyes which Krøyer describes from examples in spirits as "smaa og lidet tydelige," are in the living animal "stærkt iøjnefaldende ved deres afstikkende opak melkehvide Farve," and "paa de 3 første Abdominalsegmenter findes paa hver Side af Ryggen en lav, men temmelig bred, conisk-tilrundet Knude, som ikke omtales af Krøyer, og efter Figuren i Gaimard's Voyage en Scandinavie, Crust. Tab. 19 Fig. 1, synes ogsaa disse Segmenter at være ganske glatte. De under disse 3 Segmenter siddende saakaldte 'falske Fødder' finder jeg temmelig store (ingenlunde 'smaa og korte' som Krøyer Siger)."
60. *Caprella lobata* (*Sqvilla*) Müll.; 61. *Caprella septentrionalis* Krøyer; 62. *Leptomera pedata* (*Gammarus*) Abildg.

1859. VALETTE, ST. GEORGE, A. J. H. DE LA.

1860.

Ueber die Entwicklungs-geschichte der Amphipoden. Sitzungsber. Niederrhein. Gesell. f. Natur- u. Heilkunde zu Bonn, XVI. pp. 94-98, 1859.

Studien über die Entwicklung der Amphipoden. Mit 2 Tafeln. Halle. 1860.
14 pages. 2 Plates.

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 pereon-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 *Gammarus* 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 zoospores 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 *Gammarus 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 pereon-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

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 Leukart [Leuckart] upon the development of the Pupiparæ, showing that the micropyle 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 la 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 micropyle, but he thinks that both might be permeable to the medium surrounding them.

1860. BOECK, AXEL, born 1833, died 1873 (G. O. Sars).

Bemærkninger angaaende de ved de norske Kyster forekommende Amphipoder. Forhandlinger ved de Skandinaviske Naturforskeres ottende Møde i Kjøbenhavn 8–14de Juli 1860, pp. 631–677.

Boeck thinks it likely that the division of the Amphipoda into the three principal groups, Hyperidæ, Gammaridæ, Caprellidæ, 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 marsupial lamellæ and the branchiæ. Besides the characters already in use, namely the presence or absence of palps in maxillæ and mandibles and the number of joints to the maxilliped, he considers the form of the inner plate in the first pair of maxillæ 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 oesophagus, 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 mandibles and first and second maxillæ. 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 Crustacean skin.

In his Classification of the Norwegian Amphipoda Boeck places first the tribe Hyperidæ, Dana, because he considers it to be united by a new and very remarkable form, *Trischizostoma*, to the family Orchestidæ, as well as to the genera *Anonyx* and *Opis* among the Gammaridæ.

In the subfamily Hyperinæ 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, Prostomatæ, Boeck, he places the single new genus and species, " *Trischizostoma Raschii*," Esmark and Boeck, in which, however, the genus at least is assuredly a synonym of *Guerinia*, Hope and Costa.

In the third tribe, Gammaridæ, for the first family Orchestidæ, 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 nilssonii*. In the second family, Gammaridæ, he gives the following new species, *Anonyx serratus*, which he afterwards named *Orchomene serratus*; *Anonyx pinguis*, which becomes *Orchomene pinguis* in his later work; *Anonyx obtusifrons*, changed later on into *Menigrates obtusifrons*; " *Anonyx Bruzelii*," 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 gulosus*, Krøyer; *Ichnopus spinicornis*; *Urothoë norvegica*. He then mentions *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström,

from the description and figures of which his own specimens somewhat varied. His next new species is *Pontoporeia armata*, which he afterwards named *Priscilla armata*. The genus *Ædicerus*, Krøyer, he thinks should form two separate divisions, one containing *saginatus*, Kr., *affinis*, Bruz., *lynceus*, Sars, and *norvegicus*, n. s., the other *novi-zealandia* Dana, and *obtusus*, Bruz. For the latter division he institutes a new genus, *Aceros*, using a name pre-occupied among Aves (although there with a different meaning and pronunciation), and taking *Aceros obtusus*, Bruzelius, as the type, which he afterwards named *Aceros phyllonyx*, Sars. His new species, *Ædicerus norvegicus*, he renamed in 1870, *Pontocrates norvegicus*, giving it as a synonym *Krøyeria arenaria*, Spence Bate, 1863. Spence Bate's genus is in fact not the pre-occupied *Krøyeria* but *Kroyera*, 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 *Ampelisca spinipes*, n. s., stating that it is very like *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius. For a specimen described by Lilljeborg as *Leucothoë articulosa*, Montagu, he proposes a distinct name "*Leucothoë Lilljeborgii*," which in his later works he hesitates to uphold. He recognises that *Leucothoë articulosa* should be called *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard. Making *Probolium*, Costa, a synonym of the earlier *Stenothoë*, Dana, he adds a new species "*Stenothoë Danai*," which he afterwards found to be synonymous with *Stenothoë (Montagu) marina*, Spence Bate, 1855. After pointing out the resemblances between *Eusirus* and *Leucothoë*, he adds a new species, *Eusirus longipes*. For *Gammarus brevicornis*, Bruzelius, and *Gammarus fissicornis*, M. Sars, he establishes a new genus, *Iduna*, a name pre-occupied among Birds and Annelids, and consequently in Boeck's later works giving place to the synonymous *Liljeborgia*, Sp. Bate, 1862. *Iduna brevicornis* he afterwards identified with *Liljeborgia pallida*, Sp. Bate. To *Dexamine* he adds a new species, "*Dexamine Thea*." For *Amphithoë compressa*, Lilljeborg, he establishes the new genus, *Epidesura*, which was dropped when later on he found the species in question to be *Atylus (Amphithoë) swammerdamii*, Milne-Edwards, 1830. 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 locusta* to be worth further mention. To the genus *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, he leaves the species *panopla* and *pulchella*, but establishes a new genus *Amphithopsis* to receive the species, *bicuspis*, *elegans*, *laviecula*, *tridentata*, and the two new species *Amphithopsis glaber* and *Amphithopsis longicaudata*, the former of which he transferred first to *Paramphithoë*, and afterwards to *Pleustes*, retaining the latter as type of the genus *Amphithopsis*. He discusses the genus *Acanthonotus*, Owen, which he afterwards called *Acanthonotozoma*, and the neighbouring genus, *Iphimedia*, Rathke. To *Acanthosoma*, Owen, he assigns the species, *Acanthosoma hystrix*, Owen, *Amphithoë parasitica*, Sars, and *Epimeria tricristata*, Costa. He afterwards found reason to name the first *Acanthozone cuspidata*, Lepechin, and the other two, *Epimeria cornigera*, Fahricius.

In his third family, Corophidæ, Dana, Boeck places a new genus, *Podoceropsis*, with a new species, "*Podoceropsis Sophia*" (afterwards *Sophia*), for its type. After some discussion of species which he considers to belong to *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach, and to *Gammaropsis*, Lilljeborg, respectively, he describes a new species, *Amphithoë grandimana*, and a new genus, *Hela*, with a new species, *Hela monstrosa*, for its type. The name *Hela*, being pre-occupied, has been changed by S. I. Smith to *Neohela*.

The fourth tribe he calls Caprillidea. In it he places *Proto pedata*, afterwards recognized as *Proto ventricosa*; *Ægina longispina*, Krøyer, he here assigns to *Protella*, though he afterwards called it *Ægina phasma*, Moutagu, it being properly *Protella phasma*; to *Ægina*, Krøyer, he adds the new species, *Ægina (Caprella) echinata*, Esmark, which he afterwards claims as his own species, and *Ægina levigata*, which, according to Mayer, is the young of *Ægina longicornis*, Krøyer. He next establishes a new genus, *Æginella*, with a new

species, *Aeginella spinosa*, as type, also assigning to this genus *Aegina tenella*, Dana, and *Aeyina aculeata*, 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 laticornis*, *Caprella punctata*, the two first of which Mayer identifies with *Caprella equilibra*, Say, and the third a little doubtfully with *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kroyer. 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 *Trischizostoma* follows the statement that three specimens, all females, were captured by Professor Rasch off Sondørnør, by sinking a dead bird, if he remembered rightly, to a depth of about 100 fathoms, and is given thus:—"Det største Individ maalte 45 m., og den er saaledes en af de største blandt Amphipoderne. Legemet er stærkt bygget, noget sammentrykt fra Side til anden; Ryggen rund uden Kiøl; Hovedet springer fortil frem i et langt og bredt Rostrum, der dækker Røddelene af de øvre Antenner; Øinene ere meget store og dække som hos *Hyperiderne* næsten hele Hovedets Sider samt støde næsten sammen oven til; de øvre Antenner ere de korteste; Skafret lidet og kort; Svøben dannes af et noget langt, paa den indre Side haarbedækket første Led, samt 12 til 14 andre kortere; Bisvøben bestaaer ligledes af et langt første og to meget mindre følgende Led. De nedre Antenner ere en Trediedeel længere end de øvre; Skafrets tre første Led ere meget korte; de to følgende længere og indbyrdes af samme Længde, hvorhos det første af disse er paa den nedre Side saagtakket; Svøben bestaaer af henved 20 Led. De stemme saaledes overeens med Antennerne hos *Hyperidæ* og Slægten *Anonyx*. Munddelene see ud som en trespaltet fremstrakt Tubus, som er dannet af den overordentligt forlængede Overlæbe og de omdannede Maxillarfødders ydre Plader. Indenfor denne Tubus, efter hvilken Slægtsnavnet er givet, findes de spidse, stærkt forlængede, men spade Mandibler og Maxiller, der lige et Slags Braadde. Maxillarfødderne ere forsynede med firleddede og Mandiblerne med treleddede Palper. Første Par Fødder er omdannet til stærke Griberedskaber af en eiendommelig Bygning; femte Led eller Haanden er meget stor, opblæst, og fastet ved den indre Side til det foregaaende Led. Kloen er ikke som sædvanligt fastet til den nedre Vinkel, slaaende 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 overeens med Krøyer's Slægt *Opis*. Det andet Par Fødder er dannet som hos Slægten *Anonyx*. Det tredie og fierde Par ere ulige; fierde Pars første og især tredie Led ere stærkt skieldformet udvidede, medens de hos tredie Par ere smallere. De tre følgende Par ere af den sædvanlige Bygning og tiltage efterhaanden i Længde. Halen er meget bred og stemmer i sin Form meget overeens med *Hyperidernes*, men de tre bagre Par Hale-beens Pedunkler ere kortere end hos disse. Andet Par Epimerer er særdeles stor, trekantet med Basis nedad og den afstumpede Spids opad og skiuler næsten det første Par.

"Dyret lignet saaledes *Hyperiderne* i Hovedets, Øinenes, Antennernes og Halens Bygning, tildeels ogsaa ved Maxillarføddernes ydre Plade, der er operculiform; men her findes Palper, som Hyperiderne mangler. I det Hele taget ere Munddelene hos dette Dyr eiendommelige, og synes at være bestemte til Sugning. Det nærmer sig i flere Henseender *Orchestiderne*, men har ogsaa meget tilfælles med Slægterne *Opis* og *Anonyx* blandt Gammariderne ved Antennernes og Føddernes Dannelse."

I have given the above in the original language, as the translation by Dallas is accessible in the Annals and Magazine for May, 1869, and the Latin description will be given further on.

The following remarks on the two species *Ædlicherus novi-zealandiæ*, Dana, and *Ædlicherus obtusus*, Bruzelius, supply all that is here given by way of definition for Boeck's new genus, *Aceros*; as distinguished from the other species of *Ædlicherus*, 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 palp differs in form

from that in *Œdicerus 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 branchiæ, he would place *Œdicerus* and *Aceros* rather with *Phoxus* and the like than near to *Gammarus*. In the form of the hands of the gnathopods he finds an approach to the subfamily of which *Leucothoë* 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 antennæ is short. The lower antennæ are strong and almost subpediform. The molar tubercle of the mandibles is small; the inner plate of the first maxillæ is, as in *Eusirus*, oval and furnished with a single plumose seta; the biting-plates (Tyggeplader) 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 *Leucothoë*; the following pairs of legs are very thin and long, the last pair is very long; the uropods (Halefødderne) are long and the telson deeply cleft. The first side-plate (Epimer) is strong, larger than the next one. Thus they show great agreement with *Eusirus*, and differ much from the typical species of *Gammarus*. The marsupial plates, he says, in this genus are small, the branchiæ long and broad; the palp in the first maxillæ has the first joint short. Alike, he says, in *Eusirus* and *Iduna*, the inner plate of the first maxillæ 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 *Lilljeborgia fissicornis* has one very long plumose seta and a smaller seta not plumose, and that in *Eusirus cuspidatus* it has two plumose setæ.

His genus *Epidesura*, he says, in many characters approaches *Dexamine*, Leach. The form of the antennæ is as in *Dexamine*; the mandibles, however, have a very thin, weak, triarticulate palp; the palp of the first maxillæ 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 branchiæ 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 *Amphithopsis* is instituted for those species (taken from *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, and united to two new ones), which have—an elongate, compressed body with moderate epimera and long antennæ; the inner plate of the first maxillæ furnished with four to five long, thick, plumose setæ; the inner plate of the second maxillæ with many simple setæ 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 branches long, often unequal; the marsupial plates much larger than the branchiæ, closely margined with hairs.

In the new genus *Podoceropsis*, the body is somewhat depressed, the epimera small, the antennæ 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 maxillæ 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 nail (Klo.). The two first ("sidste," last, by an obvious mistake for "første," 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 [grenet for cengrenet], the ramus longer than the peduncle. The mandibles have a divided, dentate point, a prominent molar tubercle, and a thin, triarticulate palp. In the first maxillæ 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 *Ægina*, 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 *Ægina*, 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 *Ægina* 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* mihi, he says, "This genus, which forms a link between the preceding genus [*Ægina*] 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 Slægten *Caprella*, toleddet med uleddede Appendices"). The discrepancy in the second statement is no doubt accidental, there remains, therefore, the single point in which *Æginella* differs from *Ægina*, namely, in having the abdominal feet unjointed. But Mayer points out, Caprelliden, p. 36, that Boeck 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 *Ægina*, unless, since that is a preoccupied name, *Æginella* may be accepted as its substitute.

1860. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Ueber Geruchs- und Gehörorgane der Krebse und Insekten. Archiv für Anat. und Physiol. Jahrgang 1860. pp. 265–314. Taf. VII.–IX.

See Note on Leydig, 1878.

1860. LÜTKEN, CHRISTIAN FREDERIK, born 4 October, 1827 (C. F. L.).

Bemærkninger om *Cyamus*, Forhandlinger paa Skandinav. Naturf. ottende Møde i Kjøbenhavn. 1860. pp. 590–592.

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 nodosus*, Ltk., to that living on the Narval, figured in the *Zoologia Danica*, tab. 119.

1860. PHILIPPI, RUDOLPH AMANDUS, born 1808 (Hagen).

Reise durch die Wueste Atacama auf Befehl der chilenischen Regierung im Sommer 1853–54 unternommen und beschrieben von Docteur Rudolph Amandus Philippi. Halle, 1860.

Among the Crustacea Philippi describes one Amphipod, at page 170, thus:—“*Amphithoe andina* Ph.

“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, vielgliedrige Geissel ist so lang wie der Stiel. Die *untern Fühler* sind etwas länger als die *oben*, 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 Geissel 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 klauenartig gegen das vorletzte umgeschlagen und so lang, wie der Vorderrand desselben. Das *zweite Fusspaar* ist wenigstens doppelt so lang, gleichfalls zum Greifen eingerichtet; das drittletzte Glied ist viel breiter als lang und nach hinten in einen Lappen vorgezogen; das vorletzte ist gross und dreieckig; das Klauenglied ist ebenso lang wie der Vorderrand des vorletzten Gliedes. Das *dritte* und *vierte Fusspaar* sind so lang wie das zweite und haben cylindrische Glieder. Das fünfte, sechste und siebente Fusspaar sind bedeutend länger als die vorigen, zeigen aber sonst die gewöhnliche Bildung, dasselbe gilt von den Anhängseln des Schwanzes.—Die Farbe ist grau.

“*Bemerkung.* Diese Art weicht etwas von *Amphitoe* ab, indem die Hände dreieckig und nicht eiförmig, und die *oben* Fühler kürzer als die *untern* sind, doch scheint mir der Unterschied nicht erheblich genug, um eine generische Trennung zu rechtfertigen.

“Häufig in den Gewässern des hohen Theiles der Wüste: 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 6200 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. 50, “im Wasser waren Flohkrebse, *Amphithoe andina*, n. sp., *Elmis*, und kleine schwarze Blutegel, aber keine Schnecken, Mückenlarven etc. Auch sah ich sonst kein Insekt irgend einer Art.” At page 89 he says, “Der Lagerplatz von Rio frio liegt 10500 Fuss über dem Meere,” and at page 91, after describing “die Vegetation des Thales 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.

Naturlijke Historie van Nederland. De dieren van Nederland. Overzigt der gelede dieren. Haarlem, 1860.

Under "de Amphipoden of vlookreeften," he mentions Roesel's species under the name "*Gammarus Roeselii* Gerv.," Pl. ii. fig. 1, distinguishing it from "*Gammarus Pulex* L." and *Gammarus puteanus* Koch. He mentions also *Talitrus saltator*, Edw., Pl. i. fig. 5; *Orchestia littorea*, Leach, Pl. i. fig. 6, of which he discusses the phosphorescence; "*Corophium longiorne* Desm.," Pl. i. fig. 7; "*Caprella lobata* Latr.," of the female of which he gives a woodcut; and lastly, "*Leptomera pedata* 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 linearis*, probably by an accidental slip.

1861. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the Morphology of some Amphipoda of the division Hyperina. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 3 Ser. Vol. VIII. 1861. pp. 1-16. Pls. I.-II.

A new species, "*Vibilia 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 basa in the third and fourth pairs of pereiopoda, 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 antennæ." With *Typhis ovoides*, 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, *Thyronus*, Dana, and *Platyscelus*, Spence Bate, have each, in the order named, a prior claim.

The new genus *Brachyscelus* is thus defined:—"Cephalon anteriorly rounded. Eyes occupying the lateral walls, which encroach upon the inferior margin. Pereion not distended, nearly as deep as the cephalon, and not wider. Pleon nearly as broad as the pereion; fourth and fifth segments fused together. Antennæ obsolete or very rudimentary. Oral appendages membranous and rudimentary. Gnathopoda completely subchelate. Pereiopoda having the basa of the three posterior pairs largely developed; fifth pair having the remaining joints not obsolete. Pleopoda biramous. Telson single." The type species is *Brachyscelus cruscum*, 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 *Oxycephalus*, "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 *Oxycephalus*." 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 Medusæ, 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 Phoxidae.

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 like it 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:—

Order.	Group.	Division.	Subdivision.	Tribe.	Family.	Subfamily.	Genus.
Amphipoda.				Saltatoria = Orchestiidae.			
	Normalia.	Gammariina.	Vaganina.			Stegocephalides, Lysianassides, . Ampeliscides, . Phoxides, .	Montaguia, Danaia. Lysianassa, Callisoma, Anonyx. Ampelisca. Phoxus, Sulcator, Kröyera, Westwoodilla, Grayia, Mouculodes, Ampphilochus, Darwinia, Urothoë, Liljeborgia, Phædra, Isaea, Iphimedia, Otus, Acanthonotus.
				Natatoria = Gammaridae		Gammarides, .	Gammarus, Dexamine, Atylus, Pherusa, Calliope, Eusirus, Leucothoë, Aora, Stimpsonia, Promedia, Bathyporeia, Niphargus, Crangonyx, Gammarella, Melita, Mora, Megamora, Eurystheus, Amathia, etc.
	Aber-	Hype-	Domicola.	Corophiidae		Podocerides, . Corophiides, .	Podocerus, Cyrtophium, Amphi-thoë, Sunamphithoë, Cerapus, Siphonocetus, etc.
rantia.		rima.		Cheluridae,		. . . . .	Corophium, Dryope, Cratippus.
				Hyperiidæ, Phronimidae,		. . . . .	Chelura.
				Dulichiidæ, Caprellidae, Cymadidæ,		. . . . .	Hyperia, Lestrigonus. Phronima.
						. . . . .	Dulichia. Proto?, Protella, Caprella.
						. . . . .	Cyamus.

1861. BENEDEN, P. J. VAN.

Recherches sur les Crustacés du littoral de Belgique. Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Tom. xxxiii, Bruxelles, 1861. pp. 1-174. Pl. i.-xxi. (Présenté à l' Académie le 6 mai 1860).

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, *Naupredia*, *Cercops*, *Aegina*, and *Caprella*. *Cyamus* is spoken of as non-parasitic, and the *Cyamus* from *Balaena australis* is supposed to be identical with that from *Balaena mysticetus*. The genus *Naupredia*, Latreille, is upheld against those carcinologists who have supposed it to represent a mutilated *Leptomera*. A new species, *Naupredia 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 Caprellidae of elinging to supports by their hind peraeopods, 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 acutifrons*, Latreille. The specimen was only two millimetres in length.

1861. GRUBE, ADOLPH EDUARD, born 1812, died June 24, 1880 (Friedländer, Naturæ novitates).

Ein Ausflug nach Triest und dem Quarnero. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Thierwelt dieses Gebietes. Berlin, 1861.

The following species are described as new, pp. 135–138, 1. *Lysianassa ciliata*, said by Grube to be “*L. humili* Cost. simillima,” by J. V. Carus, 1885, who quotes the description, thought to be possibly the same as *Lysianassa audouiniana*, Sp. Bate, but separated both from that species, and from the genus *Lysianassa* by the telson, see Note on Grube, 1866. 2. *Amphithoë brevitarsis*, which Grube in 1864, re-named *Dexamine brevitarsis*; 3. *Amphithoë (Hyale) istrica*, which he called *Nicea istrica* in 1864, and which may stand as *Hyale istrica*, or as *Hyale prevostii*, M.-Edw. (see Sp. Bate, 1865); 4. *Amphithoë (Amphitonotus) anisopus*, which in 1864 he called *Dexamine anisopus*, a species obviously founded on a malformed specimen of *Dexamine spiniventris*, Costa; 5. *Amphithoë (Amphitonotus) leptonyx*, in 1864 re-named *Dexamine leptonyx*, and separated by some not very striking marks of distinction from *Dexamine tenuicornis*, Rathke; 6. *Gammarus recurvus*, which in 1864 he named *Crangonyx recurvus*; 7. *Colomastix pusilla*, the type of a new genus thus defined:—

“Genus ad Podoerum aeedens, corpore depresso-rotundatum epimeribus humilibus. Antennæ breves, articulis paucis, flagellis distinctis nullis, nec tamen pediformes. Pedis pars 1mi styliformes, 2di subchelæformes, 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; *Amphithoë picta*, Rathke; *Gammarus olivii*, M.-Edw.; *Gammarus locusta*, Linn.; *Leucothoë denticulata*, Costa. At page 24 he mentions *Podocerus 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.

Synopsis der im rothen Meere vorkommenden Crustaceen. (Aus den Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien [Jahrgang 1861] besonders abgedruckt.) 30 pp.

Orchestiæ bottæ, M.-Edw., is the only Amphipod mentioned.

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1861. HELLER, CAMIL.

Beiträge zur Crustaceen-Fauna des rothen Meeres. (Aus dem XLIV. Bande des Jahrganges 1861 der Sitzungsberichte der mathem.-naturw. Classe der kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften besonders abgedruckt.) II. Theil. Wien. 1861. (pp. 289–290, 294.)

The only Amphipod described in this work is *Orchestia 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 *Orchestia*, otherwise the *Melita palmata* which Spence Bate at one time established as a distinct species under the name *Gammarus inaequimanus*, and *Melita (Gammarus) fresnelii* of Savigny'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 peræopods 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 *Dexamine anisopus* seems to be a parallel case.

1861. HELLER, CAMIL.

Vorläufiger Bericht über die während der Weltumsegelung der k. k. Fregatte Novara gesammelten Crustaceen. (Aus der Verh. der k. k. zool.-botan. Ges. in Wien [Jahrgang 1861] bes. abgedruckt.) 4 pp.

Reports Amphipoda collected from Madeira, 2 species; St. Paul 3; the Cape 1; Chili 2; a total of eight species.

1861. HERKLOTS, JANUS ADRIAN.

Symbolæ carcinologicæ. Études sur la classe des Crustacés. Leyden, 1861.

The introductory heading well expresses the contents of this pamphlet;—“Catalogue des crustacés qui ont servi de base au système carcinologique de M. W. de Haan, rédigé d'après la collection du Musée des Pays-Bas et les crustacés de la Faune du Japon.” “Ordo IV. *Tetraplecapoda* de Blainv.” has “Sectio 4. *Amphipoda* Latr.” and “Sectio 5. *Læmodipoda* Latr.” The latter wrongly includes “Gen. *Cecrops* Leach,” and under *Caprella* gives “*Modesta* Templ.” instead of *nolosa*. No new species are mentioned.

1861. HOGAN, A. R.

Notice of British Well Shrimps. Report of the thirtieth meeting of the British Association for the Advaneement of Science; held at Oxford in June and July 1860. London, 1861. pp. 116–117.

See Note on Hogan, 1859.

1861. KINAHAN, J. R.

Report of the Committee appointed to dredge Dublin Bay. Report of the thirtieth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; held at Oxford in June and July 1860. London, 1861. pp. 27–31.

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 "*Tetromatus Bellianus*." In the "*List of Species obtained in Kingstown and Killiney Bays, and a few from Baldoyle*," the Amphipoda are "*Lysianassa longicornis*, *Anonyx denticulatus*, *Ampelisca typicus*, *Urothoe marinus*, *Urothoe elegans*, *Iphimedia obesa*, *Iphimedia Ebiana*, *Acanthonotus testudo*, *Dexamine spinosa*, *Gammarus locusta*, *Gammarus fluvialis*, *Gammarus palmatus*, *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).

Om några i Vettern och Venern funna Crustaceer. Öfvers. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl. [Föredrag den 10 October 1860]. 1861. pp. 285–314.

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) loricatus*, Sabine, and *Gammarus cancelloides*, 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.

1860–NARDO, GIOVANNI DOMENICO.

1861.

Cenni illustranti de cinque specie di animali invertebrati (*Apus*, *Branchipus*, *Gammarus*, *Gordius* e *Nais*). Venezia, Atti, VI., 1860–61. pp. 341–344.

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. 90.

1861. STEENSTRUP, JAPETUS, og LÜTKEN, CHR.

Mindre Meddelelser fra Kjøbenhavns Universitets zoologiske Museum. Foreløbig Notits om Danske Havkrebsdyr. Naturh. Forenings Vidensk. Meddelelser. 1861. p. 278.

1862. BATE, C. SPENCE.

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 XIVa.

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 Orchestidae as a subfamily into the Gammaridae, establishing the Phoxides as a distinct family, and placing them between Corophiidae and Hyperidae."

The new species described and figured are, in Fam. 1. ORCHESTIDÆ:—*Talorchestia? Africana*, with the remark that "it may be the female of the *Orchestia* that Krauss supposed to be *O. Bottæ*;" "*Orchestia Aucklandiæ*," 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 Novæ-Zealandiæ*," which along with *Orchestia tenuis*, Dana, G. M. Thomson unites under the common name *Orchestia sylvicola*, 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 megalophthalma* (*Orchestia megalophthalmus*, Leach MS., and White's Cat. Crust. B. M.); *Orchestia trigonochirus* (Leach MS. B. M.); "*Allorches Piedmontensis*"; "*Allorches Knickerbockeri*," a species which W. Faxou thinks may be synonymous with *Amphithoë aztecus*, 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*; *Allorches carinatus*; "*Allorches Sayi*"; *Allorches microphthalmus* (*Gammarus microphthalmus*, MS. Brit. Mus.); "*Allorches Inca*," said to be perhaps a sex-form of *Allorches hirtipalma*, Dana; (for reference of species of *Allorches* to the genera *Hyale* and *Hyalella*, see Note on Rathke, 1837).

In Fam. 2. GAMMARIDÆ. Subfam. 1. STEGOCEPHALIDES:—*Montagu longimana*, perhaps only a variety of *Stenothoë monoculoides*; "*Montagu Guerinii*," which Spence Bate says bears a strong resemblance to *Stenothoë validus*, Dana.

In Subfam. 2. LYSIANASSIDES:—*Anonyx longicornis*, subsequently transferred by its author to the genus *Lepidepecreum*; *Anonyx obesus*, subsequently made the type of the genus *Acidostoma*, Lilljeborg; *Anonyx ampulloides*, Stimpson, MS.; *Anonyx punctatus*, Stimpson, MS.; *Anonyx annulatus*, Stimpson, MS.; *Anonyx longipes*, which with Bate's "*Anonyx ampulla*, Kröyer," Boeck renames *Tryphosa longipes*, as respectively female and male of one species; *Phlias rissoanus*.

In Subfam. 3. AMPELISCADES:—*Ampelisca ingens* (Pseudophthalmus ingens, Stimpson, MS.); "*Ampelisca Japonica*," (Ampelisca Japonica, Stimpson, MS.).

In Subfam. 4. PHOXIDES:—

Grayia, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon produced, hood-shaped. Eyes two. Superior antennæ not appendiculate. Gnathopoda subchelate. Pereiopoda subequal, and terminating in a sharp-pointed curved dactylos. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform, entire? This genus differs from *Œdicerus* 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 sabini*, and *Grayia pugettensis*, Dana, as to

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

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

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

"This genus is distinguished from *Monoculodes* by having two eyes situated laterally, from *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, *Amphilocus*. The third uropods are in fact double-branched. The type species of the genus is *Amphilochus manudens*, n. s.

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

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

"This genus is distinguished from *Urothoë* by the large gnathopoda, small 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 though prior yields to it, the name *Iduna* being preoccupied. It should be noted that the telson, described as entire, is in reality deeply cleft.

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

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

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

In Subfam. 5. GAMMARIDES:—

Brandtia, new genns, is thus defined:—"Cephalon not produced into a rostrum, but elevated into a crest. Antennæ subequal; the superior without a secondary appendage. Gnathopoda subequal, subchelate. Four anterior coxæ as deep as their respective segments of the pereion, 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, *Brandtia latissima*, is referred to "Gammarus latissimus, Brandt, Voyage de Mildendorff," 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 Gerstfeldt, and is retained by Dybowski in the genus *Gammarus*.

"*Dexamine Blosserilliana* n. s.;" "*Dexamine Loughrimi*, n. s.," in the appendix held to be a variety of *Atylus swammerdami*; "*Atylus Huxleyanus* n. s.," probably belonging to Boeck's genus *Halirages*; *Atylus villosus*, n. s.; *Atylus gibbosus*, n. s., called *Tritata gibbosa*, in Boeck's arrangement; *Atylus austrinus*, n. s.; *Pherusa cirrus*, u. s., identified by Boeck with *Amphithoë bicuspis*, Kroyer, which G. O. Sars places in the genus *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius; "*Pherusa Barretti*, n. s.; *Calliope Ossiumi*, n. s.," united by Boeck to *Amphithopsis latipes*, M. Sars, 1858; *Calliope grandoculis*, n. s., a variety of *Calliopius laviusculus*, Kr.; "*Eusirus Helvetiae*, n. s.," which Boeck assigns to his own *Eusirus longipes*, 1860.

The genus *Seba* is thus defined:—"Slender, smooth. Antennæ long, subequal. Coxæ small, four anterior deeper than the three posterior. Gnathopoda uniform, subequal, chelate." The type species is *Seba innoxinata*. For both genus and species the authority is hesitatingly given as "A. Costa, Pochi Crost. di Messina." Professor A. Milne-Edwards has kindly searched for the paper referred to, but without success. The genns is not mentioned in de Natale'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 antennæ 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 genns are very likely, upon a superficial examination, to be confounded with those of *Microdentopus*; but the differences in the superior antennæ, posterior pair of pleopoda, and telson, are considerable and important." The type species is *Gossea microdentopa*, of which the spelling was afterwards corrected to *microdeutopa*; both here and in the "British Sessile-eyed Crustacea" it is figured from a defective specimen, only $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of an inch long, and bears a suspicious resemblance to a young *Calliopius laviusculus*. M. Chevreux mentions a specimen in his list, 1883, but this he afterwards identified as *Calliopius norvegicus*, Rathke, as he himself informed me.

Stimpsonia, new genus, is thus defined:—"Slender; the inferior pair of antennæ 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 preoccupied among Vermes, this species may well be placed under Costa's genus *Microdeutopus*.

Protomediea hirsutimanus, n. s., description subsequently completed by A. M. Norman, 1868; "*Protomediea Whitei* n. s.," = *Claeirocratus sundevalli*, ♀, Rathke, according to Norman and Boeck. "*Bathyporeia Robertsoni*, n. s.;" both this and Spence Bate's other species, *Bathyporeia pelagica*, are in my opinion synonymous 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 obtusata*, ♂; *Melita gladiosa*, n. s. The genus *Mæra*, Leach, is given as *Mæra*; the new species assigned to it are *Mæra truncatipes* (*Amphitoë truncatipes*, *Spinola*, MS. B. M. White, Cat. of Crust. in B. M. 1847); "*Mæra Blanchardi*"; *Mæra pocillimanus*; *Mæra pectenierus*. *Eurystheus bispinimanus*, n. s., an obscure species founded on a single imperfect specimen, is perhaps the female of the preceding species in the same genus, named *erythrophthalmus*. *Amathia dentata* is given as the name of a species from Pondicherry, with the synonym "*Gammarus 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 sabinii* and *Amathia carinata*: the genus *Eurystheus* falls to the earlier *Gammaropsis*, Liljeborg, 1854.

Pallasea, new genus, is thus defined:—"Superior antennæ longer than the inferior, and furnished with a secondary appendage. Inferior antennæ 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 antennæ, together with the altered condition of the maxillipeds, are appreciable characters that distinguish the genera from each other." The type species is *Oniscus cancellus*, Pallas, from which *Pallasea cancelloides*, Gerstfeldt, differs apparently in a very slight degree, according to the Appendix, p. 380. The name *Pallasea*, according to Boeck, is preoccupied for a Dipterous insect, but the insect's name in Scudder is given as *Pallasia*.

Gammaracanthus, new genus, is thus defined:—"Dorsal margin carinated, and having the posterior central margin with one or more segments produced posteriorly. Pleon without fasciculi of spines. Superior antennæ having a secondary appendage. Inferior antennæ 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. Coxæ 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 *Gammarus* of authors generally, comprising the Division AA. of M.-Edwards, and +1a 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 *Gammarus loricatus*, Sabine.

Upon *Gammarus semicarinatus*, n. s., the remarks are added that "this may be the *Gammarus mucronatus* of Say," and that "the species is of considerable interest, as associating the genera *Amathia* and *Gammaracanthus* with *Gammarus*." Sp. Bate knew of no other distinctly carinated species carrying the dorso-caudal fasciculi of spines. Previously, on p. 203, he gives Say's species as *Gammaracanthus mucronatus*. *Gammarus subcarinatus* (*Gammarus subcarinatus*, Stimpson, MS.) comes from Behring's Straits. *Gammarus multifasciatus* (*Gammarus multifasciatus*, Stimpson, MS.) is from Grand Manan. *Gammarus Redmanni* (*Gammarus Redmanni*, Leach, MS. B. M., *Gammarus ornatus*, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1847 (not Edwards)) is from Jamaica. *Gammarus tenuimanus*, n. s., is probably an accidental variety of *Gammarus locusta*, as indeed is hinted in the Brit. Sess. Crust. vol. i. p. 384.

Megamæra, new genus (answering to *Gammarus*, Div. A.aa. M.-Edwards and *Gammarus*, Div. +2, Liljeborg), is thus defined:—"Dorsal segments of the pleon without fasciculi of spines.

Eyes round. Superior antennæ long; inferior about half the length of the superior. Gnathopoda subchelate, the second pair being the larger. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson double."

"This genus is distinguished from *Mæra* by the relative size of the second pair of gnathopoda, by the greater size of the coxae, and by the more compact form of the animal generally; and from *Gammarus* by the absence of the fasciculi of spines upon the dorsal surface of the caudal segments and the shortness of the inferior antennæ. It is included by most authors in the genus *Gammarus*, but distinguished as a group by itself." In the Brit. Sess. Crust. p. 400, it is said to be distinguished from *Mæra*, 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 *Mæra*. The new species assigned to it are *Megamæra serrata*, n. s., which is no doubt a synonym of *Mæra rubromaculata*, Stimpson; *Megamæra semiserrata*, n. s.; "*Megamæra Alderi*, n. s." which in the Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 407, occurs as *Megamæra ? 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 *Megamæra alderi* the ♀ and *Melita proxima* the ♂ of *Melita obtusata*.

Fam. 3. Corophiidae. Subfamily 1. Podocerides, receives "Amphithoe Falklandi, n. s.;" "Amphithoe Australiensis, n. s.;" "Amphithoe Desmarestii, n. s.," identified by Catta, 1876, with *Amphithoe penicillata*, Costa, but which is more probably a synonym of *Amphithoe vaillantii*, Lucas, 1849; *Podocerus ocius*, n. s.; "Cerapus Hunteri, n. s.," entered by S. I. Smith as a synonym of *Erichthonius difformis*, M.-Edwards.

Nænia, new genus, is thus defined:—Antennæ 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, rami styliform. Telson tubular, tipped with one or two rudimentary denticles.

"This genus differs from *Eurystheus* chiefly in the absence of the secondary appendage to the superior antennæ and in the larger size of the second pair of gnathopoda." The type species is *Nænia tuberculosa*, n. s., which Boeck considers a synonym of his *Podoceropsis sophiae*; *Nænia rimapalma*, n. s., is changed to *Nænia rimapalmata*, in the Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 474. *Nænia excavata*, n. s., is doubtfully distinct from the preceding; *Nænia undata*, n. s., may perhaps belong to some other genus.

Cratippus, new genus, is thus defined:—"Body long. Antennæ short; flagella rudimentary; superior pair without any secondary appendage. Coxæ not so deep as the pereion. Gnathopoda subchelate; second pair having the propodos 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ and relative proportions of the gnathopoda separate it from *Dryope* and *Unciola*." The type species is *Cratippus tenuipes*, n. s., but both genus and species have been anticipated by *Colomastix pusilla*, Grube, 1861. Grube (and subsequently Norman in his also synonymous *Exunguia stilipes*), shows that the first gnathopods, instead of being subchelate or "scarcely subchelate," are exungues, 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 antennæ without a secondary appendage; inferior antennæ not longer than the superior. Coxæ not so deep as the pereion. First pair of gnathopoda 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 antennæ, 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 irrorata*, Gosse (not Say). *Dryope crenatipalma*, n. s., re-named *crenatipalmata* in the Brit. Sess. Crust., seems to me to be only a variety of *Dryope irrorata*. The secondary appendage, though very small, is not wholly wanting to the upper antennæ.

Corophium spinicorne, n. s., is considered by Boeck a synonym of *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruzelius, 1859. The name too was preoccupied by Stimpson in 1856.

Division HYPERINA. Fam. 1. HYPERIDÆ. "*Lestrigonus Kinahani*, n. s.," is held by Boeck to be a synonym of *Hyperia medusarum*, Müller, which Meincrt rejects, considering Müller's description too indefinite, and therefore adopting the name *Hyperia galba*, Montagu. Streets would keep *Lestrigonus* distinct from *Hyperia*. "*Vibilia Edwardsii*," though here given as new, had been already published in the Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist., 1861. *Vibilia affinis* (*Vibilia affinis*, MS. Cat. Musée Jardin des Plantes) is from Java. "*Cyllopus Lucasii*, n. s.," is from "the Powel [Powell] Islands," now known as the S. Orkneys; "*Cyllopus Danæ*, n. s.," from "near the Powel Islands," is probably a younger form of *Cyllopus lucasii*. "*Themisto Guérini*ii, n. s.," "Hab. (In the Atlantic?) Latitude of La Plata (MS. label)," is said to resemble closely the much larger *Themisto antarctica*, Dana.

Fam. 2. PHRONIMIDÆ. Subfam. 1. PHRONIMIDES. "*Phronima Bornensis*, n. s." (*Phronima Atlantica*, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1850) is no doubt, as Spence Bate himself suggests, to be identified with *Phronima sedentaria*, Forskål. Subfam. 2. PHROSONIDES. *Phrosina longispina*, n. s., is doubtfully distinct from *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, with which Sp. Bate is inclined to unite *Phrosina nicetensis*, M.-Edwards. *Anchylomera antipodes*, n. s., was taken "near the Antipodes."

Fam. 3. PLATYSCELIDÆ. *Platyscelus*, here given as a new genus, though already described in the Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., July 1861, is a synonym of *Dithyrus*, Dana. Of the species "*Platyscelus Rissoinæ*, n. s.," and *Platyscelus serratus*, n. s., the latter is united by Claus to *Typhis ovoides*, 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 antennæ short, three-jointed. Inferior antennæ obsolete. Posterior pair of pereiopoda represented by a basos 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*, u. s. Claus decides that *Thamyris* is the male of *Brachyscelus*. His own genus *Schnehagenia* he recognises as an additional synonym, and names the genus *Thamyris*, but *Brachyscelus* has the priority. *Brachyscelus* in turn must yield to *Dairilia*, Dana, if the suggestion of Bovallius be accepted, that *Dairilia* is identical with *Thamyris*.

Amphipronoë, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon round, anteriorly oblique. Pereion not broader than the cephalon. Pleon having the fourth and fifth segments fused into one. Superior antennæ having the peduncle three-jointed; third joint large, inferiorly convex and anteriorly produced, having the superior margin subapically excavated to receive the short flagellum. Inferior antennæ 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 basa; fifth pair rudimentary. Posterior

pair of pleopoda biramous, foliaceous. Telson nearly as broad at the base as the preceding segment of the pleon."

"This genus is very closely allied to *Pronoë*, but differs in the form of the superior antennæ and of the gnathopoda, and in the fusion of the fourth and fifth segments of the pleon into one." The type species is *Amphipronoë cuspidata*, 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 *Parapronoë*. In any case the distinction drawn between *Amphipronoë* and *Pronoë* grounded on the fusion of the fourth and fifth segments into one, seems untenable, the rule in the Hyperina being that the fifth and sixth segments, not the fourth and fifth, of the pleon, coalesce.

In Fam. 5. OXYCEPHALIDÆ, "Subfam. 1. SYNOPIADES" is certainly out of place. In Subfam. 2. OXYCEPHALIDÆ, *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, 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 armatum*, M.-Edwards.

Group Aberrantia. Fam. 2. CAPRELLIDÆ. *Caprella calva*, n. s., is recognised in the Brit. Sess. Crust. as = *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach; *Caprella ultima*, n. s., according to Mayer = ?? *Caprella aequilibra*, Say.

1862. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Note on the supposed "Discovery of an extremely minute Vertebrate Lower Jaw in mud dredged at St. Helena, by Dr. Wallich, F.L.S." The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 3 Ser. Vol. X. December 1862. pp. 440-441.

The supposed jaw in Mr. Spence Bate's opinion may be the dactylos or last joint of a leg of a small Hyperine Crustacean. He figures a leg of *Phrosina 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.

Bemerkungen über *Phronima sedentaria* Forsk. und *elongata* n. sp. Abdruck aus der Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Zoologie. Bd. XII. Hft. 2. 1862. pp. 189-196. Mit Tafel XIX.

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 peraeon-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 peraeon-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 1879, he finds that these are really lateral arteries, constant in the genera of the Phronimidae, and in *Paraphronima* and several other Hyperina supplemented by a third pair. He says that Pagenstecher has attributed

to the thorax a ganglion-pair too many, and in the last peraeon-segment figured a ganglion in a place, where none such exists. The habitation 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 einfacher stummelförmiger Fühlhörner unterhalb der grösseren 2gliedrigen Antennen (Fig. 7.). Die junge Ph. elongata hat also wie die ächten 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 Geschlechtreife und vor der Entfaltung sämmtlicher 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 Leibes-segment hinaus ragen. 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 Wachsthums erleiden." He figures and describes the mouth-organs.

1862. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Osservazione sul genere *Lysianassa* e descrizione di una novella specie. Annuario del Museo zoologico della R. Università di Napoli per Achille Costa. Anno 1. Napoli, 1862. pp. 79-82.

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 spina acuta terminata; inferioribus seta gracillima corporis longitudinem equante; pedibus primi paris manu elongato-conica, unguiculo valvulisculo praedita, secundi paris longioribus, gracilioribus, manu ovato-rotundata, setis terminata; pedibus spuriis abdominalibus aequa terminatis. Longit. corp. millim. 10." Tav. II, fig. 18-23.

1862. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Annuario del Museo Zoologico della R. Universita di Napoli per Achille Costa.
Anno I. Napoli, 1862.

Articolo 10°. *Osservazioni sulla Diphya quadrivalvis e su' Crostacei che si sviluppano entro i bottoni delle appendie urticanti.* pp. 90-94.

While watching some specimens of *Diphya (Galeolaria) quadrivalvis*, Costa noticed some movements in the urticating apparatus which surprised him. He found them due to a little Crustacean encased in the "bottoni," which stand at the extremity of the secondary filaments. "Entro que' bottoni, come entro di un sacco cistico, 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 porterebbe a vedervi qualche affinità con le *Phrosine*; però la struttura de' piedi non presenta nulla de' caratteri proprii de' Crostacei di tal genere; siccome non ci è permesso vedervi con esattezza alcuno de' generi già noti nello stato adulto. Laonde, salvo sempre a ben fissarne le note caratteristiche, noi le chiameremo *Diphyicola rubens*." He proceeds to ask, whence come the eggs of the Crustaceans, in what way do they penetrate into the appendages of the *Diphya*, 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 involucrum, and "figura 7, Il Crostaceo osservato in altro bottone più sviluppato, ed avente già tutte le parti ben determinate. Esso rimaneva avvolto da una semplice membrana, la quale come per un funicello era attaccata al filamento accessorio indicata."

1862. BATE and WESTWOOD.

A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Part IV., January 1, 1862.
Part V., February 1, 1862. Part. VI., April 1, 1862. Part VII., May 1, 1862.
Part VIII., July 1, 1862. Part IX., November 1, 1862. Part X., December 1, 1862. pp. 145-480, each Part in this work containing 48 pages. London.

At page 161 *Ædiliceros parvimanus*, 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 antennæ but little longer than the peduncle of the lower, the lower antennæ 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 norregicus*, Boeck. See Note on Schneider, 1885.

At page 206 *Liljeborgia shetlandica*, n. s., is figured and described. This appears to be a synonym of *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, Rathke, 1843.

At page 226 is given the new genus *Pereionotus*, thus defined:—

"Cephalon short. Pereion distended. Pleon compressed. Antennæ very short. Superior longer and more robust. Gnathopoda subchelate, subequal. Pereiopoda short, robust.

Antepenultimate pair of pleopoda having the peduncle very short, rami long, subfoliaeeous. Penultimate pair having the peduncle long, rami styliform. Ultimate pair short, unibranched. Telson single." The authors remark further, "this genus bears a near relationship to that of *Phlias* of Gnérin. 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 rissouanus* 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 *Acanthonotus*, 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 *Phlias serratus* by Guérin, 1836, of *Pereionotus testudo* by Bate and Westwood, and of *Iridium fuscum* by Grube (1863) 1864, 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 242 *Dexamine vellomensis*, n. s., is figured and described. This is named *Atyhus vellomensis*, by Boeck.

Culliope singalli, n. s., figured and described at page 263, may possibly, the authors say, "be only an exaggerated variety of *C. Ossiani*." By Boeck both of these species are considered to be synonyms of *Amphithopsis latipes*, M. Sars, 1858.

At page 333 *Gammarella normanni*, 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 brevicaudata*, M.-Edw. The specimen described has the flagella of the upper antennæ longer than those observed in *Gammarella brevicaudata*, 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 *Eiscladus*, thus defined:—

"Slightly compressed. Eyes on a prominently-advanced lobe between the superior and inferior antennæ. Superior antennæ without a secondary appendage. Gnathopoda subchelate. Coxæ of the third pair of pereiopoda having the anterior lobe as deep as the coxæ of the second. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous, rami unequal. Telson squamiform, single." This genus has since been recognised as a synonym of *Photis*, Kröyer, 1842. The type species, *Eiscladus longicaudatus*, figured and described as new at page 412, is by Boeck considered a synonym of "*Photis Reinhardi*," Kröyer, with which it agrees in the excavate and dentate palm of the second gnathopods.

1862. GERSTAECKER, CARL EDUARD ADOLPH, born 1828 (Hagen).

Bericht über die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen im Gebiete der Entomologie während des Jahres 1861. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Berlin, 1862. Crustaceen. pp. 528–571.

1862. GERSTAECKER, C. E. A.

Handbuch der Zoologie (mit V. Carus und Peters). Leipzig, 1862.

The Articulata by Gerstaecker (Hagen).

1862. HOEVEN, J. VAN DER.

Determinatio Ieonum Slabberi. Verslagen en mededeelingen der Kon. Akademie van Wetenschappen XIV, 1862. pag. 270 sqq.

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.

Till frågan om Ishafssfaunans fordna utsträckning öfver en del af Nordens fastland. Öfvers. af K. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1862. N:o 8. pp. 463–468.

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.

1862. MEYER, H. ADOLPH, und MÖBIUS, KARL.

Kurzer Ueberblick der in der Kieler Bucht von uns beobachteten wirbellosen Thiere, als Vorläufer einer Fauna derselben. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Acht und zwanzigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1862. pp. 229–237.

Of Amphipoda they mention *Gammarus locusta*, Montagu, " *Gammarus Sabinei*," Leach, two species of " *Amphitoë*," "*Leptomera pedata*, Müll.," and "*Caprella linearis*, Hbst."

1862. MILNE-EDWARDS, ALPHONSE.

Notes sur l'île de la Réunion, par L. Maillard. Faune carcinologique par M. Alph. Milne-Edwards. Annexe F.

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 lacunæ.

1863. GERSTAECKER, A.

Bericht über die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen im Gebiete der Entomologie während des Jahres 1862. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Berlin, 1863. Crustaceen. pp. 566–598.

1863. BATE and WESTWOOD.

A history of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Part XI., April 1, 1863. Part XII., August 1863. pp. 481–507, and (Vol. II.) pages 1–64. London.

At page 490, the species *Dryope crenatipalma*, Spence Bate, is renamed *Dryope crenatipalmata*.

At page 497, a species is given as *Corophium bonellii*, Milne-Edwards, which Norman regards as unquestionably the female of *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius. To the *Corophium bonellii* here figured and described, *Corophium spinicorne*, Sp. Bate, is made a synonym. *Chelura terebrans* is misprinted as *Chelura terebans*, and the figures of the gnathopods are wrongly lettered.

At page 51 (Vol. II.) the genera *Podalirius* and *Aeyina* of Krøyer are rejected, but on insufficient grounds, so that for *Caprella typica* (page 75), *Podalirius typicus*, Krøyer, must be reinstated.

Cyamus erraticus, Roussel de Vauzème, is, at page 86, regarded as a synonym of *Cyamus ceti*, Linnaeus, but erroneously in the opinion of Lütken, who also considers it rash to include *Cyamus oralis* and *Cyamus 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.

Mayer 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).

Beobachtungen über Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte wirbelloser Thiere an der Küste von Normandie angestellt von Dr A. René Edouard Claparède. Mit 18 Kupfertafeln. Leipzig, 1863.

Pages 101–102 contain the section “Ueber die Blutbahnen bei den Caprellen,” illustrated by Taf. xvi. Fig. 17–18.” He says that in all the Caprellæ 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 Leuekart 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. Chacun

se continue au sommet de l'appendice avec le vaisseau différent correspondant qui suit le bord opposé, et communique avec lui en plusieurs points de son trajet par de petites échappées qui s'ouvrent dans les lacunes du membre." Mayer observes that in the hind legs of *Caprella* the back-currents are not nearly so frequent as Claparède might lead one to suppose, since many blood-corpuscles, which disappear between muscles and seem to pass over into the venous division, circle round one muscle or another, and win their way back into the arterial main stream.

1863. KINAHAN, JOHN ROBERT.

Notes on the Marine Fauna of the Coast of Clare. (Read before the Natural History Society of Dublin, June 21, 1861). The Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science, No. IX. January, 1863. London. pp. 7-11.

"The only Amphipod I could meet in this [the littoral] zone," the writer says, "after much research, was *Orchestia littorea*, although *O. Mediterranea* occurs abundantly in Dublin and Plymouth. In the other zones were met, along with a multitude of others, *Caprella tuberculosa*, *Neara bicuspisata*, *Amphiooe rubricata* and *littorina*, *Lestrigonus falcatus*; but I met with no specimen of *Gammarus palmatus*, although this latter occurs at Dublin."

1863. LORENZ, JOS. ROM.

Physicalische Verhältnisse und Vertheilung der Organismen im Quarnerischen Golfe. Wien. 1863.

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).

A list of Animals dredged near Caribou Island, Southern Labrador, during July and August, 1860. The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist. December, 1863. Vol. VIII. No. 6. pp. 401-429.

At page 419 he mentions " *Unciola irrorata* Say. *Anonyx* sp. In 15 feet gravel. *Anonyx* sp. *Ampeliscus pelagica* Stm. *A. Eschrichtii* Kr. *Gammarus purpuratus* Stm. In 10 feet mud and sand. *G. mutatus*, Liljeborge, (G. pulex). Occurs as in Maine."

At page 425, in "a List of the Invertebrata collected at Anticosti and Mingan Islands, by Messrs A. E. Verrill, A. Hyatt, and N. S. Shaler, in 1861," he mentions " *Gammarus mutatus* Leily. Low water, abundant." "*Caprella*. Two species, 20 feet, common. *Calliope lavinscula*. Magdalen Isles. Abundant at the surface of the water in the caverns under eroded cliffs. *Themisto* sp. Anticosti, common."

In regard to the typographical errors, see Note on Packard, 1867. The lists, he says (of course with no special reference to the Amphipoda), " 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.

Zoologiske Notitser fra Christiansund og Bejan. Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. Tolvte Binds tredie Hefte. Christiania, 1863.

At page 290 he records "*Aeyinella spinosa* A. Boeck. Ikke sjeldent mellem Sertulariner paa 30-40 F. D. ved Bejan. Det levende Dyr Farve er hvidagtig og staerk marmorert eller plettet med rustbruunt, Øjnene minierede."

1863. SARS, GEORG OSSIAN, born 1837 (G. O. Sars).

Beretning om en i Sommeren 1862 foretagen zoologisk Reise i Christianias og Trondhjems Stifter. Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. Tolvte Binds tredie Hefte. Christiania, 1863. pp. 193-252.

Pages 205-212 relate especially to the fresh-water Amphipoda observed on this journey. First Sars discusses *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer, Var., to which he strongly inclines to make *Pontoporeia afinis*, 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 stillestaaende 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 cancelloides* Gerstfeldt, Var. (?)." This form, he says, had been already described by A. Boeck as a new species, uuder the name *Gammarus quadrispinosus*. It is rather in deference to Lovén'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 *Anonyx ampulla*, Krøyer, which is a synonym to *Anonyx nugar*, Phipps; *Pherusa tricuspis*, n. s., which is identified by Boeck with *Amphithoë fulvocincta*, M. Sars, 1858, under the name *Halirages fulvocinctus*; *Gammarus locusta*, J. C. Fabr. and *Themisto arctica*, Krøyer? *Gammarus pulex*, Stimpson, from Grand Manan, is here placed as a synonym to *Gammarus locusta*, Fabr.

1864. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Characters of New Species of Crustaceans discovered by J. K. Lord on the coast of Vancouver Island. [From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. December 13, 1864.] pp. 662-668.

A new species "*Möera fusca*," is thus described:—"The body is long and slender; the superior antennæ are about half the length of the animal, the peduncle being scarcely longer than (ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—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 gnathopoda having the propodos large; palm without teeth, and defined by a small pointed process. Posterior pair of pereiopoda having the posterior margin of the base smooth.

"In its general appearance this species bears a near affinity to *Mera grossimana*, as well as to *M. tenella*, from the Feejee Islands, the only appreciable distinctions being in the shorter length of the second joint of the antennæ, the absence of teeth from the palm of the hand in the second pair of gnathopoda, and in the even margin of the last (the only remaining) pair of pereiopoda, and perhaps also in the shortness of the peduncle of the ultimate pair of pleopoda." Habitat, a sponge in Esquimalt Harbour.

Tanais loricatus, n. s., is also described in this paper.

1864. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Di due nuove specie di Crostacei Amfipodi del golfo di Napoli. Annuario del Museo zoologico della R. Università di Napoli per Achille Costa. Anno II. 1862. Napoli, 1864. pp. 153-157.

He first describes "Ampelisca rubella, nob. Tav. II. fig. 7. *A. saturata rosea*; antennis capite thoraceque parum longioribus, subæqualibus; scapo in superioribus vix quartum, in inferioribus tertium totius antennæ formante: pedibus primi et secundi paris subcylindraceis, longe pilosis (secundi gracilioribus paullumque longioribus), ungue arcuato, infra dentato; tertii et quarti articulo secundo et quarto brevissimis, ungue recto acutissimo; quinti et sexti articulo primo valde dilatato, orbiculari-cordato, ungue minutissimo retrum verso; septimi coeteris brevioribus, articulo primo minus elato, inferius lobato-producto, articulis 2-5 brevibus subæqualibus, ungue spurio, obtuso; lamina caudali ovato-elliptica, postice profunde scissa.—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*, fasciis fuscis nigro punctatis, antennis subæqualibus, scapo superiorum illo inferiorum breviore; pedibus thoracici quinti, sexti et septimi paris articulo primo margine integro.—Long. mill. 7-8." It has, he says, great affinity with *Protomedea hirsutimana*, 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.

Di alcuni crostacei e di un distomideo parassito degli acalefi. Rendiconto della R. Accademia delle Scienze Fisiche e Matematiche di Napoli. Fascicolo 4°—Aprile 1864.

Costa here notices that in 1850 Natale had placed Cocco's *Orio ornithoramphus* in a new genus, as "*Ornithoramphus Coccoi*." With this Costa himself proposes to arrange three new species in two new genera, forming a little natural group, the ORNITORAMFINI. The genus *Natalius* is thus defined:—

"Corpus elongatum, dorso rotundatum. Caput antrorsum ad rostri instar conice productum, rostro infra canaliculato. Antennæ duo, infra rostrum in canaliculo insertæ, minutæ. Oculi elongati, subreniformes. Palpi maxillares duo, corporis dimidiā longitudinem

superantes, gracillimi, trigeniculati. Pedes primi et secundi paris minuti, validiusculi, subprehensiles;—tertii et quarti coeteris longiores, gracillimi, filiformes—quinti, sexti et septimi normales. Pedes spurii primi, secundi et tertii segmenti abdominalis biremes, remis setosis, setis utrinque fimbriatis—quarti, quinti et sexti stylis biarticulatis." The type species, *Natalius candidissimus*, A. Costa, is defined as follows:—" *N. albus, immaculatus, oculis tantum rubris, antennis sex-articulatis, articulo primo valde incrassato, setoso; pedibus primi et secundi paris carpo elongato, infra in spinam validam anterius producto; manu cylindracea, ungue parum arenata; tertii paris illis quarti paullo longioribus; illis quinti, sexti et septimi longitudine decrescentibus, margine antico minutissime serrulatis; articulo primo parum dilatato; pedibus spuriiis quarti, quinti et sexti segmenti abdominalis æque terminatis. Longit. millim. 13.*"

The genus *Natalius* may perhaps be identical with *Oxycephalus*, M.-Edw., with which Carus doubtfully unites it, citing the *palpi maxillares duo* as "[? *antennæ II.*]," but that they are the lower *anteunæ* is beyond question. The genus might be distinguished from *Oxycephalus* on the ground of its subprehensile 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 slenderess of the first and second *peræopods* be considered such. It is strange that Costa makes no reference to *Oxycephalus*, and stranger still that he does not refer to *Erpetorampus costæ*, described by de Natale, 1850, in a letter to Costa, beginning "Carissimo Achille."

The genus *Carcinornis*, A. Costa, is thus defined:—

Corpus elongatum, compressum, dorso subcarinatum. Caput anterius ad rostri instar conice productum, rostro infra canaliculato. Antennæ duo, infra rostrum in canicula insertæ, minutæ. Oculi ovato-reniformes. Palpi maxillares minutissimi, quadriarticulati, haud fructi. Pedes primi et secundi paris minuti, validiusculi, prehensiles—tertii et quarti filiformes—quinti, sexti et septimi normales. Pedes spurii primi, secundi et tertii segmenti abdominalis biremes, remis setosis, setis fimbriatis—quarti, quinti et sexti stylis biarticulatis." The type species, *Carcinornis acutirostris*, A. Costa, is described as follows:—" *C. albus, utrinque vitta lata purpurea per totum fere corpus cœcurrente notatus; capite cum rostro tertiam fere totius corporis partem formante, rostro acuminato; antennis setaceis; pedibus tertii et quarti paris subæqualibus—quinti, sexti et septimi longitudine decrescentibus, margine antico minutissime serrulatis, articulo primo modice dilatato; pedibus spuriiis quarti, quinti et sexti segmenti abdominalis fere æque 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 quartum totius corporis partem formante; cœterum præcedenti 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 typhoides*, Claus, from the harbour of Messina, which has been already mentioned (p. 241) for comparison with *Ornithoramphus coccoi*, de Natale.

1864. GRUBE, A. E.

Beschreibungen einiger Amphipoden der istrischen Fauna. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. XXX. Jahrgang. I. Bd. 1864. pp. 195–213. Taf. V.

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 *Dexamine tenuicornis*,

differs from it in several respects. He figures as a new species *Iphimedia multispinis*, and describes it in great detail. It seems closely to resemble *Iphimedia eblanæ*, Spence Bate, which is itself probably a form of *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke.

The genus *Colomastix*, Grube, 1861, is here more fully defined:—

“*Corpus* subteres, depresso, postice attenuatum, coxis humilibus. *Antennæ* breves, fortes flagellis maxime obsoletis vel nullis, *superiores* inferioribus vix longiores, flagello secundario nullo. *Pedes maxillares* exungues. *Pedes paris* 1mi tenues, exungues, 2di fortiores, subchelati. *Pedes spurii* omnes biramei, spinulis nullis, ramo paris 3ii exteriore neque uncinato, neque uncinis armato. *Telson simplex*, laminare.” The species *Colomastix pusilla* is partly figured.

The new genus *Iceridium* is thus defined:—

“*Corpus* depresso ex ovali oblongum, postice elongatum. *Antennæ* breves, articulis paucis, *inferiores* superioribus breviores, tenuiores. *Caput* (deorsum visum) quadrangulum, angulis anterioribus prominentibus, oculos ferentibus. *Pedes omnes* ambulatorii, longitudine sensim crescentes. *Postabdomen* ex segmentis 5 compositum, *appendices anteriorum* 4 birameæ, setigeræ, *segmenti* 5ti brevissimæ, simplices esetes. *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, 1808, Guérin, 1836, Spence Bate, 1865, for the affinity of this genus with *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, and *Phlias*, Guérin.

1864. GRUBE, ADOLPH EDUARD.

Dic Insel Lussin und ihre Meeresfauna. Nach einen sechswöchentlichen Aufenthalte geschildert von Dr. Adolph Eduard Grube. Breslau, 1864.

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 Carpus des zweiten Fusspaars in keinen unteren Fortsatz ausläuft, die schmale Scheere also einfach ist, auch durch die beiden stachelartigen 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 “*Megamoera* Sp. Bate,” he places *Ceradocus orchestipes*, A. Costa, of which “die Antennen sind roth, der Hinterrand der 6 letzten mit Extremitäten versehenen Segmente läuft in einen Rückendorn, am zehnten auch seitlich in Zähnchen 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 Fusspaars wie billig, das Hauptgewicht auf die Beschaffenheit des dritten Paars des Springfusses legt, so lässt sich dieser Amphipode der Gattung *Megamocra* unterordnen, deren bei Spence Bate abgebildete Arten allerdings sämtlich keinen Rückendorn auf den hinteren Segmenten besitzen, sich aber durch den gezähnelten 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 Springfusspaars aus, und die Einordnung des in Rede stehenden Amphipoden in diese Gattung würde die Umänderung eines sonst durchgreifenden Gattungscharakters erfordern; ich muss hierin Herrn Professor Heller beistimmen.”

Under *Cerapus* Say, he thus describes " *C. latimanus* Gr. n. sp. Jahresbericht d. Schles. Gesellsch. für 1863. Zeigt grosse Uebereinstimmung mit dem Männchen von *C. abditus* Templet. (Spence Bate Brit. Sessil-eyed Crust. I. p. 455. Fig.), aber die Hand des zweiten Fusspaars ist über halb so breit als das vorhergehende Glied, ihr Unterrand nur mit 1 zwischen die beiden vorderen Zacken desselben eingreifenden Vorsprünge versehen, sonst glatt und die flach sichelförmig gestaltete Klaue vom Grunde an allmälig verjüngt zulaufend. Die Länge von *C. abditus* wird auf etwa 1½ Lin. angegeben, unser Cerapus misst 5 mill.; bei Neresino gefunden." Under *Caprella* Lam., he describes " *C. inermis* Gr. n. sp. ohne alle Rückenstacheln und Höcker, der oben gewölbte Kopf mit dem ersten Segment zusammen beinahe ebenso lang als das zweite, die oberen Antennen etwa nur $\frac{1}{5}$ kurzer als der Körper; ähnelt der *C. robusta* Dana, doch ist der Unterrand der länglich ovalen Hand des zweiten Fusspaars zahnlos; die ähnlich gestaltete Hand des ersten ist wenig kleiner, das letzte Fusspaar war nicht erhalten. Länge etwas über 3 mill.; Lussin piccolo." Mayer thinks that this may just possibly be the young of *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille.

1864. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Vom Bau des thierischen Körpers. Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie.
Tübingen, 1864.

On plumose hairs, p. 35, n. 2; on olfactory tubes and calcareous tubes, 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 chelæ of the male of this species, portions of the penultimate peræopods of " *Melita Messalina*" and " *Melita insatiabilis*," an embryo of a *Corophium*, portions of the legs of " *Hyperia Martinezii*," 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 Tucurauna*," 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 antennæ " in species of the genera *Leucothoë*, *Cyrtophium*, and *Amphilochus*, in which genera it was missed by Savigny, Dana, and Spence Bate." " A species proved by the form of the epimera (coxae Sp. Bate) of the caudal feet (*uropoda* Westw.), etc., to be a true *Amphithoë* 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 *Acanthonotus Owenii* and *Atylus 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 sequent, 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. I. Smith, 1880), and has a disadvantageous tendency to discourage the examination of these organs in other genera.

In "Orchestia Darwinii," n. s., he figures two forms of the powerful chelæ of the second pair of feet in the male, "two forms united by no intermediate terms." Faxon, on *Dimorphism in the Genus Cambarus*, 1884, thinks that possibly "these are to be explained in the same way as the two forms of the male *Cambarus*, 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 Messalina*, u. s., and *Melita insatiabilis*, n. s., in the case of the females "the coxal lamellæ 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 *Brachyscelus* 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 ovarian 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 *Ligia*, *Cassidina*, and *Philoscia*."

"The young animal, whilst still in the egg, acquires the full number of the segments and limbs." In the Hyperinæ, 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.

1864. NORMAN, ALFRED MERLE, born August 29, 1831 (A. M. N.).

Report of Dredging Operations on the Coasts of Northumberland and Durham, in July and August, 1863. Edited by George S. Brady. Report on the Crustacea, by the Rev. Alfred Merle Norman, M.A. Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalist's Field Club, 1863-64. Vol. VI. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1864. pp. 183-187.

No new Amphipoda are included in the list of Crustacea. *Otus carcinatus*, Bate, is recorded among those taken.

1864. SARS, G. O.

Beretning om en i Sommeren 1863 foretagen zoologisk Reise i Christiania Stift. Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. Trettende Binds tredie Hefte. Christiania, 1864. pp. 225-260.

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.

Descriptions of new species of Marine Invertebrata from Puget Sound, collected by the Naturalists of the North West Boundary Commission, A. H. Campbell, Esq., Commissioner. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. June 1864.

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 Kennerlyi*," which Mayer considers indeterminate. *Amphithoë humeralis*, more than an inch long, a little resembles *Amphithoë falklandi*, Spence Bate, from the Falkland Islands, in the dilated first joints of the first and second pereiopods. 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 antennæ; extremity of this process not acute. Superior antennæ 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 antennæ longer than the body; the peduncle, however, constitutes but a small part of their length, being but little larger than the superior antennæ; the very slender filiform flagellum appears as if serrated above, but is not provided with calceolæ. 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 stylets 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 subtenuis 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 longicauda*, Brandt, a species which Spence Bate renames *Megamæra longicauda*, and inclines to identify with *Gammarus dentatus*, Krøyer. *Amphithonotus septemdentatus* is "strongly compressed and carinated, like *A. carinata*." *Amphithonotus occidentalis* is "closely allied to the Arctic *A. panopla*, Kr., and the east coast species, *A. cataphractus*, Stm., but differing from both in being more elongated, having less height and breadth." The generic name *Amphithonotus*, 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, *Amphithoë carinata*, Krøyer, is now called *Atylus carinatus*, Fabr.; *Amphithoë panopla*, Krøyer, is called *Pleustes panoplus*, and *Amphithonotus cataphractus*, Stimpson, is called *Rhachotropis cataphracta*. In *Ampelisca pugetica* "the last three joints of the abdomen are separated from the preceding ones by a deep notch, and project into two sharp teeth."

1864. ZADDACH, ERNST GUSTAV, born 1817, died 1881.

Ein Amphipode im Bernstein, entdeckt durch Herrn Pfarrer von Duisburg und beschrieben von G. Zaddach. Taf. 1. 12 pages. Schriften der königlichen physikalisch-ökonomischen Gesellschaft. 5. Jahrg. Königsberg. 1864.

To the existing fauna of the neighbourhood in which this fossil was found Zaddach ascribes seven species of Amphipods, viz., the fresh-water "*Gammarus fluviatilis*, Raj," 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 selvage of shore 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 *Urothoë*, *Lepidactylis* and *Eurydice* than to the slithering *Gammarus locusta*.

Zaddach supposes his species to be the first fossil Amphipod discovered, since, he says, the genus *Gampsonyx* Jord. 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 antecedent 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 *Palaeocrangon problematicus* by Schaueroth in 1854, and *Prosponiscus problematicus* by Kirkby in 1857.

After a careful and detailed description of the fossil, Zaddach establishes for its reception a new genus, *Palaeogammarus*, which he thus defines:—"Caput altius quam longius. Antennæ et superiores et inferiores validæ, scapis triarticulatis, longitudine subæqualibus, illæ flagello appendiculari ornatae. Epimera longa, duo anteriora angustissima, primo cingulo dorsali subjecta, quartum maximum, apice duplo latius quam basi. Postabdominis segmenta anteriora propriis laminis lateralibus instructa. Pedes quarti paris infirmi, ad ambulandum apti, quinti et sexti paris coxis permagnis in laminas ovales mutatis, ceteris articulis gracilibus, unguibus minimis rectis." For this genus he would find a place among the genera *Gammarus*, *Pontoporeia* and *Tulitrus*. In 1878, however, he recognises that the characters on which he had relied for separating it from *Gammarus* 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 *Palaeogammarus sambiensis*, with this definition:—"antennis superioribus inferiores longitudine superantibus, inferiorum flagello ex octo articulis composito, segmenti undecimi et duodecimi margine dorsali spinis obsito, pedibus spuriis longitudine æqualibus, 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 there have been introduced into a mass of resin. In 1878, he says with regard to it, "die Uebereinstimmung zwischen der tertiären Art und einer jetzt lebenden lässt sich nicht nachweisen, aber wahrscheinlich ist jene den Arten *Gammarus marinus*, *locusta*, *Edwardsii* sehr ähnlich gewesen. Der Stammbaum unseres gemeinen Flohkrebss reicht also bis in jene längst vergangene Zeit hinauf, in der sich die oligocänen Schichten ablagerten." The fresh-water *Gammarus pulex* might well have been added to the list of species compared.

1865. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Crustacea. The Record of Zoological Literature. 1864. Volume First.
London, MDCCCLXV. pp. 257–311. Amphipoda, pp. 287–289.

Grube's *Nicea istrica* is considered identical with *Nicea prevostii*, M.-Edw. *Anonyx filiger*, Stimpson, is said to be closely allied to *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas, "or *L. chausica* (Spence Bate), not *Alibrotus chausicus* (Milne-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. brevicaudata*." *Iphimedia multispinis*, Grube, which Grube himself likens to *I. nodosa*, Dana, shows, in Spence Bate's opinion, "a closer approximation to *I. eblana*, the dorsal teeth being less strong (probably a sexual distinction)." The difference

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of *Colomastix pusilla* ♀, Grube, "from *Cratippus tenuipes* consists in the form of the first pair of gnathopoda, 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 *Iridium fuscum*, 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.

Sopra una specie mediterranea del genere *Lestrigonus*. (*letta nella tornata del di 14 febbrajo 1865*). Rendiconto dell' Accademia delle scienze fisiche e matematiche. Anno IV. Napoli, 1865. p. 34.

He mentions "*Lestrigonus Fabricii*" (Milne-Edwards) (no doubt meaning *Lestrigonus Fabreii*), from the Indian Ocean, *Lestrigonus rubescens* (Dana), from the Pacific, *Lestrigonus exulans*, from Chili, as the earliest known members of the genus, followed by "*Lestrigonus Kinaliani*," Spence Bate, from the British waters. To this he considers a form recently taken in the Gulf of Naples upon a *Medusa* to be closely allied. The distinguishing characters he takes from the proportions of the upper compared with the lower antennæ, and from the form of the uropods. He thus describes the species:—"Lestrigonus mediterraneus, nob.:—*L. antennis superis inferioribus paullum brevioribus; pedibus spuriis quarti et quinti segmenti abdominalis stylis lanceolatis, externo parum longiore, in margine interno toto minute dentato-serrato; in margine externo integro; stylo interno margine utroque integerrimo; fusco-rufus, antennis, pedibus (articulo primo excepto) caudaque albidis. Longit. millim. 5.*"

1865. GOËS, AXEL THEODOR, born 1835 (Hj. Thécl).

Crustacea amphipoda maris Spetsbergiam alluentis, cum speciebus aliis arcticis enumerat A. Goës. Tab. XXXVI.—XLI. [Acad. Scient. Sueciæ propos. die XI. Octobris 1865]. Öfversigt. af K. Vet. Akademiens Förhandlingar. 1865. pp. 1–20 (517–536).

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 Gammaridæ:

1. *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kröyer. "Forma minor, depauperata = *P. furcigera*, BRUZEL." *Opis typica*, Kröyer, Nat. Tidsskr. 2. R. II, 46, " = *Opis Eschrichti*, KRÖY., Nat. Tidsskr. I. R. IV, 149." This is now called *Opisa eschrichti*.

- Lysianassa gryllus*, Mandt. fig. 1, "Eurytenes Magellanicus, LILLJEBORG." Why he rejects Lilljeborg's genus is not explained.
2. "Lysianassa Vahli," Kröyer, "in itinerariis articis cum sequente omnino confusa, sub nomine Talitro nugace (Ross, PARRY's attempt to reach the North Pole, 205), sive Gammaro nugace (SABINE, Append. to PARRY's First Voy., 229) edita.—Var. segmenti abdominalis tertii angulo postico rotundato, neque truncato nec emarginato, statura minore."
 3. *Lysianassa lagenaria*, Kröyer, "=Cancer nugax, PHIPPS." Of these, between three fathoms and sixty, there is "copia stupenda, eo ut, si perite ac prudenter in captura versaris, hos pelagi voracissimos vespillones molibus milliariis cadavere avium vel phocarum brevi e fundo elicere potes."
 4. *Lysianassa tumida* (*Anonyx*), Kröyer, "=An. tumidus, BRUZEL." "In spongiis et sacco branchiali ascidiarum vitam saepe degens."
 5. "Lysianassa Martensi," n. s., fig. 2, which Boeck transfers to *Anonyx*.
 6. *Lysianassa crispata*, n. s., fig. 3, considered by Boeck to be a synonym of his *Orchomene serratus*.
 7. *Lysianassa producta*. n. s., fig. 4, identified by Boeck with the earlier *Anonyx pumilus* Lilljeborg, 1865, to which Goës himself says it is "proxima et vix distineta."
 - Lysianassa alyssi*, n. s., fig. 5, called by Boeck *Hippomedon abyssi*.
 8. *Lysianassa holbölli* (*Anonyx*), Kröyer. 9. *Lysianassa minutula* (*Anonyx*), Kröyer, "vix An. minutns, Sp. BATE. Cat. of Amphip." 10. *Lysianassa gulosa* (*Anonyx*), Kröyer.
 11. *Lysianassa umbo*, n. s., fig. 6, by Boeck referred to his own genus *Orchomene*, by Sars, 1882, to *Lepidepecreum*, Bate and Westwood. A comparison of the description and figures of *Lepidepecreum carinatum*, Bate and Westwood, with those of *Lysianassa umbo*, 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 *Lepidepecreum* will in that case need some alteration. The type species would still be *Lepidepecreum longicorne*, Sp. Bate, 1862, with *carinatum* and *umbo* for synonyms.
 12. "Lysianassa Edwardsi" (*Anonyx*), Kröyer, "Nat. Tidsskr. 2 R. II. 1; Voy. en Seaudin. t. 16 f. 1 (icone vix fida); non Sp. BATE, Brit. Sessile-eyed Crust. II. 94, nec Catalogue of Amphip. in Brit. Mus. 73, t. 11, f. 5."
 13. *Lysianassa plauta* (*Anonyx*), Kröyer. 14. *Lysianassa litoralis* (*Anonyx*), Kröyer, "=Alibrotus litoralis, Sp. BATE."
 15. *Lysianassa? cymba*, n. s., fig. 7. "Medium tenet inter Lysianassas et Stegocephalos." On this Boeck observes, "Whether this form belongs to *Lysianassa* or is an intermediate form between that and *Stegocephalus* I cannot decide as I have not seen the animal. Among the *Lysianassinae* we have a form in which the back is carinate, *Orchomene umbo*, while I do not know of any with carinate back belonging to the *Stegocephalinæ*. The hand of the second gnathopods also refers this form to the *Lysianassinae*, 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 *Lysianassinae* fresh investigation is required."
 16. *Stegocephalus ampulla* (*Cancer*), Phipps, "=Gammarus ampulla, Ross," "=Steg. inflatus, KRÖY.," "=Stegocephalus ampulla, BELL." "Formæ duæ occurunt:—Altera epimero quarto æquale fere alto ac lato, articulo pedum sexti et septimi parvis primo dilatato, angulo infero postico subrecto aut acento.—Fig. 8. Altera epim. quarto latiore quam altiore, articulo pedis sexti primo angusto, angulo infero postico lobulo rotundato determinato, pedes septimi articulo eodem dilatato margine infero postico rotundato nec angulato.—Fig. 9. An differentia sexualis?"

17. "Montagua Alderi," Sp. Bate, called *Metopa Alderii* by Boeck.
18. *Montagua clypeata* (*Leucothoë*) Kröyer, called *Metopa clypeata* by Boeck.
19. "Montagua Bruzelii," n. s., fig. 10, " = *Leucothoe clypeata*, BRUZ." See Note on Bruzelius, 1859.
20. *Montagua glacialis* (*Leucothoë*), Kröyer, called *Metopa glacialis* by Boeck.
21. *Otus carinatus*, Sp. Bate.
22. *Vertumnus cristatus*, Owen, "Acanthouotus, nomen geueris piscium anno 1801 editum."
23. *Vertumnus serratus* (*Oniscus*), Fabr., " = *Amph. serra* KRÖY.," " = *Acanthonotus serra* BRUZ."
24. *Vertumnus inflatus* (*Acanthonotus*), Kröyer, fig. 11.
" *Paramphithoë*, BRUZ. A. Epimera quarta dilatata (*Pleustes*, SP. BATE)."
25. *Paramphithoë exigua*, n. s., fig. 12, identified by Boeck with his *Amphithopsis glaber*, 1860, which he afterwards called *Pleustes glaber*.
26. *Paramphithoë media*, n. s., fig. 13, by Boeck called *Pleustes mediuss*.
27. *Paramphithoë panopla* (*Amphithoë*), Kröyer, " = *Paramph. pauopla* BRUZ.;" " = *Pleustes tuberculatus* S. BATE," called *Pleustes panoplus* by Boeck, 1876.
" B. Epimera quarta non dilatata.
" a. Caudæ appendix fissa aut incisa (*Atylus*, LEACH—S. BATE)."
28. *Paramphithoë carinata* (*Gammarus*), Fabr., " = *Atylus carinatus*, LEACH;" = *Amphithoë carinata*, KRÖY.; now accepted as *Atylus carinatus*.
29. *Paramphithoë Smitti*, n. s., fig. 14, by Boeck called "*Atylus Smitti*."
Paramphithoë inermis (*Amphithoë*), Kröyer, is mentioned.
30. *Paramphithoë fragilis*, n. s., fig. 16, "Forma *Amphithonotis propinquus*." In accordance with this suggestion Boeck calls it *Tritropis fragilis*, which will now become *Rhachotropis fragilis*.
" b. Caudæ appendix indivisa vel obsolete incisa [*Calliope*, *Pherusa*, LEACH, et *Paramphithoë*, S. Bate]."
31. *Paramphithoë laeviuscula* (*Amphithoë*), Kröyer, " = *Amphithoë serraticornis*, SARS, 1858; = *Paramph. laeviuscula*, BRUZEL.;" " = *Calliope laeviuscula*, S. Bate."
32. *Paramphithoë bicuspis* (*Amphithoë*), Kröyer. See Note on Bruzelius, 1859.
Paramphithoë tricuspis (*Acanthonotus*), Kröyer.
Paramphithoë tridentata, Bruzelius. "An = *Amphithoë macrocephala*, SARS ?" 1858.
33. *Paramphithoë fulvoincta* (*Amphithoë*), Sars, 1858, fig. 15; " = *Pherusa tricuspis*, STIMPS.," 1863. 34. *Paramphithoë pulchella* (*Amphithoë*), Kröyer. 35. *Paramphithoë hystrix* (*Acanthosoma*), Owen.
36. *Amphithonotus aculeatus* (*Oniscus*), Lepechin, " = *Talitrus Edwardsi*," SAB., " = *Amphithoë Edwardsi* OWEN."
37. " *Amphithonotus Malmgreni*," n. s., fig. 17. This in 1870 was made the type of a new genus, *Acanthostephia*, by Boeck in the subfamily Oedicrinæ.
38. *Oediceros saginatus*, Kröyer, fig. 18. 39. *Oediceros propinquus*, n. s., fig. 19, by Boeck made a synonym of *Oediceros lynceus*, M. Sars, 1858.
40. *Oediceros longirostris*, n. s., fig. 20, called *Monoculodes longirostris* by Boeck.
41. *Oediceros affinis*, Bruzelius, Amphip. Gamm., "93, f. 18 (non rite delineata) secundus articulus pedunculi antennar. sup. apice interdum dilatato; rostrum variat, nunc leviter curvatum, nunc fere geniculatum; segmenta abdominis quatuor antica dorso interdum carinato.—Fig. 21 et 21." Boeck refers *Oediceros affinis*, Goës (non Bruzelius), partly to *Monoculodes norvegicus*, Boeck, 1860, and partly to *Monoculodes borealis*, Boeck, 1870, with which J. Sp. Schneider, 1883, agrees, but "non sine dubio," the geniculate rostrum represented in Goës' fig. 21¹ being the attribute of *Monoculodes borealis*.
42. *Oediceros brevicalcar*, n. s., Fig. 22, by Boeck named *Hahimedon brevicalcar*.
43. *Oediceros latimanus*, n. s., Fig. 23, by Boeck called *Monoculodes latimanus*.
44. *Oediceros obtusus*, Bruz., Amph. Gamm. " p. 92, f. 17. Alia forma etiam occurrit: secundo

antennar. 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 *Syrrhoë* is thus described:—

"Frons producta, oculi oedicerorum, antennæ supernæ flagello appendiculari instructæ, mandibula palpo triarticulato."

45. *Syrrhoë crenulata*, n. s., Fig. 25.

Syrrhoë bicuspis, 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 Holbölli*, Kröyer, and *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström, 1855, for this giving also a reference to "LOVÉN, Öfvers. af K. Vet. Akad. Forhandl. 1861?"

47. *Haploops lubricola*, Lilljeborg. "Ex abyso ad Aukpadlartok Groenlandiae copiam magnam retulit TORELL speciminum valde robustorum et oculis quatuor, duobus in vertice, duobus 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 "Oculi duo (qvatuor?)"; but he considers that the genus is distinguished from *Ampelisca* by other characters, especially the peculiar form of the last peræopods.

48. " *Ampelisca Eschrichii*," Kröyer, " = A. macrocephala LILLJEB." These two species are however, kept apart both by Boeck and J. Sp. Schueider.

49. " *Ampelisca Gaimardi*," Kröyer. 50. *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Kröyer. 51. *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kröyer.

52. *Gammarus pallidus (Lilljeborgia)* Sp. Bate, " = G. fissicornis SARS," 1858; " = G. brevicornis BRUZEL;" —Fig. 27. "ad Spetsbergiam in sinu Storfjord paucos fundo argill. org. 5 prof. prehendit MALMGREN 1864, validiores quam nostros quadruplo statura, fere pollicares, spinis segmentorum abdominis 4:ti et 5:ti sat longis surrectis, pedibus septimi ordinis valde incrassatis, oculis indistinctis." Boeck separates *Lilljeborgia pallida*, Sp. Bate, 1855, and *Lilljeborgia fissicornis*, M. Sars, 1858, but the distinctions are tolerably subtle. He assigns *Gammarus pallidus*, Goës, fig. 27, to the latter species.

53. " *Gammarus Loreni*," Bruzelius, by Bate called *Mæra loveni*. " *Gammarus Torelli*," n. s., Fig. 28, by Boeck called *Mæra torelli*.

54. *Gammarus dentatus*, Kröyer, " = G. Kröyeri BELL;" " = Megamæra dentata S. BATE." "Formæ duæ occurunt paullum diversæ; vide Fig. 29 et 29'." By Boeck called *Melita dentata*.

55. *Gammarus spinosus*, n. s., Fig. 30, by Boeck called *Melpliidippa spinosa*.

56. *Gammarus locusta (Cancer)* Linn., in the synonymy of which he mentions *Gammarus boreus*, Sabine; *Gammarus arcticus*, Scoresby; *Oniscus pulex*, Fabr., Fn. Gr. 1780; and says that it scarcely differs from *Gammarus silchensis*, Brandt. He gives notes on its distribution, and remarks "Oculorum forma variat, nunc oblongo-reniformis, nunc angustissime linearis, nunc evanescentes."

57. *Gammarus loricatus*, Sabine, " = Gammaracanthus loric. S. BATE."

58. " *Gammarus Sabini*," Leach, " = Anathia Sabini S. Bate;" " = Cancer macrourus articulatis, dorso earinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis STRÖM."

59. *Gammarus pinguis*, Kröyer.

60. *Autonoë macronyx (Gammarus)*, Lilljeborg, "Forma arctica, elatior, manus ♂ secundi pedum ordinis subquadrata, margine postico crenis 5–6 obsoletis (nec tuberculis) spina angulari interdum evanescute, ungue crassiore atque breviore; antennæ pedesque omniuo longiores. —Fig. 31." This is identified by Boeck with *Protomedæia fasciata*, Kröyer.

61. *Autonoë depressa*, n. s., Fig. 32, transferred by Boeck in 1870 to a new genus *Goësia*, near to *Leptocheirus*.

At this point Goës passes from the Gammaridæ to the Corophidæ.

Amphithoë reinhardi (*Photis*), Kröyer, “= Amph. pygmæa LILLJEB.” Boeck restores the name *Photis reinhardi*, Kröyer.

62. *Podoceros anguipes* (*Ischyrocerus*), Kröyer. “Statura corporis atque forma antennarum valde variat.”

63. *Erichthonius difformis*, M.-Edw. “= *Podocerus Leachii* Kröy.;” “= *Cerapus difformis* S. BATE, Brit. Sess.-eyed Crust. II, 457.—*Validus*, quam nostras duplo-triplo elatior.”

Siphonæctes typicus, Kröyer.

64. *Glaucouome leucopis*, Kröyer, “= *Unciola leucopis* S. BATE.”

In the Hyperidæ he gives

65. *Themisto libellula* (*Gammarus*), Mandt, “= *Th. arctica* Kröy.;” “= *Th. crassicornis* Kröy.;” “Antennæ interdum elongatæ, multiarticulato flagello.—Fig. 33, 33’.” Among the places of capture he names “Finmarkiam (MALMGREN), ubi alia etiam forma occurrit a typica paullum discrepans: pedes tertii et quarti articulo 4:to angustiore, art. quinto longiore; pedes quinti septimis paullo breviores aut inter se longitudine æquales.”

Themisto compressa, n. s., Fig. 34, 34’, referred by Boeck to his new genus *Parathemisto*.

66. *Hyperia exulans* (*Lestrigonus*), Kröyer, “= *Lestrig. exulans* Sp. BATE, Brit. Sess.-Ey. Crust. I. [II]. 5; = *L. Kinahani* ibidem p. 8; ♀ = *Hyp. oblivia* KRÖY. Grönl. Amphip., D. Vid. Selsk. Afh. 298, t. iv, f. 19 (non Sp. BATE et Westwood, Brit. Sess.-ey. Crust. II. p. 16) = *H. medusarum* Sp. BATE, Catal. of Amph. in Brit. Mus. 295, t. 49, f. 1.—An *Hyp. galba* MONT., Trausact. of Liu. Soc. XI. 4 2, f. 2 et Sp. BATE et WESTWOOD Brit. Sess-eyed Crust. I. [II]. 12?”

“Ad nostras oras alia etiam forma occurrit paullum diversa, pedum primi ordinis articulo quinto fere cylindrico uudique 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* (*Metoecus*), Kröyer, “=? *Cancer medusarum* MÜLL.,” 1776; “? *Oniscus medusarum* FABR., F. Groenl. 1780 p. 257; Ieo prototypica ab his relata STRÖMI (Om Söudmör etc. I, t. 1, f. 12) non sat distincta.” “♂ auteuius longissimiis multiarticulatis.”

Goës notes of this and the preceding species, that they are found free as well as on Medusæ.

In the Dulichidæ, he mentions 68. *Dulichia spinosissima*, Kröyer.

In the Caprellidæ, he mentions 69. *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kröyer, “= *Squilla lobata* FABR., Faun. grönl. 1780, p. 248 (non MULLER); = *Capr. cercopoides* WHITE, Append. to SOUTHERLAND’s Journ. 203 f. 1 et p. 207; nunc tuberculatus nuuc fere lœvis.”

70. *Caprella spinifera*, Bell, Append. to BELCHER’s list of Arct. 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, *Pontoporeia affinis*, Lindström, and *Gammarus cancelloides*, Gerstfeldt, in Lakes Wetter and Wener in Sweden.

1865. HELLER, CAMIL.

Kleine Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Süßwasser-Ampipoden. 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. puteanus*.

"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.

"3. *G. Roeselii*.

"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*) *puteanus*, Caspary, with which Heller unites *Niphargus stygius*, Schiödte, and *Niphargus aquilex*, Sp. Bate; 3. *Gammarus roeselii*, Gervais, identified with *Squilla fluvialis*, Rösel, and *Gammarellus pulex*, Herbst; 4. *Gammarus pulex*, Desmarest, identified with *Gammarus fluvialis*, 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 interior pedum sexti paris 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."

1865. LILLJEBORG, W.

Bidrag till kännedomen om underfamiljen *Lysianassina* inom underordningen *Amphipoda* bland kräftdjuren.

On the *Lysianassa magellanica* H. Milne Edwards, and on the Crustacea of the suborder *Amphipoda* and subfamily *Lysianassina* found on the coast of Sweden and Norway. By William Lilljeborg. With 5 Plates. Upsala, MDCCCLXV. (Nova Acta Reg. Societ. Scient. Upsal. III^e Série.)

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 autarctic zones the genera *Orchestia*, Leach, *Anonyx*, Kröyer, *Iphimedea*, Rathke, *Atylus*, Leach, *Amphithoë*, Leach, *Hyperia*, Latreille, *Themisto*, Guérin-Méneville, *Cyamus*, Lamarck (properly Latreille). He speaks of *Themisto* and *Anonyx* 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 breribus. Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari præditæ, pedunculo crasso et ejus segmentis 2:do et 3:to brevibus, et flagelli segmento 1:mo longo. Antennæ inferiores segmento pedunculi 1:mo magno et inflato et extus visibili. Mandibulæ palpigeræ acie laevi et tuberculo molari magno instructæ, Maxillæ 1:mi paris palpo biarticulato angusto, apice duas vel tres setas vel aculeos minores mobiles gerente, et earum ramus interior latus et brevis et setis multis ciliatis instructus. Maxillipedum lamina truncæ segmenti 2:di, sive lamina exterior margine interiore tenuissime noduloso, et eorum palpus quadriarticulatus et unguiferus. Pedes truncæ sive thoracici 1:mi et 2:di paris subcheliformes, illi validi et breves, ungue bene evoluto, li longiores et graciliores, ungue minutissimo. Reliqui pedes truncæ forma solita, robusti. Laminæ branchiales simplices minimeque pectinatim plicatae. Pedes caudales ultimi paris ramis lamellosis. Segmentum 7:mum sive ultimum caudæ profunde bifidum, laciniis acuminatis ad apicem vero non spiniferis.—Tantummodo una species:—*Eurytenes magellanicus* (H. Milne Edwards).” The definition inserted in the Swedish paper adds to the account of the mandibulæ, “processu accessorio vero minimo et simplice,” which in the English paper appears in the description of the species. The species is now known as *Eurytenes gryllus*, having been identified by Boeck with *Gammarus gryllus*, Mandt, (rather Lichtenstein in Maudt), 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 caudalium omnia paria adsunt—*Normalia*, S. Bate,” are 1. Gammaridæ, Dana. 2. Orchestidæ, Dana. 3. Corophidæ, Daua. 4. Cheluridæ, Allmau. 5. Hyperidæ, Dana. Those in which “Pedum caudalium unum vel pluria paria absunt—*Aberrantia*, S. Bate,” are 6. Dulichidæ, Dana. 7. Caprellidæ, Dana. 8. Cyamidæ, Dana. The Hyperidae are distinguished from the four preceding families by having the “maxillipes imperfecti et palpo carentes.” The Cheluridæ are separated from the three preceding by having the “Segmenta caudalia posteriora coalita;” but since the establishment of the genus *Goplana*, Wrześniowski, this character has lost some of its definiteness.

In a tabular view of the genera of the Gammaridæ, Lilljeborg introduces *Microplax* as a new name for *Iduna*, Boeck, *Iduna* being preoccupied, but *Liljeborgia*, Spence Bate, 1862, has the priority. *Odius* is substituted for *Otus* preoccupied, and *Calliopius* for *Calliope*

preoccupied. The genus *Tiron* is "typified" in a new species called *Tiron acanthurus*, and thus defined:—

"Forma capitidis ex parte cum eadem gen. *Oediceri* congruit, antennae superiores vero flagello appendiculari longo sunt præditæ, et pedes trunci 7:mi paris longitudine pedes anteriores æquant, et breves, crassi et nngniferi sunt. Pedes trunci 1:mi et 2:di paris graciles, ungue tamen non flexibili instructi. Segmenta caudalia superne in medio longitudinaliter carinata, carina ad marginem posteriorem segmentorum in aculeum, qui in segmentis 4:to et 5:to magnus est, et adhuc in segmento 6:to observatur, excurrente. Antennæ superiores longitudine pedunculo antennarum inferiorum æquales. Frons aliquanto producta, basin antennarum superiorum obtegens, rostro brevi sed acuto. Oculi rubri. Longitudo circ. 10 millim."

The new genus *Oediceropsis* is also typified by a new species, which, because the upper antennæ are particularly short, is called *Oediceropsis brevicornis*, with this definition:—

"Forma corporis eidem gen. *Oediceri* valde similis, caput tamen rostro caret, et pedes trunci 7:mi paris, qui longum et rectum anguem habent, et longi et graciles sunt, tamen pedibus anterioribus 6:ti paris non duplo—circ. sesqui—longiores sunt. Antennæ superiores non finem articuli penultimi pedunculi antennarum inferiorum assequuntur, et flagello appendiculari carent. Antennæ inferiores magnæ, fere pediformes, articulo penultimo pedunculi ceteris majore et ad apicem infra setam magnam gerente. Oris partes appendiculares et hujus et anterioris speciei structura solita. Pedes trunci 1:mi et 2:di paris forma inter se similes manu subcheliformi, ovali, carpo postice aliquantum producto. Pedes trunci 3:ti et 4:ti paris parvi et graciles. Segmentum caudale 7:mum integrum et parvum sed laminare. Pedes caudales ultimi ramis dnobus angustis, fere aequalibus. Color flavescentis; oculi rubescentes, sed parum visibles. Longitudo cir. 8 millim."

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 s. thoracici 1:mi paris manu subcheliformi carentes, ungue non flexibili, segmento 6:to sive manu apicem versus attenuato ibidemque basi unguis vix crassiore. Mandibulae tuberculo molari minimo. Laminæ exteriore maxillipedum margine interiore noduloso vel læviuscuso.*" Within this he distinguishes three species thns:—

" <i>Lysianassa.</i>	Segmentum 7:mmm caudæ . . .	{ fissum. Laminæ branchiales . . .	{ pectinatim plicatæ . . . 1. <i>spinicornis</i> (A. Boeck).
			{ non plicatæ . . . 2. <i>Vahli</i> (Kröyer).
			{ non fissum, margine posteriore convexo . . . 3. <i>Costæ</i> , M. Edwards."

Of these the first is *Ichnopus spinicornis*, Boeck, 1860, the second was called "*Socarnes Valli*" by Boeck in 1870, the third is the original type species of *Lysianassa*.

The second genus, *Eurytenes*, has been already described. The third genus, *Anonyx*, Kröyer, is thus defined:—

"*Pedes trunci (thoracici) 1:mi paris manu subcheliformi armati, ungue flexibili, margine inferiore manus plus vel minus definito. Mandibulae tuberculo molari mediocris vel magno. Laminæ exteriore pedum maxillarium margine interiore plerumque noduloso, raro dentato vel aculeato.*" To this he assigns the following fifteen species, 1. *Anonyx ampulla* (Phipps); Kröyer, Pl. iv. fig. 52, which is rather to be called *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps; 2. *Anonyx longipes*, Sp. Bate, Pl. iii. figs. 23–31, called *Tryphosa longipes* by Boeck, 1870; 3. *Anonyx gulosus*, Kröyer, including his own *Anonyx norvegicus*, 1851, and the *Anonyx holboelli* of Bate and Westwood; 4. *Anonyx nanoides*, n. s., Pl. iii. fig. 32–34, called

Tryphosa nanoides by Boeck, 1870; 5. *Anonyx pumilus*, n. s., Pl. iv. fig. 35-41; 6. *Anonyx brachycercus*, n. s., Pl. iv. fig. 42-49, called *Menigrates brachycercus* by Boeck in 1870; 7. " *Anonyx Bruzelii*," 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 pinguis*, Boeck, later called *Orchomene pinguis* by Boeck; 10. *Anonyx serratus*, Boeck, Pl. iv. fig. 50, afterwards called *Orchomene serratus* by Boeck; it is here identified with *Anonyx Edwardsii* (Spence Bate), but wrongly according to Sars; 11. " *Anonyx Edwardsii*," Kröyer, afterwards called *Onesimus edwardsii* by Boeck; 12. *Anonyx litoralis*, Kröyer, called *Onesimus litoralis* by Boeck; 13. " *Anonyx Holbölli*," Kröyer, called *Hippomedon holbölli* by Boeck; *Anonyx denticulatus*, 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 tumidus*, Kröyer, Pl. iv. fig. 51, which Boeck calls *Aristias tumidus*. Boeck, it will be observed, requires seven genera for these fifteen, or perhaps thirteen, species. *Anonyx bruzelii* falls to *Anonyx gulosus* (*cicada*), 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 3:ti palpi exteusæ, ad marginem interiorem tantummodo apicem propius nodulosæ, nodulis discretis 4, et ad marginem exteriorem setam unam et pilos minimos gereutes," 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*, Bruzelius.

The fifth genus, *Acidostoma*, which is new, is thus defined:—

" *Forma corporis et antennarum cum genere Anonycis congruit, oris partes appendiculares tamen plane diversæ. Labii rami laterales angusti. Mandibulæ processu accessorio, maxillæ 1:mi paris palpo, et palpus maxillipedum ungue carentes, et hæ partes oris conjunctim acumen productum præbent. Pedes trunci 1:mi paris robusti, manu prehensili. Pedes 2:di paris graciles, ungue carentes.*" To this genus, as the type species, is referred *Anonyx obesus*, Sp. Bate, which is described and figured, Pl. v.

1865. MÜLLER, FRITZ.

Description of a new genus of Amphipod Crustacea. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Series 3. Vol. XV. 1865. pp. 276, 277. Pl. X.

The new genus, *Batea*, is thus defined:—"Antennæ simple. Coxa of the first pair of gnathopoda rudimentary, those of the second pair of gnathopoda and the first two pairs of pereiopoda largely developed. Coxa of the second pair of pereiopoda deeply excavated upon the upper part of the posterior margin. First pair of gnathopoda rudimentary, consisting of coxa and basis only; second pair of gnathopoda subchelate. Mandibles having an articulated appendage. Maxillipeds having a squamiform plate on both the basis and ischium 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

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.

Crustacea. The Record of Zoological Literature. 1865. Volume Second. London. MDCCCLXVI. pp. 306–366.

In reviewing Lilljeborg's work on the Lysianassina, Spence Bate remarks, "the closest inspection of specimens of *Caprella aequilibra* 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 *Lysianassa magellanica*." Part of the inferior antennæ "may have been hypothetically inserted." He draws the conclusion that Lilljeborg's identification cannot be maintained between his *Eurythenes magellanica* and the *Lysianassa magellanica* of Milne-Edwards. He compares the *Anonyx ampulla* 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 *Anonyx obesus* in the new genus *Acidostoma* "as all the distinguishing conditions are changes in degree only."

1866. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Descrizione di una specie di *Cyamus* parassita de' Delfini. Annuario del Museo zoologico della R. Università di Napoli pel Cav. Achille Costa. Anno III.—1863. Napoli, 1866. pp. 82–83.

He notices that Guérin, in the Icon. Regn. Anim., figures a species of *Cyamus* parasitic on a species of *Delphinus*, which he calls *Cyamus delphini*, and which differs from the parasites on species of *Balaena* in important characters, and that Gervais and Van Beneden have proposed for it a separate genus *Isocyamus*, without however formulating the generic characters. As he has himself found a *Cyamus* differing apparently from Guérin's, he concludes that there must be more than one species parasitic on the *Delphini*. He describes and figures (pl. iv. fig. 2) the new species as *Cyamus chelipes*, 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 *Cyamus Delphini* è esatta, la nostra specie ne differisce per le antenne interne men lunghe, pe' piedi del primo pajo a mano prensile, per quelli del secondo proporzionalmente meno grossi e per una diversa forma delle mani de' medesimi, pel primo articolo de' piedi del quinto sesto e settimo pajo 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).

Zur Naturgeschichte der Caprellen. Mit. Taf. XIII. B. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Bd. XVI. 1. Heft. 1866. pp. 245–251.

Dohrn remarks, as Gosse had done before him, that Caprellæ 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 oesophageal 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 pereon-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 Caprellidæ, 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 pereon-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 Caprellæ 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 pereon-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 pereon-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 pereon-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 Caprellidæ, and therefore concludes that when Speeck 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.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der istrischen Amphipodenfauna. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Zwei und dreissigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin. 1866. pp. 377-417. Taf. ix. x.

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 Klaue). On the first joint his remark is that he reckons "das Basalstück, an welchem die Kieme und das zum Tragen der Eier bestimmte borstenrandige Blatt befestigt ist, und das zwar von der Epimeralplatte aussen überwachsen aber doch von dieser unterscheidbar ist, als 1tes Glied oder Hüftglied." He defines the Amphipoda genuina, the Gammarina, and the two families, Orchestidae and Gammaridae.

After discussing "*Orchestia littorea*," and "*Orchestia Montagui*, 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 Perieri*, Lueas," Taf. ix. fig. 2; 2. a new species, "*Allorchestes Helleri*," Taf. ix. fig. 3, which he had previously classed as "*Allorchestes imbricatus*, Spence Bate? juv.," but which is probably *Hyale nilsonii*, Rathke; and 3. a new species, *Allorchestes stylifer*, Taf. ix. fig. 4, "carpo . . satis lato, postice in proeessum styliformem curvatum exeunte," a peculiarity which, with some other slighter distinctions, separates it, he says, from *Amphithoë (Allorchestes) prevosti*, Milne-Edwards. He then gives a definitio of *Nicea*, Nicolet, including "Telson profunde divisum," and, depending apparently only on comparative lengths of the antennæ for the generic distinction, he assigns his *Amphithoë (Hyale) istrica* to this genus as *Nicea istrica* ♂, Taf. ix. fig. 5. He describes a new species, *Nicea longicornis*, from a single female specimen, 4 mm. in length, having "antennæ superiores inferioribus paulo longiores et fortiores, usque ad segmentum 5tum pertinentes, articulis 14, 2^{do} longitudine 1^{mi}, dupla 3ⁱⁱ." It reminds him of *Calliope*, but for the last uropods, while *Gammarella* and *Crangonyx* are excluded on other accounts. The character of the antennæ at any rate seems little to accord with *Nicea (Hyale)*, and, as no figure is given, it might be rash to suggest *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach, for this species, on the presumption of some error in Grube's desription.

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 appendium pedes bistyl 3ⁱⁱ, usque ultra medium fissum," and is thereby excluded from the genus *Lysianassa* as generally defined, and from identity with *Lysianassa audouiniana*, 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 antennæ, 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 verschmälert mit geraden Seitenräudern, aber bei jenen ganzründig 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*, Lueas, he has had before him not only a distinct speies, but the species of a distiuct genus, probably *Ichnopus taurus*, A. Costa. He figures and describes (seemingly

from the female only), what he calls "gefiederte Kieme," 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 *longicornis*, (probably the ♀ so-called), *spinicornis* and *ciliata*.

Grube makes *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach, and *Ptilocheirus*, Stimpson, synonyms of *Protomedieia*, Kröyer, in agreement with Spence Bate and other writers, but Boeck places *Leptocheirus*, with *Ptilocheirus* for a synonym, in his subfamily Leptocheirinae, and *Protomedieia* in the subfamily Microdeutopinæ, 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 "*Protomedieia hirsutimana*, Sp. Bate? Taf. x. fig. 2," but in the description of "Taf. x. fig. 2," he calls it "*Protomedieia pilosa* (Zadd.)." having apparently convinced himself of the identity of his own specimen with Zaddach's species. His new species, *Protomedieia 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 marinus*, Leach, Grube refers a species, which he had previously called *Gammarus olivii*, M.-Edw., to *Gammarus paeциurus*, Rathke. He describes *Gammarus gracilis*, Rathke, recognising that it may be only a variety of *Gammarus paeциurus*. All these *Gammari* are by Boeck accepted under the name *Gammarus marinus*, Leach. Grube concludes this paper with a description of *Gammarus locusta*, Linn.

1866. HELLER, CAMIL.

Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der Amphipoden des Adriatischen Meeres.
Wien. 1866 in 4to. 62 pp. u. 4 Kpfr. Denkschriften der k. Akad. d. Wissensch. Mathem. naturw. Cl. B. 26. 2 Abth. pp. 1-62. (Vorgelegt in der Sitzung am 3 Nov. 1865).

Orchestia montagui, Audouin, is given as a distinct species from *Orchestia littorea*, Leach, but *Orchestia constricta*, Costa, is made synonymous with *Orchestia montagui*. The new species described and figured are *Nicea plumicornis*; *Nicea fasciculata*; "*Nicea Buccichi*"; *Nicea nudicornis*; *Nicea macronyx*, which will be *Hyale prevostii*, if Catta is right in identifying it with *Amphithoe prevostii*, M.-Edw.; *Nicea camptonyx*; "*Nicea Schmidtii*"; *Nicea rufa*; *Nicea crassipes*; *Probolium megacheles*, which being without mandibular palp must be transferred to Dana's genus *Stenothea*, and, for the species, is identified by Catta, 1876, with Costa's *Probolium polyprion*; *Lysianassa pilicornis*; *Ichnopus aſinīs*; *Ichnopus calceolatus*, identified by Boeck with his own *Ichnopus spinicornis*, 1860; "*Anonyx Schmarda*," in Boeck's opinion, perhaps, together with the next species, belonging to his genus *Ambasia*; *Anonyx filicornis*; "*Anonyx Nardonis*" (at p. 59 by a misprint assigned to Kröyer), said to differ little from *Anonyx nanus*, and by Boeck referred to his genus *Tryphosa*; *Iphimedia carinata*, not figured, and not in my opinion specifically distinct from *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, which includes two other synonyms or varieties, *Iphimedia eblana*, Sp. Bate, and *Iphimedia multispinis*, Grube; *Eusirus bidens*, already described by Boeck as *Eusirus longipes*; "*Melita Coroninii*"; *Mæra integrimana*; "*Mæra Donatoi*," which, like *Mæra grossimanus*, Montagu, and *Mæra Lovéni*, Bruzelius, has the finger of the second gnathopods fringed with hairs on the outer margin; *Amphithoe bicuspis*, a name preoccupied by Kröyer, and the species identical with *Sunamphithoe conformata*, Sp. Bate; from *Sunamphithoe hamulus* Heller himself observes that it is distinguished only by the greater

length of the upper antennæ and by the presence of two terminal hooks on the telson; "*Amphithoë Brusinae*;" *Podocerus monodon*, 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 *Amphithoides*, Kossmann, 1880); *Podocerus largimanus*, with forty joints to the flagellum of the upper antennæ, yet given by Boeck as a synonym of *Podocerus anguipes*, Kröyer, which has that flagellum of six to eight joints; *Podocerus longicornis*, said by Heller to approach *Amphithoë crassicornis*, Costa, and by J. V. Carus, 1885 (probably on Nebeski's authority) entered together with the preceding species in the genus *Amphithoë*, without special notice of the secondary flagellum in each of these species; "*Microdeutopus Titii*," *Cyrtophium lare*, probably the same as *Cyrtophium darwinii*, Sp. Bate, Dr. Heller having apparently taken the account of the transverse ridge to mean a longitudinal carina; *Cratippus crassimanus*, without much doubt to be united with *Cratippus tenuipes*, Sp. Bate, and *Exunguia stilipes*, Norman, under the common name *Colomastix pusilla*, Grube; *Caprella obtusa*, which Boeck identifies with *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kröyer, and Mayer with *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille, ♂ juv.; *Caprella monacantha*, which again according to Boeck is *Caprella esmarkii*, Boeck, but according to Mayer, *Caprella xequilibra*, Say, ♂ juv.; *Caprella aspera* = *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach; *Caprella leptonyx* = *Caprella acanthifera* juv.; and *Caprella armata*, according to Mayer another synonym of *Caprella acanthifera*, 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 audouiniana*, Sp. Bate. Boeck regards Grube's *ciliata* and possibly Costa's *humilis* as belonging to his genus *Aristias*, of which he makes *Anonyx tumidus*, Kröyer, the type, with *Lysianassa audouiniana*, Sp. Bate, (wrongly given) as a synonym. *Amphithonotus spiniventris*, Costa, is renamed *Dexamine spiniventris*, *Amphithonotus*, Costa, being synonymous with Leach's genus *Dexamine*. Under the name of "*Atylus Costae*" are united Costa's two species *Nototropis spinulicauda* and *Nototropis guttatus*, though surely *guttatus*, in right of priority, should have been retained. The close agreement between *Leucothoë articulosa*, Leach, and *Leucothoë denticulata*, Costa, is pointed out. Both these species are united by Boeck under the older name *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard. Three species described by Costa under the names *Gammarus punctimanus*, *Gammarus obtusunguis*, *Amphithoë semicarinata*, are all referred, the two former as males, the last as female, to *Gammarella brevicaudata*, Sp. Bate. *Ceratlocus orchesiipes*, Costa, which Sp. Bate transferred to *Melita*, here becomes *Mæra orchesiipes*. It is in all probability the *Gammarus fasciatus* of O. G. Costa. Attention is called to points of agreement between *Mæra grossimana*, Leach, *Mæra scissimana*, Costa, and *Mæra integrimana*, Heller's own species. *Megamæra brevicaudata*, Sp. Bate, is transferred to the genus *Mæra*. A species supposed to be *Eurystheus erythrophthalmus*, Sp. Bate, but with cleft telson, receives the name *Mæra erythrophthalma*. Since, however, Spence Bate's species is the same as *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*, Liljeborg, Heller's species, with the cleft telson, must not be confounded with it. The similarity of *Amphithoë penicillata*, Costa, to *Amphithoë albomaculata*, Kröyer, is noticed. It is pretty certainly the same as *Amphithoë vaillantii*, Lucas, 1849, if it may not be carried still further back to *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu. *Erichthonius bidens*, Costa, is said to be identical with *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton. *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius, is identified with the earlier named *Corophium acherusicum*, Costa, an identification which Boeck accepts with a? *Caprella tabida*, Lucas, is made a synonym of *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille.

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. SCHIGDTE, J. C.

Krebsdyrenes Sugemund. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. 3. Raekke. 4. Bind.
Kjøbenhavn, 1866. pp. 169–206. Tab. X og XI.

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 *Onisci*, *Aselli*, *Idotheæ* and *Sphæromata*, and to be essentially the same as the type met with in the majority of the Amphipoda.

This paper is translated in "The Annals and Magazine of Natural History," ser. 4, vol. i. No. 1, January 1868, pp. 1–25. Plate 1.

1867. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Crustacea. The Record of Zoological Literature. 1866. Volume Third.
London, MDCCCLXVII. pp. 216–250.

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. fluvialis*, 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 torelli*, sp. n., Goës, he says, "evidently belongs to the genus *Megamœra* 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. 262–284, 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; *Mœra fusca*, Sp. Bate; *Amphithoë peregrina*, Dana; *Amphithoë orientalis*, Dana; *Amphithoë filicornis*, Dana.

1867. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Saggio della collezione de' Crostacei del Mediterraneo Del Museo Zoologico della Università di Napoli spedito alla Esposizione di Parigi del 1867. Annuario del Museo Zoologico della R. Università di Napoli. Anno IV., 1864. Napoli, 1867. pp. 38–46. Pl. III.

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 antennæ, especially of the male. They are shorter and more robust than in the three allied species, *littorea*, *mediterranea*, and *constricta*." On 37, *Orchestia deshayesii*, 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 antennæ approaches *L. longicornis*, Lucas, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the proportions of the upper antennæ, those of the abdominal false feet and other characters. Nevertheless, the two species in question, on account of the extreme length of the lower antennæ, may very well constitute a distinct group or subgenus, for which we have proposed the

name of *Lysianassina*." On 45, *Epimeria tricristata*, A. Costa, the observation is made that it is very close to *Acanthonotus owenii*, 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 *Acanthonotus*. Boeck, who has not apparently seen this paper, makes both names synonyms to *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabricius. As to 47, *Gammarus longicaudatus*, 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 aquilex*, Schiödte, may be only varieties of one and the same species. 49. *Guerinia niceensis*, A. Costa, is figured. In regard to 51, *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, A. Costa, the form of the carpus of the first gnathopods 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 his 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 zanclerus*, Prest. 55, *Cheiropristis messanensis*, Cocco. 56, *Ornithorhamphus coccoides*, De Nat. 57, *Carcinococcus costæ*, De Nat. (not an Amphipod).

1867. GERSTAECKER, A.

Bericht über die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen im Gebiete der Entomologie während der Jahre 1865–66. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Drei und dreissigster Jahrgang. Zweiter Band. Berlin, 1867.

The works on Amphipoda are described in pages 487–495.]

1867. MARCUSEN, JOH.

Zur Fauna des schwarzen Meeres. Vorläufige Mittheilung. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Drei und dreissigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1867. pp. 357–363. (Also in the Transactions of the first meeting of Russian Naturalists at St. Petersburg, 1868. pp. 176–179. In Russian.)

The list of the Amphipods which Dr. Marcusen had obtained is given as follows:—"Talitrus locusta Linn. Orchestia littorea Montagu. Orchestia mediterranea Costa. Montaguia pontica mihi—ähnlich der M. marina Sp. B. Bathyporeia pontica mihi—ähnlich der B. Robertsonii Sp. Bate, mit calceola am unteren Fühler, aber auch einer calceola am oberen. Ampelina Gaimardii Sp. Bate. Dexamine pontica mihi—mit gefiedertem Kiemenplättchen. Calliope grandoculis. Microdentopus gryllotalpa Sp. Bate. Microdentopus nov. spec. Microdentopus nov. spec. Gammarus glacialis Rathke. Gammarus locusta Linn. pilosus var. mihi. Amphitoë picta Rathke. Podocerus pulchellus M.-Edw. Podocerus ähnlich dem falcatus Sp. Bate. Podocerus ähnlich dem pelagicus S. Bate, Cerapus ponticus mihi. Siphonæcetes n. sp. Corophium Bonelli M.-Edw. Corophium bidentatum mihi. Corophium ähnlich dem crassicornis." The description of the new species, with figures, is promised for a later opportunity. The question is discussed whether the Black Sea should be reckoned as part of the Mediterranean, a question which C. Heller answers in the affirmative. Of Amphipoda, it is said that there are in the Black Sea representatives of almost all families, among them species not as yet found in

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1887).

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the Mediterranean, as *Bathyporeia pontica*; there are several nest-builders, as species of *Podocerus*, *Cerapus* and *Siphonæcetes*. 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 *Siphonæcetes*.

1867. NORMAN, ALFRED MERLE.

Reports of Deep Sea Dredging on the Coasts of Northumberland and Durham, 1862-4. Edited by George S. Brady. Report on the Crustacea, by the Rev. Alfred Merle Norman, M.A. Natural History Transactions of Northumberland and Durham : 1865-67. London, 1867. pp. 12-29.

The new genus *Cheirocratus*, assigned to Fam. GAMMARIDÆ, Norman. (Subfam. Gammarides B. & W.) is thus defined:—"Superior antennæ 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, *Cheirocratus 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 *Glaucome kröyeri*, 1870. The Museum Normaniannm, 1886, gives "Unciola planipes, Norman, = Unciola leucopis, B. & W. (non Kröyer)."

1867. NORMAN, A. M.

Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of exploring the coasts of the Hebrides by means of the dredge. Part II. On the crustacea, echinodermata, polyzoa, actinozoa, and hydrozoa. (From the Report of the British Association, for 1866.) pp. 193-206. 1867.

Eight Amphipods are added to the British Fauna. Among these are the new species *Anonyx melanophthalmus*, the new genus, *Euonyx*, "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," with its new species *Euonyx chelatus*, "dredged parasitic on *Echinus esculentus*, L.;" and the new genus *Microprotopus*, "allied to *Microdeuteropus*," 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 single ramus. Telson tubular." The new species for which this genus was formed is named *Microprotopus maculatus*.

1867. PACKARD, A. S., JR.

View of the recent Invertebrate Fauna of Labrador. Memoirs read before the Boston Society of Natural History; being a new series of the Boston Journal of Natural History. Volume I. Part. II. Boston, 1867. (Read October 4, 1865. pp. 262-303. Pl. VIII.

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.

"*Monoculodes nubitalus* nov. sp. [Pl. VIII., fig., 4.]" is thus described:—'Female. Cephalic ring produced into an obtuse, tumid rostrum, smaller than in *M. carinatus* Bate, 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 antennæ; not colored in the adult, but black in the young. Superior antennæ a little longer than the peduncle of the inferior pair; inferior antennæ reaching to the hind 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 stylets, 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 antennæ. From *M. carinatus* of the British Isles it may be readily distinguished by the very equal gnathopoda and non-carinated segments, the slenderer antennæ, and the smaller, round eyes.

"Caribou Island, eight fathoms, sand." See also Note on S. I. Smith, 1883.

1867. SARS, GEORG OSSIAN.

Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés d'eau douce de Norvège. 1^e livraison. Les Malacostracés. Avec 10 Planches. Christiania. 1867. pp. III + 146. (Amphipoda, pp. 41-90. Pl. IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. fig. 1-5.)

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 *Tanaïs* the eyes are not only pedunculate (pédicellés) 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 Nilssou's "Skandinavisk Fauna," tome 4, page 420, to a species named in parenthesis "(*Gammarus neglectus* Lilljeborg)," on which the trout, var. *Salmo punctatus*, fatten in the Scandinavian mountain-tarns. It is certainly an error to suppose, as Sars appears to do on the authority of Hosius, that *Gammarus pulex* is only found in very rapid rivers.

On page 59, under the heading *Organes excréteurs*, Sars observes "Comme organes exeréteurs et avant tout urinaires, correspondant aux vaisseaux de Malpighi des insectes, on doit indubitablement considérer les 2 minces appendices cylindriques (pl. 5, fig. 25 p.), qui débouchent en haut dans l'intestin à la naissance du rectum. Placés 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 caudal 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 proœd conique que le 2^e 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 céphalopodes." As to the analogy of the urinary organs first mentioned with the Malpighian tubes of insects, see Note on Spence, 1885.

Of the pleopods Sars figures and describes the peculiar spines and special setæ (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 *Pallasea cancelloides*, Gerstfeldt, var. *quadrispinosa*, Esmark; *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine, var. *lacustris*; *Pontoporeia affinis*, Lindström, said to come very close to *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer.

1868. BATE and WESTWOOD.

A history of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, Part XXII. and Part XXIII.
December 31, 1868. pp. 497–536, and Introduction, signed (C. S. B.), pp. iii.–lvi.
London.

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

said to bear a close resemblance to *Orchestia euchore*, Müller. As Boeck identifies the latter with *Orchestia gammarellus*, this species also may be a variety of the same.

A short account is given, and the second gnathopod figured, of Kröyer's *Leucothoë clypeata*, under the name *Montagua clypeata*, with the suggestion that *Montagua pollexiana*, Spence Bate, may be the male of Kröyer's species; in that case it would become a synonym of *Metopa clypeata*, Kröyer. The second gnathopod of *Montagua norvegica* is figured and described, with a reference to *Leucoluoë 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 *Montagua clypeata*. Boeck agrees with this view, naming it therefore *Metopa clypeata*, Kröyer (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 *Krögeria*, which belongs to the subfamily Edicerinæ. It ought therefore to become the type of a new genus, which might be called *Leptochela*."

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 *Ampelisca larvata*, Lilljeborg, but by Norman and Boeck the form in question is said to be *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg. *Haploops tubicola*, Lilljeborg, 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 longimanus*, n. s., from Banff, "length about one-fifth of an inch," is briefly described, and the first and secoud gnathopods are figured. "Specific character. Dorsal surface slightly carinated. First pair of gnathopoda long and narrow, resembling the second pair."

At page 508, *Kroyera brevicarpa*, n. s., is described. The gnathopods are figured. This is identified by Boeck with *Krögeria haplochela*, Grube, 1864, and therefore named *Pontocrates haplochela*.

At page 509 the new genus *Lepidepecreum* is defined as follows:—"Cephalon having the orbital or intra-antennal process considerably developed and produced. Percion well-developed. Pleon having the last four segments very short. Eyes not made out; supposed to occupy the intra-antennal process;—superior antennæ having the upper surface of the first two joints of the peduncle considerably produced anteriorly, having no secondary appendage. Inferior antennæ posterior to the superior. Mandibles furnished with a biarticulate appendage. First pair of gnathopoda moderately robust, subchelate. Second pair feeble and chelate or subchelate. Posterior pair of pleopoda short, biramous. Telson—?" The type is figured and described as *Lepidepecreum carinatum*, n. s. It was "taken at Banff by Mr. Edward, associated with *Anonyx 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 *Lepidepecreum longicorne*. In the description of *Anonyx 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 “*Lepidepecreum 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 *Lysianassa umbo* of Goës should be included in this genus, and not in Boeck’s *Orchomene*. See Note on Goës, 1865.

Nicippe tumida, Bruzelius, is figured and described.

Cheirocratus mantis, Norman, is figured and described, but with some variations in the generic character, which need correction. The upper antennæ are much shorter than the lower, not subequal, and the third uropods are not unibranched, but biramous. The species is identified by Boeck with the earlier *Cheirocratus assimilis*, Liljeborg.

At page 515, *Megamæra multidentata* (Norman, MSS.), from Guernsey, is figured and described.

This is “*Mæra 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 *Megamæra multidentata*. This is indicated at page 530 by the citation, “*Mæra 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 leucopes*, Krøyer, Krøyer’s genus *Glauconome* being identified with *Unciola*, Say. Norman, Last Report, etc. 1868, says, “*Unciola leucopes*, Krøyer. 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 should settle the question definitely.” Krøyer’s species, it should be observed, was named *leucopis* from “λευκός, albus, et οψ, oculus.” Boeck gives “? *Unciola planipes*, Norman,” as a synonym to his own *Glauconome krøyeri*, 1870. Sars in 1882 accepts *Glauconome leucopis*, Krøyer, 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*, Krøyer, which Boeck names *Tauria medusarum*, O. Fabr., 1780, but Bovallius, 1885, 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 prehensilis*, n. s., from Banff, is figured and described. “*Specific character.* Superior antennæ about the length of the head. Both pairs of gnathopoda with the carpus and propodus simple. Three hind pairs of pereiopoda subprehensile at the tips.” Length, three-twentieths of an inch.

On page 521, *Hyperia cyanex*, Sabine, is described. “It looks like a young *H. Galba*, with rudimentary antennæ, 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, Krøyer, is next figured and described, a species which Boeck identifies as *Themisto libellula*, Mandt.

On pages 534–535, *Vibilia borealis*, u. 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.).

Notes on the Crustacean Fauna of the English Lakes. Intellectual Observer, XII. 1868. pp. 110–130, with plate.

“*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 (or TSCHERNJAFSKI), WOLDEMAR.

Materialia ad Zoographiam Ponticam comparatam. Studiosi universitatis charcoviensis Voldemari Czerniavski.

At page 78 is given “Ordo VI. Arthrostraca Cls. s. Edriophthalmata. Subordo. a. Isopoda.” At page 90, “Subordo. b. Læmodipoda,” contains Fam. 24. Caprellidæ. 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 protelloides*, 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 protelloides* 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 acanthifera*, Leach. From a comparison of specimens brought by the Challenger from the Bermudas 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. Domicala,” contains Fam. 25. Cheluridæ Allman. “Gen. 43. *Chelura* (Philippi), emend.” 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 terebrans*, Philippi.

“Fam. 26. Corophiidæ Sp. Bate and W.,” contains “a. Subfam. Corophiides Sp. Bate and W. Gen. 44. *Corophium* Latr.;” “57. *Coroplium Bonelli* Edw.,” on which he says, “Additio. Articuli pedunculi antennarum inferiorum 3-ius et 4-tus margine interiore spinis fortibus insiti, art. 5-tus spinis duabus armatus et unguibus duobus terminatus;” “b. Subfam. Podocerides Sp. Bate and W.,” Gen. 45. *Dercothoe* (*Cerapus* ♀) Dana; 58. *Dercothoe* (*Cerapus* ♀) *punctatus*, Edw.; Gen. 46. *Cerapus*, Say, with *Erichtonius*, Edwards and Bruzelius, *Cerapodina*, Edwards, *Podocerus* (pars) Kröyer, and *Pyctilus*, Dana, as synonyms; 59. *Cerapus macrodactylus* (Dana), with *Pyctilus macrodactylus*, Dana, for a synonym, followed by a quotation of the description, and “*Varietas pontica* mihi,” thus described:—

“Mas. *Antennæ inferiores* articulo 3-io breviore quam 4-to, flagello multo breviore quam basis, sed multo longiore quam art. 4-tus. Manus 2-da fere parallelogramo-forma, digito immobili basi incrassato, manu ultra hujus digitus [basin] abbreviate-producta, digito paulo longiore quam manus, articulo ejus 1-mo paulo longiore, incrassato, 2-do curvo, paulatim attenuato, apice obtuso setis obsito. Articulo 5-ti *paris* 2-do (art. 1-mus Dana) postice obtuso. Additio. *Oculi rubri. Antennæ inferiores* flagello 7-articulato. Articulus 2-dus *pedum*

- 3-ii-7-mi paris* latus. Long. corp. usque ad 5 mm. Colore griseo cum maculis parvis nigris. Femina feminæ *C. difformi* similis."
60. *Cerapus pugnax* (Dana), is followed by a quotation of the description, and "Var. *Pontica* m. *Antennæ superiores* flagello longitudine variabili, plus minusve breviore quam pedunculum. *Pedes 2-di paris* digito minus elongato, articulo ejus 1-mo crasso, 2-do margine posteriore incrassato, apice obtuso setis nonnullis obsito. *Oculi* rubri. Long. corp. usque ad 3·8 mm. Color ut in præcedente." The quotations which I have omitted in regard to this and the preceding species are given in V. Carus, prodr. Faun. Medit., p. 393, but Czerniavski's own descriptions of his varieties are omitted by Carus.
- "61. *Cerapus bidens*, nov. sp. *Varietati ponticæ Cerapi macrodactyli* simillimus, nisi *pedes paris 2-di* digito immobili paulo curvato et in apice bidentato, articulo 5-to intus maxime erroso, 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 *Ericthonius bidens*.
- Gen. 47. *Podocerus*, Leach, is given with the synonyms, *Ischyrocerus*, 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. vi. fig. 35, is thus described:—"Mas. Frons obtusa. *Antennæ superiores* inferioribus paulo breviores et multo debiliores, flagello 3-articulato, articulo præcedente non multo longiore, articulis valde decrescentibus, filis olfactoriis tenuioribus in margine inferiore instructo, flagello secundario rudimentario; a. *inferiores* incrassatae, flagello 3-articulato, articulis valde decrescentibus, sub apice spinis unguiformibus duabus armato. Ambo paria antennarum margine inferiore sat setoso. *Pedes paris 1-mi* manu pyriformi, triplum majore quam carpo, palma setulosa et spinulis nonnullis (3) subbasalibus armata, ungue forti, curvato, margine posteriore 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 posteriore incrassato; p. 3-ii et 4-ti breviores ungue minore, vix curvato. Long. corp. usque ad 4·3 mm. Color flavescente-brunescens, maculis nigris. *Oculi nigri.*"
- "Gen. 48. *Sunamphithoë* (Sp. Bate), emend., is thus defined:—
- "Ut *Amphithoë*. Telson crassum et vel uno hamulo vel duobus terminatum. *Pedes paris* 5-ti, 6-ti, 7-mi tarso (articulus 6-tus Sp. Bate) ad apicem dilatato." In the synonymy Czerniavski refers to *Amphithoë podoceroides*, Rathke, and *Amphithoë bicuspis*, Heller. He also assigns to this genus, "64. *Sunamphithoë valida* nov. sp., Tab. vi. fig. 36," thus described:—"Mas. *Oculi* ovales. *Antennæ superiores* segmentum 6-tum thoracis attingentes, inferioribus paulo longiores, pedunculo apice articulum 3-iun inferiorum æquante, flagello filiformi duplo longiore quam pedunculus, 12-15 articulato (articulis in apice filo olfactorio instructis); a. *inferiores* validiores, pedunculo longissimo (flagello superiorum æquali), flagello brevissimo, fere triplum breviore quam pedunculus (3/4 articuli 4-ti æquante), articulis 7-9 valde decrescentibus. Ambo paria antennarum setulis paucis perbrevibus instructa. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di maxime inæquales, p. 1-mi carpo sat magno, triangulari, manu subpyriformi, palma obliqua, denticulo spiniformi postice terminata, ungue in margine posteriore leviter dentato; p. 2-di manu valida semi-ovali, palma transversa, concava, postice dentem (fere indicem) validum, rotundatum exhibente, ungue maxime curvo, postice dentato. *Pedes ceteri* ut in *S. humulo* Sp. Bate conformati, p. 7-mi tarso ad apicem maxime dilatato. Telson crassum, retrorsum paulo angustatum, marginibus lateralibus rectis, hamulis duobus fortibus terminatis. Flavescens, cum maculis nonnullis parvis fuscis. Femina. *Pedes paris* 2-di 1-mo non majores,

manu simili, nisi abbreviata et dilatata, carpo multo minore postice in processum elongatum, obtusum egresso. *Laminæ fotoriæ ellipticæ*, margine longe-cirrato. *Ova ovalia*, flavescentia, long. 0·36 mm. Long. corp. ♂ usque 6·3 mm., ♀ usque 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm." The fig. 36, referring to the ♀ of this species, only represents "corpuscula setigera sensitiva," not therefore greatly contributing to the understanding of the species itself.

"Gen. 49. *Amphithoë* Leach. 65. *Amphithoë Vaillantii* Lucas." In the synonymy to this species he gives, "(An *Cymadusa* Sav.=*Amphithoe flosa* Aud.)," and then describes "*Varietas pontica* mihi. Tab. vii. fig. 19–27. Mas. *Antennæ superiores* inferioribus longiores, reversæ usque ad abdomen pertinentes, pedunculo articulum 3-iūm inferiorum non superante, dimidium flagelli aequante, articulo 1-mo incrassato, breviore quam caput, vix longiore quam 2-do, 3-io trientem 1-mi aequante, flagello filiformi, articulis circ. 30, in apice filo olfactorio muuitis. *Antennæ inferiores* incrassatae, setosæ, pedunculo longo, articulo 1-mo (brevissimo) et 2-do junctis 3-io brevioribus, 4-to longiore, flagello brevi, non multo longiore quam articulus præcedens, articulis 18 (apicalibus exceptis) brevibus. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di longissimi, fortiores, unguibus fortibus, in margine posteriore denticulatis, p. 1-mi paulo minores, articulis 2-do et 3-io (art. 1-mus et 2-dus Luc.) in apice antrorum spatuliforme fortissime productis, carpo et manu maxime elongatis, carpo in margine posteriore piloso, margine inferiore recte truncato, manu longiore et fortiore, pilosa, palma brevissima, leviter excavata, p. 2-di articulo 2-do (art. 1-mus Luc.) angustiore quam in primis, in apice late spatuliforme fortissime producto, carpo elongato, triangulare, manu maxime elongata, dilatata, in apice antrorum maxime producta et rotundata, palma breviore, profunde excavata, postice dente forti obtuso terminata. *Pedes paris* 3-ii, 4-ii et 5-ii breves, p. 6-ii et 7-mi valde elongati, sed anterioribus breviores. *Pedes spurii* p. postremi ramis brevissimis, externo hamulis duobus fortibus armato. *Telson* triangulare, angulis obtusatis. Corpus sordide-flavescens, maculis fuscis aggregatis. Long. corp. 9·46 mm. Femina. *Pedes paris* 1-mi articulo 3-io in apice haud producto, carpo abbreviato, margine inferiore curvo, palma haud convexa, p. 2-di carpo haud elongato, latiore, postice in processum rotundatum producto, manu haud elongata nec in apice producta. Long. corp. usque ad 8·73 mm.

Gen. 50. *Grubia*, nov. gen., is thus defined:—

"*Antennæ superiores* filiformes, pedunculo longo, tribus articulis, 1-mo incrassato, 2-do et 3-io maxime attenuatis, paulisper in flagellum longissimum multiarticulatum exeuntibus, flagello secundario uniarticulato, rudimentario; a. inferiores iis breviores, sed pedunculo longissimo, articulis 4 composito. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di subchelati, 2-di multo majores, fortissimi. *Pedes spurii paris* postremi biramei, sed ramis ambobus minutissimis, rudimentariis, antecedentibus paris 2-di aequales, paris 1-mi paulo prominentes. Segmenta 11-mum et 12-mum spiculis binis subter armata, 13-mum inerme. *Telson* squamiforme integrum." This contains one species, "66. *Grubia taurica* nov. sp., Tab. viii. fig. 1–10 [11]. *Antennæ* pilis tenuibus sparsis instructæ, superiores reversæ usque ad segmentum 7-mum vel multo longius pertinentes, articulis 29 ad 45, pedunculo dupla fere capitilis longitudine et quarta flagelli principalis, articulo 1-mo vix breviore quam caput et vix longiore quam 2-do, 3-io trienti 2-di aequale, flagello principali filis olfact. tenuioribus instructo, flagello secundario uniarticulato, minutissimo; a. inferiores $\frac{2}{3}$ superiorum aequales, articulis 29 ad 31, 1-mo (breviore) et 2-do junctis 3-io pæne aequalibus, 4-to vix longiore quam 3io, $\frac{3}{4}$ sua longitudinis pedunculum superiorum superante. *Oculi* suborbicularis, rubri. *Pedes* pilis sat longis, tenuibus instructi; p. paris 1-mi carpo elongato postice in processum obtusum piligerum exeunte, manu subovali, aequa longa et lata ac carpo, palma pilosa, ungue forti curvato, margine posteriore mollissime dentato. *Pedes* 3-ii, 4-ii et 5-ii validi, articulo 2-do maxime dilatato, 4-to et 5-to dilatatis, ungue curvo, paris 5-ii multo

minores, nngue parvo, minus curvato, *p. 6-ti et 7-mi* multo longiores, longitudine 2-di paris, articulo 2-do dilatato, 6-to (tarsns) teuni et multo longiore quam in antecedente, ungue tenui cnrvo. *Pedes spuri* paris 1-mi et 2-di fortis, spinulis multis armati, pedunculo maxime dilatato, ramis longis, *paris 1-mi* multo majores, spina magna inter ramos posita, *paris postremi* pedunculo maxime incrassato, margine apieis externo-iuferiore piloso, ramis brevissimis—ramo interno vix longiore—in apice spinulis et pilis parvis armatis. *Telson* basi lata, fere recta, lateribus maxime convexis in apieem obtusum convenientibus, dorsaliter postice earina laevi in dentieulum parvum antrorsum producta, subtus fascieulum minnatum spinarum gereus. Color lucide-brunneus vel subgriseo-flavus. Mas. *Pedes paris 2-di* 1-mo majores, fortissimi, carpo brevi triangnlari, manu valida oblonga, pene alterum tantum longiore quam lata, margine anteriore eonvexa, nngue fortissimo curvo, $\frac{1}{2}$ artieuli proximi aequante. Femina. *Pedes paris 2-di* 1-mo simillimi. *Laminae fotoriae* longae, ad apieem paulo latiores, eirris longis mollibus deuse marginatae. *Ova* ovalia, flavescentia, long. 0,54 mm. Long. ♂ usque ad 12 mm., ♀ 8,7 mm."

"Subdivisio. II. Vagantia Sp. Bate and W. Tribus. A. Natatoria Sp. Bate and W. Fam. 27. Gammaridae Sp. Bate and W.," contains "Subfam. a. Gammarides Sp. Bate and W. Gen. 51. *Gammarus*, Fabr." 67. *Gammarus paecilurus*, Rathke, Tab. vii. fig. 28–36, with *Gammarus gracilis*, Rathke, and "*Gammarus Kröyeri*," Rathke, for synonyms, followed by a deserption and this "Additio," "Nonnulla exemplarium sinns Tahanrohensis aberrantia: alia de, *pedes spuri paris postremi* spinis tantum armati, setis destituti (characteres essentiales *Gammari Kröyeri* Rathke), alia de, *p. spuri paris postremi* ramo majore setis plumatis densis oruato, spinis tantum duabus lateralibus et spina magna apicali nulla; praeter ea, nonnulli ♂♂ aberrantes de, *antennæ inferiores* pilis longis crispis densissimis, permultis pedibus 1-mi—4-ti paris, ornatae." By Bocch Rathke's three species here mentioned are regarded as synonyms of *Gammarus marinus*, Leach.

Gen. 52. *Melita*, Leach. 68. *Melita palmata* (Montagu) Leach, with "*Gammarus Dugesii* (= ♀). M.-Edwards," among the synouyms, followed by a long description.

Gen. 53. *Niphargus*, Schiöldte. 69. *Niphargus ponticus*, n. s., Tab. viii. fig. 12–14. "Capit segmentis tribus insequentibus junctis paulo brevius. Segmentorum abdominalium quodque in dorso postice setulam spiniformem gerens. *Antennæ superiores* abbreviatæ, reversæ segmentum 4-tum attingentes, paulo setosæ, pedunculo paulo breviore quam caput, artieulo 1-mo oblongo, erasso, 2-do dimidium 1-mi vix excedente, paulo longiore quam 3-io, flagello 4-artienlato, longitudine pedunculuui aequante, artieulis longis, deereseentibns, flagello secundario bi-articulato, æqne longo ae art. 3-iis. pedunculi. *Antennæ inferiores* pedunenlo hand iucassato, articulo 1-mo (brevissimo) et 2-do (paulo longiore) junetis 3-io brevioribus, 3-io elongato, longiore quam art. 2-dus superiorum, 4-to *Oculi* subovales, sat magni. *Pedes paris 1-mi et 2-di* carpo elongato, subtus dilatato, latiore et longiore quam manus, manu quadrangulare-elongata angulis rotundatis, palma transversa, convexa, postice setulis spiuiformibus armata, ungue curvato acuto, in basi dilatato et in margine posteriore setulas 3 eniittente, *p. 3-ii et 4-ti* artienlo 2-do lato, 4-to antrorsum dilatato subtus latiore, 5-to paulo dilatato, ungue brevi basi incrassato, vix curvato; *p. posteriores* 3 validiores, spinis nonnullis armati, articulo 2-do latissimo subtus angustato, nngue majore. *Pedes spuri paris postremi* pedunculo crasso, ramo iuteriore miuutissime-tuberculiformi, vix distineto, exteriore magno, erasso, longe-conieo, segmentis tribus postieis junetis longiore, articulo 1-mo fere duplo longiore qnam pedunculus et in apice spinis 3-4 armato, 2-do dimidium fere primi aequante, in apiee bisetoso; *p. parium antecedentium* fere æqne (nsque ad basin ramoruui ultimi) prominentes. *Telson* lateraliter oblongum attenuatum pedunculo pedis postremi longius, apice bi-spinuloso. Color brunneens. 1 exempl. long. corp. 2,1 mm.; ant. sup. 0,73 mm.; pes caudalis 0,31 mm."

Gen. 54. *Pherusa*, Leach, with *Amphithoë* (pars), M.-Edwards (nec Dana); *Pherusa*, Sp. Bate

and Westwood, Grube, Heller; and *Paramphithloë* (pars), Bruzelius, in the synonymy, receives
70. *Pherusa pontica*, n. s. Tab. viii. fig. 15, thus described:—

“*Atylo bispinoso* Sp. B. permuto similis.

“Caput rostro acutissimo, leviter curvato, $\frac{2}{3}$ articuli 1-mi antennæ sup. aequante. Segmenta abdominis 1-mum et 2-dum dorso (eujusque) in deutem posticum acutissimum excurrente, segmenta tria anteriora augulis infero-posterioribus retrorsum acute productis, 3-iunctorum margine posteriore in lateribus excavato, infra 3-dentato supra unidentato. *Antennæ superiores* inferioribus longissimis multo breviore, reversæ segmentum 5-tum attingentes, pedunculo breviore quam caput, articulo 1-mo incrassato ambobus ceteris junctis longitudine, flagello filiformi, articulis 17 elongatis, paribus vel imparibus, quoque in apice paulo latiore et filo olfactorio setulisque minutissimis iuncto, ceteris levibus. *A. inferiores* reversæ abdomen attingentes, superioribus duplo longiores, pedunculo incrassato, duplo longiore quam pedunculus superiorum, articulis 1-mo et 2-do brevibus, junctis 3-io aequantibus, 3-io et 4-to aequo oblongis, flagello articulis 37–40, primo elongato, ceteris initio brevibus ad apicem crescentibus. *Oculi magni*, ovales. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di mediocres, similes, carpo elongate-triangulares, sed multo breviore quam manus, p. 1-mi vix fortiores quam 2-di. *Pedes ceteri* fortes, crescentes, ungue magno forti curvo, p. ultimorum 3 spinosi, articulo 2-do ovali, postice serrato et infra rotundate-producto. *Pedes spurii* similes, ramis styliformibus spinulosis, in apice rugue vix curvato instructis, p. 1-mi et 2-di pedunculo gracili, ramo exteriore breviore, 1-mi 2-dum prominentes, usque ad basin ramorum ultimi pertinentes, p. postremi (3-ii) pedunculo segmentorum 12-mi et 13-mi junctorum longitudine, incrassato ramis fere aequo longis, pedunculo longioribus, praeter spinulis setisque plumatis ornatis. *Telson* e latere visum acute acumiuatum, supero visum ovato-laucoelatum, acuminatum.

“Mas. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di manu carpoque sat fortibus, multo latioribus quam articuli ceteri, manu saepissime elongate-pyriformi ad apicem angustiore, palma obliqua, convexa, spinuloso debilibus dense obsita, ungue longiore quam palma, paulo curvato, debili; rarissime manus (adulti) forma ut in femina.

“Femina. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di manu carpoque minoribus, uero latioribus quam articuli ceteri, manu subquadrangula longiore quam lata, in medio marginis anterioris fasciculo setularum ornata, palma oblique-convexa, tenuiter spiculosa, rugue in margine posteriore setulis nonnullis tenuioribus ornata. *Sacculus oviferus* [oviger] maximus; *laminæ fotoriae* permaximæ, elongate-ovales, epineras permuto excedentes, margine longe-cirrate.

“Junior. Deutibus centrodorsalibus segmentorum 1-mi et 2-di abdominis vix exeuntibus, obtusissimis.

“Long. corp. ♂ et ♀ usque ad 5 mm.

“Color variabilis; griseo-flavescens, saepe rubro tenuiter maculatum; rarer in parte anteriore vel omne rubro fuscissime pigmentatum, aspectu nigrum.

“Ova late ovalia, flavescentia, long. 0,4 mm.”

“71. *Pherusa* sp.? an nova? (*inermis* m.).” Only the *habitaculum* is mentioned.

Gen. 55. *Dexamine*, Leach, receives, under 72. *Dexamine spiniventris* (Costa) Grube, “*Varietas pontica* unih. Tab. viii. fig. 16. Caput marginibus ante-ocularibus dentiforme acute productis. Segmenta abdominis tria anteriora in margine posteriore dorsi denticulis lateralibus carentia, 3-iunctorum et 4-tum denticulis anterioribus nullis, 6-tum dentibus tribus posticis fortibus. *Antennæ superiores* articulis 23–24, a. pedunculi 1-mo $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis 2-di longiore, infra in tuberculum obtusum fortem exeunte, articulis flagelli anterioribus filum olfactoriū gerentibus; a. *inferiores* illis duplo breviore et tenuiores, articulis 16–17, 1-mo et 2-do brevibus, 2-do (articulus 1-mus Hell.) supra in denticulum exeunte. *Pedes paris* 7-mi tarso paulo breviore quam tibia. *Laminæ fotoriae* feminæ elongatissimæ, in dimidio basali angustæ, dimidio apicali oblongo, cirris paucis marginatae. Cetera ut a Hellerio observata. Long. corp. ♂ usque ad 6 mm., ♀ usque ad 7 mm. Ova ovalia, flavescentia,

long. 0,53 mm. Variatio. *A. Antennæ inferiores* superioribus paulo breviores, articulis 18-23. Variatio. *B. Antennæ inferiores* superiores longiores et fortiores, articulis 28 valde crescentibus, 1-mo infra in tubulum acutum (organ. audit.), 2-do supra producto, margine superiore ut 3-ii dense piloso; transitionem ad *D. spinosam* faciens."

"Subfam b. Stegocephalides, Sp. Bate and W.," contains Gen. 56. *Probolium*, Costa, Czerniavski not recognising that this had been anticipated by Dana's *Stenothoë*. He gives 73. *Probolium ponticum*, n. s., Tab. viii. fig. 17-23. "Proximum *Probolio* (*Montagua*) *monoculoidi* (Mont., Sp. B.), epimeris utriusque speciei simillimus.

"Caput rostro brevissimo, obtuso. *Oculi* rotundi. *Antennæ superiores* usque ad dimidium segmenti 4-ti pertinentes, 10-articulatae, pedunculo incrassato dimidio flagelli paulo longiore, articulis decrescentibus, flagello ad apicem sensim attenuato, articulis in apice filum olfact. gerentibus; *a. inferiores* breviores et multo debiliores, pedunculo æque longo ac superiorum, articulo 1-mo et 2-do brevissimis, junctis 3-io haud longioribus, 4-to paulo longiore quam 3-iis, flagello æque longo ac pedunculo, 5-articulato. *Pedes paris* 1-mi et 2-di fere similes, carpo triangulari, manu subquadrangula antice leviter convexa, palma obliqua leviter convexa, spinulis minutissimis obsita, *p. 1-mi* palma æque longa ac margo posterior, postice spinulam minutam gerente, ungue crasso paulo curvato, *p. 2-di* multo majores et validiores, carpo postice anguste-producto, manu subtus latiore, palma multo longiore quam margo posterior, postice leviter excavata et denticulis spiniformibus 4 armata, ungue elongato leviter curvato. *Pedes ceteri* longitudine crescentes, tarse curvato subtus latiore, ungue forti, *p. 3-ii* et 4-ti articulo 2-do (*basis* Sp. B.) haud multo dilatato, fere æque lato, 3-io antrorsum dilatato et in apice producto, *p. 5-ii*, *6-ii*, *7-mi* articulo 2-do retrorsum maxime dilatato et in apice rotundate producto, margine posteriore levi, 3-io retrorsum dilatato et in apice producto, ungue curvo. *Pedes spurii* elongati, *p. 1-mi* et 2-di ramis styliformibus leviter curvatis, æque longis ac pedunculus, inæqualibus, *p. 2-di* $\frac{2}{3}$ primi longitudine, *p. postremi* simplices, 3-articulati, articulis æque longis, 1-mo et 2-do spinis singulis (2-4) armati. *Telson* oblongum, leve, postice rotundatum, marginibus lateralibus rectis. Long. corp. usque ad $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Color flavescent. Oculi rubri."

"Tribus B. *Saltatoria* Sp. B. and W.," contains Fam. 28. Orchestidae Dana. In this he places Genus 57. *Nicea*, Nicolet, with *Hyale*, Rathke, *Amphithoe* (pars), M.-Edwards, Rathke, Grube, *Orchestia* (pars) Lucas, *Allorchestes* (pars), Dana, Bruzelius, Grube, in the synonymy. In the genus *Nicea* he gives 74. *Nicea istrica*, Grube, Tab. viii. fig. 24-25, which he describes, and "75. *Nicea Perieri* (Luc.) mihi. Tab. viii. fig. 26-27," with the synonymy, "*Orchestia Perieri*," Lucas, and "*Allorchestes Perieri*," Grube, describing "A. *Varietas pontica* m. Maxime proxima varietati maris Adriatici. Mas. *Antennæ superiores* segmentum 4-tum attingentes, articulis 12-16, *inferiores* usque ad segmentum 6-tum pertinentes, articulis 23-33. *Oculi* ovales vel suborbicularis. *Pedes paris* 2-di articulo 2-do antrorsum fortiter dilatato et in apice paulo subtus producto, 3-io antrorsum maxime rotundate-producto; *pedes posteriores* 3 articulo 4-to retrorsum dilatato. Femina: ut in varietate adriatica. *Laminæ fotoriae* oblongæ, sat longe cirratae. Long. corp. ♂ usque ad 6 mm., ♀ usque 5 mm. Color ut in precedente [sordide flavescent, saepe dorso rubrescente-flave scente]."

"B. *Varietas brevicornis* m. Mas. Præcedenti simillimus; sed antennæ abbreviatae, paulo crassiores, *superiores* segmentum 3-iun pâne attingentes, articulis 11-12, *inferiores* usque ad segmentum 4-tum pertinentes, 14-articulatae. *Oculi* ovales. *Pedes paris* 2-di articulo 2-do et 3-io ut in varietate Adriatica haud dilatatis. Long. corp. usque 6,6 mm. Color sordide-flavescent."

"Genus 58. *Orchestia* (+ *Talitrus*) Leach," receives "76. *Orchestia Bottæ*, Edw.," Tab. viii. fig. 28-32, with "*O. constricta*, Cost.," "*O. littorea*, Grube," "*O. Montagui* (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. Bottæ* simillima, nisi *pedes* 2-di *paris* articulo 2-do oblonge-ovato, carpo haud abbreviato, longiore quam lato, in margine auteriore

convexo, manu subquadrangula, marginibus anteriore et posteriore parallelibus, palma vix obliqua, ferc transversa, brevi, leviter convexa, spinosa, ungue leviter curvato, obtuso. 1 exempl. long. corp. 8,1 mm.; long. manus 2-de 0,66 mm."

"77. *Orchestia Montagui*, Aud. Tab. viii. fig. 34-39," has in the synonymy "*O. littorea*, Rathke," *Talitrus saltator*, M.-Edwards, Zaddach, Lucas, "*Talitrus locusta*, L., Sp. Bate and Westwood, *British Sessile-eyed Crustacea*, p. 16-23 (♀ et ♂ secund.?), fig." Czerniavski remarks, "Species maxime variabilis, transitionibus gradatis cum *O. Bottae* omnino juncta. Long. corp. ♂ usque ad 19,1 mm., long. manus 2-dæ usque ad 2,8 mm.; long. ♀ usque ad 18 mm., long. manus 2-dæ 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.

The remaining species given are 78. *Orchestia mediterranea*, Costa, Tab. viii. fig. 40-41.

79. *Orchestia littorea*, Leach. "80. *Talitrus (locusta L.) saltator*, Edw. Tab. viii. fig. 42-44. Vide apud *O. Montagui et mediterranea*."

In the Appendix at page 130, under Amphipoda are given, 91. *Gammarus locusta* (L.). Gen. 66. *Amathilla* Sp. Bate and W. "92. *Amathilla carinata* (Rathke) Sp. Bate and W.," a species in the opinion of those authors doubtfully distinct from *Amathilla sabini*.

A remark in Russian is here made upon *Nicea pontica* and "*Nicea Perieri*."

"93. *Orchestia Deshayesii* Aud.," has a "Variatio localis. Tab. viii. fig. 52-53. Antennæ superiores capite paulo longiores, dimidium articuli 3-ii inferiorum superantes, usque ad articulum 4-tum pertinentes, 8-articulatae, inferiores dimidio corporis magis minus breviores, articulis 18, 1-mo et 2-do brevissimis, 3-io iis junctis duplo longiore, dimidia longitudine 4-ti, flagello æquæ longo ac art. 4-tus vel illo breviore. Oculi suborbicularis. Pedes paris 1-mi spinulosi, carpo postice tuberculiforme producto, manu subtus dilatata, ungue curvato, acuto. Pedes ceteri spinulosi, posteriores 3 articulo 2-do subquadrato rotundato, art. 4-to subtus dilatato, p. 5-ti paulo longiores quam p. 4-ti, multo breviores quam p. 6-ti; p. 7-mi proximis paulo longiores. Telson triangulare rotundatum, fere æquilaterum. Color sordide flavescent. Mas. Pedes paris 2-di manu permagna subpyriformi, ad apicem maxime angustata, palma concava dimidium marginis posterioris occupante, dente subbasali valido acutoque, subtrorsum producto, apicem manus attingente, ungue valido curvato, cum dente quasi chelam formante, prædita. Femina. Pedes paris 2-di manu breviore quam dimidium manus maris, latissime subrhombæ, palma transversa (per prolongationem subtrorsum laminis duabus ferme approximatis, a margine posteriore medio exhibitis, anteriore subquadrata, posteriore multo longiore angusta, plicata), profundissime bilobata, lobis ambobus inter se ferme approximatis (posteriore magis prolongato), apice rotundatis et molle spinulosis, ungue abbreviato, crasso, curvato, obtuso. Long. corp ♂ 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).

Stray Notes on some of the smaller Crustaceans. Note I. On the Habits &c. of the *Hyperiidæ*. pp. 143-147. (Read June 21, 1866). Note II. pp. 165-170. (Read December 6, 1866.) The Journal of the Linnean Society. Zoology. Vol. IX. London, 1868.

This acute and ardent naturalist is able, from personal observation, to deny that the *Hyperiidæ* "exist only in the gill cavities of the medusæ." 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 exulans* he positively identifies as the male of *Hyperia galba*. He has found the males, not yet described, of *Hyperia oblivia* and *Hyperia medusarum*, 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 antennæ of the one in comparison with those of the other. *H. Kinahani* is longish, 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 antennæ."

In his second note Edward says that of *Hyperia oblivia* he has seen "thousands, nay, millions, or countless hordes." He has never found them parasitic 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 oblivia*, he says, "I have only taken *H. medusarum* 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. oblivia* usually about August, and continues till spring; *H. medusarum* 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. oblivia*, 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 adopts, but there is good reason to believe that he uses the nomenclature of "The British Sessile-eyed Crustacea."

1868. HELLER, CAMIL.

Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857–58–59 unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wällerstorf-Urbair. Zool. Theil. 2. Bd. 3. Abth. Crustaceen. Mit 25 Tafeln. Wien. 1868. Amphipoda, pp. 128–9. Pl. XI. Fig. 4. 5, 5a–c. (Tanaïs. pp. 133–4. Pl. XI. Fig. 3.)

The new species of Amphipoda described and figured are, 1. “*Allorchestes Paulensis*,” which is stated to be rather like *Allorchestes 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 *Orchomene*.

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:—

Allorchestes paulensis, “antennæ secundæ primis fere duplo longiores, pedunculo et flagello fere æque longis, articulo pedunculi secundo tertio breviore, flagello 12-articulato, articulis oblongis, setis brevibus dense verticillatis. Antennæ primæ nudiusculæ, flagello pedunculum paulo superante, 11-articulato. Pedes primi parvuli, secundi sat fortes, manu subovata palma inferiore rectiuscula pubescente, dactylo longo; antibrachio infra producto. Pedes quinti, sexti septimique subæqui, brevcs, setis paucis sparsis instructi. Abdominiis segmentum ultimum latum, postice arcuatum. Longitudo 12 millim.”

Anonyx chilensis, “Oculi reniformes. Antennæ primæ secundis plus duplo breviores, pedunculi articulis duobus ultimis brevissimis, flagello pedunculo longiore 11–12-articulato. Antennæ secundæ fere dimidiam corporis longitudinem æquantes, pedunculo dimidium flagelli antennularum superiorum attingente, supra ciliato, flagello 24–25-articulato, parce setoso. Pedes antici subcheliformes breves; secundi elongati, graciles, cheliformes. Abdominis segmentum ultimum acutum, medio divisum. Longitudo 7 millim.”

1868. HESSE, EUGÈNE.

Observations sur des Crustacés rares ou nouveaux des côtes de France. 15^{me} art. Description d’un nouveau Crustacé appartenant au genre *Limnoria*. Annales des Sciences Naturelles. 5^{ème} sér. Zool. et Paléont. X. Paris, 1868. pp. 101–120. Pl. 9.

Under the name *Limnoria xylophaga*, as though the species were new, *Chelura terebrans*, Philippi, is elaborately described and figured. Hesse considers that the function of respiration is discharged not only by the “vésicules branchiales” at the base of the pereopods, but also by the “fausses pattes branchiales flabelliformes” (*i.e.*, the anterior pleopoda). The heart, he says, is a longitudinal, cylindrical vessel, reaching from the base of the head with a gradual contraction to end in a point at the extremity of the seventh pereon-segment. The stomach and digestive tube have very solid walls, suitable to the ligneous diet of the animal. Of the “pattes thoraciques” he says there are seven pairs, which all have four or five joints. [As a matter of fact they have the usual number]. Of the eyes he states that they are not, as usual, “recouverts d’une cornée simple dans laquelle sont encastrées des cornéules, qui forment un ensemble collectif; ces cornéules paraissent, au contraire, composées de lames plates et squameuses, indépendantes, fixées verticalement par la base et

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. JARSCHINSKI, F. (? IARZYNSKY, 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. Jarschinski (*l. c.*), who has observed them in various genera of Amphipoda." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1870.)

1868. JOSEPH, GUSTAV.

Jahresbericht der schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur. Jahrgang 1868.

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 oreinus*, n. 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.

1868. MARTENS, EDUARD VON, born 1831.

Crustacea. The Record of Zoological Literature. 1867. Volume Fourth. London, MDCCCLXVIII. pp. 611-622.

Packard's new species, *Monoculodes nubilatus*, mentioned on p. 613, is called *Monoculodes nubeculatas* on p. 617. It is stated that "the genus *Pontoporeia* 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 *Pontoporeia*.

1868. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Über einige ostasiatische Süßwasserthiere. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Vier und dreissigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1868. pp. 1-64.

At page 56, under the heading "Tetradecapoden," 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 Laube, aber doch nicht im Wasser." After referring to Dana's *Orchestia sylvicola* from New Zealand and *Orchestia tahitensis* from Tahiti, and Heller's *Orchestia cavimana* from Cyprus, he describes the Japanese species as *Orchestia humicola*,

with the description :—“ Die vier vordern Epimeralstücke verhältnissmäßig gross, gerundet, das fünfte etwas kürzer und viel schmäler als das vierte. Die oberen 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 kleuen, flachen, länglich-elliptischen Hand, deren Daumen kaum zu erkennen ist. Drittes und viertes Fusspaar um weniges länger, aber dünner, mit einfachem spitzigem Endgliede, wie die folgenden ; das fünfte wiederum etwas länger, sonst gleich. Das sechste und siebente unter sich gleich, sehr lang und kräftig. Afterfüsse mit mehreren kurzen Endborsten, aber an den Seiten obne Borstcu.” The genus *Amphitoë*, without the accessory flagellum that distinguishes *Gammarus*, is not, he remarks, found in the fresh waters of Europe, although in Eastern Siberia “ *Amphitoë muricata* Pall. sp.” is found in the Angara (Jenisei), and in North America *Amphitoe dentata*, Say, in the fresh-water marshes of South Carolia. Corophiun, the Hyperina, and the Læmodipoda, have, so far as he knows, no fresh-water representatives. It is not, I should think, by any means certain that Say’s “ *Ampithoe 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.

1868. MILNE-EDWARDS, ALPHONSE.

Description de quelques Crustacés nouveaux provenant des voyages de M. Alfred Grandidier à Zanzibar et à Madagascar. Nouvelles archives du Muséum d’histoire naturelle de Paris. Tome Quatrième. Paris, 1868. pp. 69–92.

Caprella megacephala, 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 renflée, est arrondie 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 scaura* (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 “ très-longue, cintrée en dessus ou en avant, pourvue sur son bord postérieur de deux denticules très-éloignées l’une de l’autre. Le doigt terminal est robuste, très-arqué, et offre, près de sa base sur son bord supérieur, une petite échancreure ou encoche.” In *Caprella januarii*, 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 aquilibra*, Say.

1868. NORMAN, A. M.

On Crustacea Amphipoda new to Science or to Britain. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Series 4, Vol. ii. December, 1868. London, 1868. Plates XXI., XXII., XXIII. figs. 1–11.

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 LXVII.—1887.)

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 Goës, 1865.

A new genus, *Tessarops*, is thus defined:—"Eyes four—two (large, compound) situated above the origin of the superior antennæ, and two (nearly simple) below the others, at the base of the superior antennæ. Superior antennæ 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, *?Tiron acanthurus*, Lilljeborg, 1865, and *?Syrrhoe bicuspis*, Goës, 1865. Boeck has decided that the three species named are in fact but one, and that *Tiron acanthurus* has priority.

A new species, "*Mæra 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. *Megamæra othonis* is assigned as female to *Megamæra longimana*, *Megamæra alderi* as female to *Melita obtusata*, to which *Melita proxima* is united "as another and the more usual form of the male."

The genus *Megamæra*, Bate, is thought to be in effect not distinct from *Mæra*.

The new genus *Helleria* is thus defined:—"Eyes compound. Superior antennæ slender, much shorter than inferior, with[out] secondary appendage. Both gnathopods subchelate. Last pereiopods rather short, furnished with long plumose setæ. 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.

Preliminary Report on the Crustacea, Molluseoidea, Echinodermata, and Cœlenterata, procured by the Shetland Dredging Committee in 1867. Report of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; held at Dundee in September 1867. London, 1868. pp. 437–441.

"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*, *Cyrtophium*, *Corophium*, *Pleustes?*, and one "allied apparently to *Calliopius*," 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 *Haploops*, but having the antennæ furnished with an appendage."

1868. PLATEAU, FÉLIX.

Recherches sur les Crustacés d'eau douce de Belgique. 1^e Partie. Genres *Gammarus*, *Linceus* et *Cypris*. Mémoires Couronnés Acad. Roy. de Belgique, XXXIV. 1868. 1 Pl.

The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 4, Vol. iii. p. 12.

"*Gammarus puteanus* (Koch) is not blind, but sensible to light." (Zool Record, 1870.)

1868. SARS, MICHAEL.

Fortsatte Bemærkninger over det dyriske Livs Udbredning i Havets Dybder.
(Særskilt aftrykt af Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandlinger for 1868.) pp. 246-275.

On p. 260 twenty species of Amphipods are mentioned as occurring at depths between 250 and 300 fathoms. For one of them, "*Lysianassa magellonica*, Lilljeborg, vix M.-Edwards," the depth is given, 300 to 400?

1868. WAGNER, NICOL.

[*Hyalosoma dux*, a new form of Amphipod Crustacea. Transactions of the first meeting of Russian Naturalists at St. Petersburg, 1868. pp. 218-238, 4 pls.]. Zool. Record for 1870.

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.

Einige Worte über Entwicklungsgeschichte und morphologischen Werth des kugelförmigen Organes der Amphipoden. Jenaische Zeitschrift für Medicin und Naturwissenschaft. Bd. V. Jena, 1869. pp. 91-101.

"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).

Bidrag till kännedomen om sydvestra Finlands krustaceer. Notiser ur Sällskapets pro Fauna et Flora fenniae förhandlingar. Tionde häftet. Ny serie. Sjunde häftet. Helsingfors, 1869. pp. 371-376.

He remarks that the Crustacea of Finland were all but uninvestigated up to that time. In the list which he here gives only one Amphipod is included, thus mentioned:—"Corophium longicorne Latr. Ålands och Åbo skärgård h. o. d." The notes say, "h. o. d. = här och där," and "När en art uppgiftes för skärgården menas dermed, att den förekommer i havvet." The author's early death precluded him from advancing the subject.

1869. DALLAS, WILLIAM SWEETLAND, born January 31, 1824 (W. S. D.).

Observations on the Amphipoda occurring on the Norwegian Coasts. By Axel Boeck. Translated from the Forhandlinger ved de Skandinaviske Naturforskernes, Ottende Möde, 1860, pp. 631-677, by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., etc. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 4, Vol. iii. May and June, 1869.

1869. FOREL, F. A.

Introduction à l'étude de la faune profonde du lac Léman. Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise d'Histoire Naturelle. Tome X. No. 62. 1869. pp. 220–224.

"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 Amphipoda, one *Cypris*, one *Cyclops*." (Zool. Record, 1870.)

1869. GRUBE, A. E.

Mittheilungen über St. Vaast-la-Hougue und seine Meeres-, besonders seine Annelidenfauna. Verhandlungen der schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur. 1869. pp. 1–39. Taf. 2.

In this paper Grube describes and figures "Urothoë marinus Sp. Bate. ? var. pectinatus Gr.," in which the third pereopod 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.

Zur näheren Kenntniss der in den süßen Gewässern des südlichen Europa vorkommenden Meeres-erustaceen. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftl. Zool. XIX. Bd. 1. Heft. Leipzig, 1869. pp. 156–162.

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.

Von der Deeken's Reisen in Ost-Afrika in den Jahren 1859 bis 1865. 3 Bd. 1 Abth. Zoologie. Crustaceen. Bearbeitet von Franz Hilgendorf. Mit fünf lithographirten Tafeln. Leipzig, 1869.

In the "Uebersicht der ostafrikanischen Crustaceen," pp. 103–115, he names the following Amphipoda, "Talitrus Cloquetii, Aud.," "Orchestia Bottae, M. E.," "Orchestia inaequalis, Hell.," "Orchestia Deshayesii, Aud.," "Amphithoë filosa, Sav.," "Amphithoë costata, M. E.," "Amphithoë Fresnelii, Aud.," "Leucothoë furina, Sav.," and under the head of Laemodipoda he gives "Caprella scaura, Templet," and "Caprella nodosa, Templet."

1869. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Record of Zoological Literature. 1868. Volume Fifth. London, MDCCCLXIX. pp. 510–533.

Martens notes *Tessarops hastata*, n. g. et s. "to be compared with *Tiron acanthurus* (Lilljeb.) and *Syrrhoë bicuspis* (Göes)." Boeck places the three together under the name *Tiron*

acanthurus. On the new genus, *Helleria*, Norman, in the Annals and Magazine, 1868, Martens observes that "the paper is published in the December part, therefore later than *Helleria* of Erber," Verhandl. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, xviii. 1868, pp. 95-114, pl. 1.

1869. MÜNTER, JULIUS, died February 2, 1885 (Friedländer, Naturæ novitates), and BUCHHOLZ, RUDOLPH, died April 17, 1876 (Taschenberg).

Ueber *Balanus improvisus* Darw. var. *gryphicus* Münter. Beitrag zur carcinologischen Fauna Deutschlands. Mittheil. a. d. naturwissensch. Verein v. Neu-Vorpommern u. Rügen. I. 1869. pp. 1-40.

In the Crustacean Fauna of their district, the authors say, "aus der Ordnung der Amphipoden sind bis jetzt nachgewiesen:—*Gammarus Locusta* Fabr., *G. fluviatilis* Edw. (*pulex* L.) und *G. ambulans* Fr. Müller; ferner *Corophium longicorne* Latr., *Talitrus saltator* Milne Edw., *Orchestia Euchore* Fr. Müller, *O. Gryphus* Fr. Müller und *Leptocheirus pilosus* Zaddach."

1869. NARDO, GIOVANNI DOMENICO.

Annotazioni illustranti cinquantaquattro specie di crostacei Podottalmi, Endottalmi [Edriottalmi] e Succhiatori del mare Adriatico, alcune delle quali nuove o male conosciute, accompagnate da trentatre figure litografate, e precedute dalla storia della carcinologia Adriatica antica e recente. (Presentata il 27 dicembre 1868.) Memorie del R. Istituto Veneto. Vol. XIV. Venezia, 1869. pp. 217-343. Tav. XII.-XV.

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 "Edriottalmi amphipodi" are described on pages 330-332. First Nardo gives "Sp. 46.) ORCHESTIA LITTOREA? Leach. *Cancer locusta*, L., Chier., sp. 58, fig. 74.—Volg. *Saletto de fosso*," 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 Chiereghin, negatives all idea of an *Orchestia*, the upper antennæ, though shorter than the lower, being far too long for that genus. The proportions of the antennæ, coupled with the large rami of the third uropods, would point rather to some genus like *Cheirocratus*, Norman.

Nardo next gives "Sp. 47.) LYSIANASSA? *Cancer salectus*, Chier., sp. 59, fig. 75.—Volg. *Saletto de mar*." He repeats the Latin description quoted in 1847, and adds an Italian quotation, "L'esterna superficie di tutto il corpo, aggiunge, rilevasi liscia e tutta seminata di piccole macchiette 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 paro per cadaun pezzo di lunghetti, sottili ed avvicinati pungiglioni, rivolti verso la parte posteriore. Abita il nostro golfo ne'siti fangosi. Non serve ad aleun 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. Chiereghin'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 *Lysianassa*. 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; *Sinon. moderna cit. 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:—"Estremità della testa un poco prolungantesi in rostro; occhi posti lateralmente alla base di tal rostro, alquanto peduncolati; due lunghe antennae sorgono dal dissotto del rostro terminate in punta; hanno ciascuna nove articolazioni, e lungo il loro lato inferiore dei lunghi sottilissimi peli; al dissotto ne sorgono altre due più corte, di sole sei articolazioni, pelose anch'esse come le prime.

"I primi due piedi sono grossetti, eguali, di cinque articolazioni, aventi il quarto pezzo più grosso degli altri, e su di questo nasce un dito incurvato verso l'ingiù, terminante in punta ed attò a piegarsi sul lato inferiore del detto quarto pezzo.

"Seguono cinque altri piedi per ogni lato. I tre primi paja sono sottili, composti di sei pezzi, l'ultimo de' quali termina in una punta rivolta un poco verso l'ingiù. Gli altri due paja 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 paja 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 liscia e di color bianco candido."

Its dwelling is said, on Chiereghin's authority to be on the leaves of the *Zoslera marina* in tubes shaped like a *Cornucopia*, 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 antennæ puts the water into movement 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, macrourus, thorace rosato, manibus adactylis, pedibus decem, termine caudæ 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 *Podocerus*. 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 *Podocerus*, Leach, but without explanation and without mention of the species *algensis*.

The "Edriottalmi lamedipodi" are described on pages 323-324. In this division Nardo gives "Sp. 49.) *CAPRELLA LINEARIS*, Milne Edw. *Cancer linearis*, L., Chier. sp. 61, fig. 80. — — Olivi; Zool. Adr. *Oniscus Linearis*, Latr., Martens; *Reise nach Venedig*, p. 497." He says that in 1847 he erroneously marked it as "*Caprellæ nova species?*" He finds that it differs from *Caprella monocantha* [*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 Haller and Mayer with *Caprella æquilibra*, Say; Mayer gives up Nardo's species as undecipherable. The fig. 4, on plate xv., however, will fairly suit *Caprella æquilibra*, in which the spine above-mentioned has escaped the notice even of good observers.

He next mentions "Sp. 50.) CAPRELLA FABRIS, Nardo. *Cancer linearis*, L., *varietas*, Chier., sp. 61, fig. 81-82. *Caprellæ nova species?* Nardo; *Sinon. 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.) CAPRELLA CORNALIA, Nardo," not derived from Chiereghini's work. Nardo recognises its likeness to *Caprella acutifrons*, Heller [Latreille], with which the description and figure, pl. xv. fig. 6, justify Mayer in identifying it beyond doubt.

1869. NORMAN, A. M.

Notes of a Week's Dredging in the West of Ireland. By George Stewardson Brady, C.M.Z.S., and David Robertson. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. May, 1869. Ser. 4. Vol. III. London, 1869. pp. 353-373. Pls. 21, 22. (The Amphipoda and Isopoda by the Rev. A. M. Norman.)

Numerous species of Amphipoda are recorded, with occasional notes on the nomenclature. The genus *Exunguia* is thus defined:—"Antennæ short and strong; flagella rudimentary, upper pair without a secondary appendage. Body wide; coxae shallow. First gnathopods long, slender, filiform; dactylos obsolete. Second gnathopods subchelate, slender, but yet much stouter than the very delicate first pair. Perciopods rather short, subequal; propodos 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, *Exunguia stilipes*, is also fully described, and partly figured, pl. xxii. 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 tenuipes*, and probably also the same as *Colomastix pusilla*, Grube.

1869. SAENGER, N.

[Preliminary account of an exploration of the Fauna of the Baltic] in [Communications of the Imp. Society of Nat. Sc., Anthropol. and Ethnol. of the Univers. of Moscow] vol. viii. 1869, pp. 22-34.

"The journal and paper are written in the Russian language." "At Reval . . . occur . . . species of *Crangon*, *Mysis*, *Gammarus*, and *Corophium longicorne* (Fabr.) at about 40 feet." (Zool. Record, 1870.)

1870. BENEDEK, ÉDOUARD VAN.

Recherches sur la Composition et la Signification de l'Œuf, basées sur l'Étude de son Mode de Formation et des premières Phénomènes embryonnaires (Mammifères, Oiseaux, Crustacés, Vers). *Mém. couronnés et Mém. des savants étrangers publiés par l'Académie Royale de Belgique*. Vol. XXXIV. 1870. 283 pp., 12 pl. (Crustacea, pp. 107-143, Pl. VII.-X.).

1870. BENEDEEN, ÉDOUARD VAN, et BESSELS, ÉMILE.

Mémoire sur la Formation du Blastoderme chez les Amphipodes, les Lernéens et les Copépodes. Mém. cour. Acad. Roy. de Belgique. Vol. XXXIV. 1870. 59 pp. 5 pl.

"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 Copepods; 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 Claus, 1884. For *Dermophilus lophii*, see Note on Huxley, 1877.

1870. BENEDEEN, PIERRE JOSEPH VAN.

Les Cétacés, leurs commensaux et leurs parasites. Bulletins de l'Académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts de Belgique. Trente-neuvième année.—2^{me} Série, T. XXIX. Bruxelles, 1870. pp. 347-368.

Van Beneden says at the outset, "Nous ferons suivre le nom des cétacés de l'énumération des commensaux et des parasites qu'ils hébergent." He then gives "*Balaena mysticetus*. *Cyamus ceti* Linn.—*Cyamus ovalis*. Ce crustacé, commensal 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 *commensaux*. The next entry referring to the Amphipoda is "*Balaena 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 *Balaena 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 Audouin 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* convenaient 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 *Physeter macrocephalus*, he mentions "Oniscus. L'espèce n'est pas indiquée; occasionnally adhère to the skin, dit F. Debell Bennet." "Proc. Zool. Soc., 1837 April, p. 30."

Under *Hyperoodon (rostratum) butzkopf*, he mentions "Cyamus (Platyeyamus) Thompsoni (Gosse). Ce Lœmodipode vit également sur la peau mais sans s'y fixer."

Under *Globiceps melas* he mentions, "Cyamus globicipitis, Lutk. Comme les autres Cyames, on l'a trouvé à la surface de la peau."

Under *Monodon monoceros* he mentions "Cyamus monodontis et C. nodosus Lutk. Ces Cyames sont signalés sur ce cétacé par M. Lutken."

In the concluding observations he says, "Parmi les commensaux libres se trouvent les Cyames qui se cramponnent à la peau des Mysticètes et sur plusieurs Cétodoutes. C'est le seul commensal de la baleine du Groënland."

1870. BOECK, AXEL.

(Appendix by Lütken).

Crustacea amphipoda borealia et arctica. (Særskilt aftrykt af Vidensk.-Selsk. Forhandlinger for 1870.) 200 + viii. pages.

In this prodromus to his greater work, Boeck accepts only two divisions of the Amphipoda, which he calls "Hyperidæ Dana 1852," and "Gammaridæ 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 *Hyperidæ* Boeck includes two families, *Hyperidæ* and *Tryphanidæ*. Among the former he describes *Meteocus abyssorum*, n. s., which he afterwards called *Tauria abyssorum*, by G. O. Sars identified with *Tauria (Oniscus) Medusarum*, O. Fabr., 1780, for which see Note on Bovallius, 1885. In a new genus, *Parathemisto*, he includes *Themisto compressa*, Goës, and *Parathemisto abyssorum*, n. s., synonymous, according to G. O. Sars, with *Hyperia oblivia*, Sp. Bate (non Krøyer), so that the name will be *Parathemisto oblivia*. To *Themisto*, Guérin, he assigns *Gammarus libellula*, Maudt, and *Themisto bispinosa*, n. s. In his family *Tryphanidæ*, he places the new genus and species, "*Tryphana Malmii*," but according to G. O. Sars, the genus *Tryphana* is a synonym of *Lycæa*, Dana, in the family *Typhidæ*, as limited by Claus.

In the division *Gammaridæ* he places:—

Family I. Prostomatæ, containing only *Trischizostoma raschii*, Esmark and Boeck.

Family II. Orchestidæ, with three genera, *Orchestia*, *Talitrus*, and *Hyale*.

Family III. Gammaridæ, with twenty-two subfamilies, as follows:—Subfam. I. *Lysinassina* (æ), Dana, 1849, comprising, together with species not new, *Lysianassa plumosa*, n. s., which, according to G. O. Sars, is the male of *Lysianassa costæ*, Milne-Edwards; "*Ambasia Danielssenii*," n. g. et s.; *Ichnopus minutus*, n. s.; *Socarnes*, a new genus doubtfully identified with *Epliippiphora*, White, 1848; *Callisoma*, Costa, 1851; *Hippomedon*, a new genus to include *Anonyx holbølli*, Krøyer, and *Lysianassa abyssi*, Goës; *Cyphocaris anonyx*, n. g. et s., named by Lütken, but described by Boeck; *Eurytenes*, Lilljeborg; *Aristias*, a new genus to receive *Anonyx tumidus*, Krøyer; *Anonyx*, Krøyer, with a new species, "*Anonyx Lilljeborgii*"; *Onisimus*, afterwards corrected to *Onesimus*, n. g., doubtfully identified with *Alibrotus*, Milne-Edwards, 1840, but not including any new species; *Menigrates*, a new genus to receive Boeck's own species, *Anonyx obtusifrons*; *Orchomene*, a new genus embracing *Anonyx pinguis*, Boeck, *Anonyx serratus*, Boeck, *Anonyx minutus*, Krøyer, *Lysianassa umbo*, Goës, which Sars refers to *Lepidecreum*, Sp. Bate, and *Orchomene Goësii*, n. s.; *Tryphosa*, n. g., with four species, of which only "*Tryphosa Høringii*" is new; *Normania*, a new genus to receive *Opis quadrimana*, Spence Bate et Westwood, 1868; *Opis*, Krøyer, afterwards altered to *Opisa*; *Acidostoma*, Lilljeborg. Of the new names, *Tryphosa* is inconveniently near to *Triphosa* among Lepidoptera.

Subfam. II. (by mistake printed III.), "Pontoporeinæ. Dana 1852," contains *Pontoporeia*, Krøyer, with the species *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kr., *Pontoporeia furcigera*, Bruzelius, according to Sars not distinct from *femorata*, and *Pontoporeia affinis*, Lindström; *Priscilla armata*, described here as a new genus and species, but in the later work accompanied by the synonym *Pontoporeia armata*, Boeck, 1860; *Argissa typica*, n. g. et s.; *Bathyporeia*,

Lindström, including *Thersites guilliamsoniana*, Sp. Bate, and *Thersites pelagica*, Sp. Bate, as synonyms, female and male respectively, of *Bathyphoreia pilosa*, Lindström.

Subfam. III. "Stegocephalinæ, Dana 1852," contains *Stegocephalus*, Krøyer, with the species *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Phipps, and "Stegocephalus Christianensis," n. s.; *Andania*, n. g., with the new species, *Andania abyssi*, and *Andania nordlandica*.

Subfam. IV. *Amphilochinæ*, contains *Amphilochus*, Sp. Bate, including, besides the type species, *Amphilochus manuidens* (more correctly *manudens*), *Amphilochus odontonyx*, n. s., *Amphilochus bispinosa*, n. s., *Amphilochus tenuimanus*, n. s.; *Gitana*, n. g., with "Gitana Sarsi," n. s., and *Gitana rostrata*, n. s.; *Astyra abyssi*, n. g. et s.

Subfam. V. "Phoxinæ, Spence Bate 1857," embraces *Phoxus*, Krøyer, with the species *Phoxus holbølli*, Kr., and *Phoxus simplex*, Spence Bate, 1857, the latter in Sars' opinion being a wrong identification, so that he names Boeck's species *Phoxus falcatus* on account of the peculiar rostrum; *Harpina* (a preoccupied name afterwards changed to *Harpinia*), a new genus to receive *Phoxus plomosus*, Krøyer, and *Harpina crenulata*, n. s.; *Sulcator arenarius*, rather to be called *Haustorius arenarius*, Slabber; *Urothoë*, Dana.

Subfam. VI. *Stenothoninæ*, new, includes *Stenothonoë*, Dana, Boeck's own *Stenothonoë danai*, being here recognised as a synonym of *Montagua marina*, Sp. Bate, with the name *Stenothonoë marina*; *Metopa*, a new genus to receive *Leucothoë clypeata* and *Leucothoë glacialis* of Krøyer, *Montagua alderii*, Sp. Bate, *Montagua bruzelii*, Goës (as to which, Sars, in 1882, points out that Boeck's species is distinct from that of Goës, and he therefore names it *Metopa borealis*), *Metopa affinis*, n. s., *Metopa longicornis*, n. s., *Metopa megacheir*, n. s., *Metopa longimana*, n. s., and *Metopa nasuta*, n. s.; *Cressa*, a new genus with the new species, "Cressa Schiødtei" and *Cressa minuta*. If the species *Schiødtei* 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. *Syrrhoinæ*, new, receives *Syrrhoë*, Goës, with the species *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës, and *Syrrhoë levii*, n. s.; *Tiron acanthurus*, Lilljeborg; *Bruzelia typica*, new genus and species.

Subfam. VIII. *Pardaliscinæ*, new, has *Pardalisca*, Krøyer, with the species *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Krøyer, *Pardalisca boeckii*, Malm, and *Pardalisca abyssi*, n. s.; the new genus *Halice*, with the new species *Halice abyssi* and *Halice grandicornis*, the latter, according to G. O. Sars, Ov. Norg. Crust. p. 106, being undoubtedly the male of the former; *Nicippe tumida*, Bruzelius.

Subfam. IX. "Leucothoninæ, Dana 1852," includes *Lilljeborgia pallida*, Sp. Bate, and *Lilljeborgia fissicornis*, M. Sars, the latter doubtfully distinct from the former; *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Krøyer, and *Eusirus longipes*, Boeck; *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard; the new genus *Tritropis* (a preoccupied name), for the species *aculeata*, Lepechin, "Helleri," n. s., and *fragilis*, Goës, of which the first two should perhaps be called *Rhachotropis aculeatus*, and the third *Rhachotropis fragilis*.

Subfam. X. "Oedicerinæ, Lilljeborg 1865," contains *Oediceros*, Krøyer, with the species *saginatus*, Kr., *lynceus*, M. Sars, *borealis*, n. s.; *Acanthostephia*, a new genus to receive "Amphilithonotus Malmgreni," Goës; *Monoculodes*, Stimpson, to receive the species *Oediceros affinis*, Bruzelius, *Oediceros norvegicus*, Boeck, "Monoculodes Grubei," n. s., *Monoculodes longicornis*, n. s., which in the opinion of J. S. Schneider is very near the preceding *Monoculodes grubei*, "Monoculodes Krøyeri," n. s., "Monoculodes Packardi," n. s., *Monoculodes tenuirostratus*, n. s., *Monoculodes tuberculatus*, n. s., *Monoculodes borealis*, n. s., both this and *Monoculodes norvegicus* in Boeck's later work receiving the same synonym, "Oediceros affinis", Goës, Crust. Amphip. maris Spetsb. p. 11. fig. 21 (non Bruzelius); *Oediceros latimanus*, Goës; *Halimedon*, a new genus, with the species, "Halimedon Mölleri," n. s. (afterwards spelt Müller), "Halimedon Saussurei," n. s. (criticised by J. S. Schneider), *Halimedon longimanus*,

n. s., and *Halimedon brevicalcar*, altered from *Oediceross brevicalcar*, Goës; *Pontocrates* a new genus, with *Oediceross norvegicus*, Boeck, 1860, for the type, a species which was named *Krögera* (or *Krogera*) *arenaria*, by Sp. Bate, and Hancock, in 1858 (see Notes under that date); *Pontocrates haplocheles*, Grmbe, 1864; *Aceros*, Boeck, with the species *Aceros phyllonyx*, M. Sars; *Halicreion longicaudatus*, new genus and species; *Oediceropsis brevicornis*, Lilljeborg; *Paramphithoë*, Brñzelius, 1859, to receive the species *Amphithopsis glaber*, Boeck, *Paramphithoë media*, Goës, *Amphithoë panopla*, Krøyer, *Paramphithoë parva*, n. s., *Amphithoë pulchella*, Krøyer, *Amphithoë bicuspis*, Krøyer, all of which in the later work are transferred to *Pleustes*, Sp. Bate, 1858.

Subfam. XI. Iphimedinæ, new, contains *Vertumnus*, White, 1847, altered in the later work to *Acanthonotozoma*, here receiving the species *Acanthonotus cristatus*, Owen, *Oniscus serratus*, O. Fabricius, and *Acanthonotus inflatus*, Krøyer; *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke; *Odius*, Lilljeborg, 1865, to receive *Otus carinatus*, Sp. Bate; *Laphystius sturionis*, Krøyer, the original spelling *Lafystius* being subsequently recognised.

Subfam. XII. Epimerinæ, new, has "Acanthozone n. g. (Acanthosoma, Owen)," for *Oniscus cuspidatus*, Lepechin; and *Epimeria*, Costa, for *Gammarus corniger*, Fabricius.

Subfam. XIII. Dexamininæ, new, receives *Dexamine spinosa*, Montagn, *Dexamine thea*, Boeck, "Dexamine Heibergi," n. s.; and *Lampra*, new genus, afterwards named *Tritaeta*, for the single species *Atylus gibbosus*, Sp. Bate.

Subfam. XIV. "Atylinae. Lilljeborg 1866," has, in the genns *Atylus*, Leach, 1817, the species *Gammarus carinatus*, Fabr., *Paramphithoë smitti*, Goës, *Amphithoë swammerdamii*; M.-Edwards, *Dexamine vedlomensis*, Bate and Westwood, "Atylus Nordlandicus," n. s.; *Pontogeneia*, a new genus to receive *Amphithoë inermis*, Krøyer; *Halirages*, a new genus for *Dexamine lispinosus*, Sp. Bate, *Halirages borealis*, n. s., *Paramphithoë tridentata*, Brñz., *Amphithoë fulvocincta*, M. Sars; *Calliopus*, Lilljeborg, 1865, for *Amphithoë leviuscula*, Krøyer, and *Amphithoë norvegica*, Rathke; *Amphithopsis*, Boeck, 1860, with "Amphithopsis Malmgreni," n. s., *Amphithopsis longicaudata*, Boeck, *Amphithopsis longimana*, n. s., and *Amphithoë latipes*, M. Sars; *Cleippides*, a new genus for *Acanthonotus tricuspis*, Krøyer; "Laothoës Meinerti," new genus and species.

Subfam. XV. "Gammarinæ. Dana 1849," contains *Gammarus*, Fabricius, 1776, with the species *locusta*, Linné, 1867, *marinus*, Leach, 1815, *pulex*, Pennant, 1777, and *neglectus* (Lilljeborg), G. O. Sars, 1867, in all of which the synonymy given demands attention; *Pallasia*, Spence Bate, 1862, in the later work spelt correctly *Pallasea*, with the single species *Pallasia quadrispinosa* (Esmark), G. O. Sars, 1867; *Mæra*, Leach, for the species *Gammarus lovéni*, Brñzelius, *Gammarus torelli*, Goës, and *Gammarus longimanus*, Thompson; *Melita*, Leach, for the species *obtusata* and *palmata* of Montagn, and for *Gammarus dentatus*, Krøyer; *Elasmopus*, Costa, 1856, for *Elasmopus latipes*, n. s.; *Cheirocratus*, Norman, 1865, for "Gammarus Sundewalli," Rathke, and *Gammarus assimilis*, Lilljeborg; *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine; *Niphargus*, Schiødte, 1851, for *Eriopis elongata*, Bruzelius; *Amathilla*, Bate and Westwood, for *Gammarus sabini*, Leach, *Gammarus angulosus*, Rathke, and *Gammarus pinguis*, Krøyer; *Melphidippa*, a new genus to receive *Gammarus spinosus*, Goës, and the new species *longipes* and *borealis*.

Subfam. XVI. "Ampeliscinae. Spence Bate 1857," includes under *Ampelisca*, Krøyer, 1842, the species *tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg, *assimilis*, n. s., *typica*, Sp. Bate (according to G. O. Sars, Ov. Norg. Crust., p. 107, 1882, undoubtedly the male of *tenuicornis*), *aquicornis*, Bruzelius, *spinipes*, Boeck, *dubia*, n. s., *eschrichtii*, Krøyer, *macrocephala*, Lilljeborg, *propinqua*, n. s., *lævigata*, Lilljeborg, a group of species which no doubt stands in need of some revision; under *Haploops*, Lilljeborg, 1855, *tubicola*, Lilljeborg, *carinata*, Lilljeborg, and *setosa*, n. s.; under *Byblis*, a new genus, the single species *Ampelisca gaimardi*, Krøyer, "1846?"

Subfam. XVI. Leptocheirinæ, new, contains *Leptocheirus pilosus*, Zaddach, and the new genus *Goësia*, for *Autonoë depressa*, Goës.

Subfam. XVII. Photinæ, new, said by a slip, which is repeated in the larger work, to have "Pedes 7 mi paris breviores quam 6ti paris," receives *Photis reinhardi*, Krøyer, "Photis Lütkeni," n. s., which Norman identifies with the earlier *Eiscladus longicaudatus*, Bate and Westwood, while Boeck makes *longicaudatus* a synonym of *Reinhardi*; *Microprotopus maculatus*, Norman; "*Xenoclea Batei*," a new genus and species, which is so like the earlier *Nænia rimopalma* 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 *Nænia*, 1862, must yield to *Podoceropsis*, 1860.

Subfam. XVIII. Microdentopinæ, new, contains *Microdentopus*, Costa, 1853, for the species *Microdentopus gryllotalpa*, Costa, and *Gammarus anomalus*, Rathke; *Aora gracilis*, Sp. Bate; *Autonoë*, Bruzelius, 1859, for *Gammarus longipes*, Lilljeborg, and *Autonoë plumosa*, n. s.; *Protomedea fasciata*, Krøyer, and *Protomedea longimana*, n. s.; *Gammaropsis erythrocephalus*, Lilljeborg, the species described by Boeck being, according to G. O. Sars, Ov. Norg. Crust., p. 111, quite distinct from Lilljeborg's, on which account he renames it *Gammaropsis melanops*, although it must be observed that in this work the eyes are said to be "rubri," an expression omitted from the later work, where no colour for the eyes is mentioned; *Podoceropsis sophiae*, Boeck.

Subfam. XIX. Amphithoinæ, new, contains *Amphithioë podoceroides*, Rathke, *Amphithioë grandimana*, Boeck; *Sunamphithioë hamulus*, Sp. Bate, *Sunamphithioë longicornis*, n. s.

Subfam. XX. Podocerinæ, new, includes *Podocerus*, Leach, to receive *Ischyrocerus latipes*, Krøyer, *Podocerus megacheir*, n. s., *Ischyrocerus anguipes*, Krøyer, *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 difformis*, Milne-Edwards, *Cerapus longimanus*, n. s., and *Cerapus hunteri*, Sp. Bate, the last three of which S. I. Smith places in the genus *Erichthonius*, Milne-Edwards, making the species *hunteri* synonymous with *difformis*.

Subfam. XXI. "Chelurinae. Allman 1837," has only *Chelura terebrans*, Philippi.

Subfam. XXII. "Corophinæ. Dana 1849," contains *Corophium*, Latreille, 1807, to receive *Cancer grossipes*, Linné, *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius, 1859, with "? *Corophium acherusicum*, Costa," 1856, and "? *Corophium crassicornis* (Bruzelius), Spence Bate and Westwood," 1863, given in the synonymy, *Corophium affine*, Bruzelius, with "? *Corophium Bonellii*, Milne-Edwards," ♀, 1830, in the synonymy, this last being, according to G. O. Sars, Ov. Norg. Crust., p. 112, distinct from *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius, to which Boeck in his later work doubtfully makes it a synonym, withdrawing it from *Corophium affine*; *Siphonæcetus*, afterwards corrected to *Siphonæcetes*, Krøyer, 1845, to receive *Siphonæcetes typicus*, Krøyer, "*Siphonæcetes Colletti*," n. s.; *Glauconome*, Krøyer, 1845, a preoccupied name, which must yield, as pointed out by S. I. Smith, to *Unciola*, Say, but here used for the three species, *leucopis*, Krøyer, which Smith identifies with *Unciola irrorata*, Say, "*Krøyeri*," n. s., and "*Steenstrupi*," n. s.; and lastly *Hela* (now *Neohela*) *monstrosa*, Boeck.

Fam. IV. "Dulichidae. Dana 1849," comprises *Dulidilia*, Krøyer, 1845, with six species, *spinosissima*, Krøyer, *falcata*, Sp. Bate, "*Nordlandica*," n. s., *tuberculata*, n. s., *curticaula*, n. s., *orrecta*, Sp. Bate; *Paradulichia typica*, new genus and species; *Læmatophilus*, Bruzelius, 1859, with the species *tuberculatus*, Bruzelius, and *spinosissimus*, n. s.; "*Xenodice Frauenfeldti*," new genus and species.

Fam. V. "Caprellidae. Leach 1815," has two subfamilies:—

Subfam I. Caprellinæ, new, contains *Proto goodsirii*, Sp. Bate, which is now made a synonym of the following species, *Proto ventricosa*, Müller; *Cercops holbølli*, Krøyer; *Ægina*, Krøyer,

1843, for the species *Aegina longicornis*, Krøyer, *Cancer phasma*, Montagu, which properly belongs to *Protella*, Dana, *Aegina echinata*, Boeck, and *Aegina larvis*, Boeck, which Mayer unites to *Aegina longicornis*, Krøyer; *Aeginella spinosa*, Boeck; *Caprella*, Lamarek, 1818, with the species *linearis*, Linné, *laticornis*, Boeck, *longicornis*, n. s., *esmarkii*, Boeck, "Lovéni," n. s., *septentrionalis*, Krøyer, *punctata*, Boeck, *lystrix*, Krøyer, of which Mayer makes *laticornis* and *esmarkii* synonyms of *Caprella aquilibra*, Say, and queries whether *longicornis*, *lovéni* and *punctata* be not synonyms of *Caprella septentrionalis*, Krøyer; *Podalirius typicus*, Krøyer.

Subfam. II. "Cyaminæ. Krøyer 1843," in a "Conspetus Cyamidarum borealium hujusque [hueusque] eognitarum. Auctore Chr. Lütken," contains *Platycyamus*, Ltk., new genus for *Cyamus thompsoni*, Gosse; and *Cyamus*, Latreille.

The latter genus has the species "Cyamus *Mysticeti* Ltk.," with the "Synonymia: *Oniscus ceti* Pall., *Squilla Balæni* de Gcr, *Cyamus ceti* Auct. plerumqve. (*Oniscus ceti* Linn. indeterminabilis?);" "Cyamus *Monodontis* Ltk.;" "Cyamus *Boopis* Ltk.," with "Syn. *Oniscus ceti* Fabr. Faun. Grønl. 330.;" "Cyamus *nodosus*, Ltk., with "Syn. *Oniscus ceti* Zool. Dan. iii. tab. exix. f. 13-17.;" "Cyamus *Globicipitis* Ltk.," with "Syn. *Cyamus* sp. n. Stp." It may be, and has been questioned, whether Lütken is justified in superseding the old name *Cyamus ceti* for the species parasitic on the Greenland whale.

The new genera are described as follows:—

Div. I. Fam. I. Hyperidae. Gen. III. *Parathemisto*. "Corpus sat compressum; dorso carinato. Mandibulæ in apice perlatae, serratae, æque ut mala interna; tubereulo molari latissimo, in margine erenato; palpo longissimo. Maxillæ 1mi paris dentibus quatuor perlóngis et firmis armatae. Pedes 2di paris (non pedis 1mi paris) carpo in angulo inferiore posteriore valde produeto; manu cheliformi. Pedes 3tii 4tiqve paris articulo 4to subdilatato. Pedes trium parium ultimorum subæqvales."

Fam. II. Tryphanidae. Gen. I. *Tryphana*. "Truneus segmentis septem perangustis. Postabdomen segmentis tribus anterioribus perlatis. Caput permagnum antie obtusum. Pedes 1mi 2diqve paris sat parvi; articulo 5to non subcheliformi. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris magnitudine et forma æqvales. Pedes trium parium ultimorum gradatim magnitudine valde decrescentes; pedes 5ti paris pedibus 7mi paris plus duplo maiores."

Div. II. Fam. III. Gammaridae. Subfam. I. Lysianassinae. Gen. II. *Ambasia*. "Hypostomum valde gibbosum, prominens. Mandibulæ palpo elongato et tenui, profundius quam tubereulo molari parvo affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore minima, ovata. Maxillæ 2di paris breves, non lati. Pedes maxillares laminis exterioribus permagnis, ovatis, vix in margine interiore nodulosis; palpo brevi; articulo 4to tubereuliformi. Antennæ inferiores articulo 3tio prælongato. Pedes 1mi paris graciles, manu subcheliformi destituti. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris breves; ramo interiore multo breviore quam exteriore. Appendix caudalis brevis, fissa."

Gen. IV. *Socarnes*. "Labium superius prælongatum, prominens, aerrinum, eum hypostomi apieae acuto coniunctum. Mandibulæ medioeriter elongatae; palpo multo profundius quam tubereulo molari prominenti affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris dentibus perlatis; lamina interiore prælongata, angusta et in apice duobus setis plumosis instructa. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis angustis, elongatis. Pedes maxillares laminis exterioribus ovatis, in margine interno nodulos parvulos gerentibus; lamina interiore prælongata; articulo palpi 2do elongato; articulo 4to ungviformi. Antennæ breves. Pedes 1mi paris breves; manu apicem versus attenuata et haud subcheliformi. Appendix caudalis longitudine medioeri, usqvo ad medium fissa."

Gen. VI. *Hippomedon*. Mandibulæ breves; mala exteriore angusta; in sinistra dente parvulo accessorio instruetæ; palpo in eadem altitudine ac tubereulo molari permagno affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo in apieae multis, brevibus, latis, parum serratis dentibus instrueto; lamina interiore sat brevi, in apice duabus setis plumosis instrueta. Maxillæ 2di paris

laminis brevibus. Pedes maxillares breves, lati; lamina exteriore ultra articulum palpi 2dum porrecta, in margine interno dentibus crebris, validis armata; lamiua interiore brevi. Antennæ elongatæ; auteunæ inferiores articulo 5to multo longiore qvam 4to. Pedes 1mi paris sat elongati; imprimis articulus 4tus; manu invalida, subcheliformi. Appendix caudalis elongata, profunde fissa, ultra pedunculum pedium saltatoriorum paris ultimi porrecta."

Gen. VII. *Cyphocaris*, Lütken, n. g. "Mandibulæ brevissimæ; palpo longo et latissimo, in eadem altitudine ac tuberculo molari robusto affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo apicem versus dentibus paucis sed validis et una seta prælongata plumosa armato; lamina interiore elongata, et in margine interno setis multis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore brevissima, in margine interno dentibus paucis sed validis armata; palpo prælongato; articulo 1mo et 2do eadem longitudine; articulo 4to cylindrico, non ungviformi, seta robusta plumosa instructo. Antennæ inferiores articulo 1mo ab integumentis capitis nou tecto, sed extus visibili, in incisura eorundem sito. Pedes 1mi paris parvi; manu apicem versus acuta, vix subcheliformi. Pedes 2di paris elongati, ungvæ destituti. Appendix caudalis profunde fissa, longe ultra articulum basalem pedium saltatoriorum paris ultimi porrecta. Segmentum trunci 1mum valde gibbosum; caput sub anulo situm, ex parte tectum; epimerum 1mum nullum, 2dum parvulum; 3tum et 4tum coalita, magna."

Gen. IX. *Aristias*. "Maudibulæ elongatae, angustæ, in apice vero latae, sine dente accessorio; tuberculo molari prominenti, acuto, palpo in eadem altitudine infixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris perlatae; in margine crebras setas plumosas gerentes; lamina interiore etiam brevi, ovata, in apice crebris setis plumosis instructa; at palpo angusto, in apice paucis spinis instructo. Maxillæ 2di paris item laminis latissimis, in margine setis multis instructis; lamina exteriore angustiore qvam interiore. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore permagna, in margine setis paucis modo armata et ferme ad finem articuli palpi 3tii porrecta; articulo palpi 3tio brevi et gracili; 4to ungviformi; lamina interiore brevisaima, triangulare, ad basiu lata, et in apice uno dente et setis pluribus plumosis armata. Antennæ superiores peduueculo elongato, angusto. Pedes 1mi paris manu apicem versus angustiore. Pedes 2di paris elongati; manu sat angusta. Pedes saltatorii paris ultimi ramo interiore paulo breviore qvam exteriore; ramo interiore in margine externo et interno serrulato, exteriore in margine interno modo. Appendix caudalis brevissima, non ad fiuem pedunculi pedum saltatoriorum ultimi paris porrecta, usqve ad basin fissa."

Gen. XI. *Onisinus*. "Hypostomum prominens. Mandibulæ palpo in eadem altitudine ac tuberculo molari mediocri affixo; in apice dente firmo et dente accessorio angusto instructæ. Labium inferius laciniis in apice spina una armatis. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore parva, ovata, in apice setas duas plumosas gerenti; palpo in apice 5–6 spinis instructo. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis brevissimis; exteriore duplo fere longiore qvam interiore. Pedes maxillares laminis exterioribus parvis, non ad finem articuli palpi 2di porrectis; in margine interno nodis paucis et in apice dente una instructis. Epimera qvatuor anteriora angusta; epimerum 4tum subcurvatum. Angulus inferior posticus segmenti postabdominis 3tii acutus. Anteunæ plus minusve prælongatae. Antennæ inferiores articulo 5to breviore qvam 4to. Pedes 1mi paris brevissimi, robusti; manu quadrangulari, in acie oblique truncata. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramis brevibus. Appendix caudalis sat brevis, non ad finem pedunculi pedum saltatoriorum ultimi paris porrecta."

Gen. XII. *Menigrates*. "Mandibulæ brevissimæ; palpo brevi, profuudius qvam tuberculo molari robusto affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina iuteriore ovata, in apice setis duabus plumosis instructa; palpo in apice paucas spinas gerenti. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis medio criter elongatis. Pedes maxillares latissimi, breves; lamina exteriore ultra finem articuli palpi 2di porrecta, paucis spinis gracilibus et nodis et in apice spina una valida armata; articulis palpi brevissimis et latis; articulo 4to processum brevem, obtusum, tuberculiformem

formanti. Corpus peraltum et crassum. Antennæ sat breves. Pedes 1mi paris robustissimi; manu vix subcheliformi. Pedes saltatorii brevissimi et crassi."

Gen. XIII. *Orehomene*. "Hypostomum prominens, cassiforme. Mandibulæ longæ, angustæ; palpo profundius quam tuberculo molari prominenti affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore prælongata, augusta, infra in apice setas duas plumosas gerenti; palpo in apice dentibus multis, minutis instructo. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis perlóngis et perangustis; exteriore paulo longiore et angustiore quam interiore. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore ultra finem articuli palpi 2di porrecta; articulo palpi 1mo magno. Corpus sat altum. Epimerum 5tum altius quam latius. Angulus inferior posticus lateralis segmenti post-abdominis 3tii non sursum productus et curvatus. Antennæ inferiores articulo pedunculi 3tio prælongato, angusto. Pedes 1mi paris brevissimi, robusti; manu quadrangulari, longitudinem carpi triangularis superanti. Pedes 2di paris manu in angulo inferiore postice producta. Appendix caudalis brevissima, in apice parum fissa, non ad finem pedunculi pedum saltatoriorum ultimorum porrecta."

Gen. XIV. *Tryphosa*. "Hypostomum plus minusve prominens. Mandibulæ palpo gracili fere in eadem altitudine ac tuberculo molari affixo; articulo palpi 3tio brevi. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore ovata, in apice setas duas plumosas gerenti; palpo in apice dentibus nonnullis obtusis instructo. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis haud valde prælongatis. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore lata, ovata, in margine interiore nodis multis, in apice spinis duobus armata, ultra finem articuli palpi 2di porrecta. Pedes 1mi paris elongati. Appendix caudalis prælongata, ultra finem articuli ultimi pedum saltatoriorum porrecta."

Genus XV. *Normania*. "Mandibulæ palpo gracillimo, elongato. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo latissimo, ovato; lamina interiore angusta, non vero prælongata, setas duas plumosas gerenti. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis angustis, non vero longis. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore latissima, in margine spinis paucis gracilibus instructa; lamina interiore prælongata, angusta; palpo multo breviore quam lamina exteriore, triarticulato; articulo palpi 4to absenti. Antennæ superiores breves, non crassi. Antennæ inferiores breves; segmento pedunculi 1mo inflato et extus visibili. Pedes 1mi paris manu magnopere inflata, lata, valde subcheliformi. Pedes 2di paris elongati. Pedes saltatorii elongati. Appendix caudalis perbrevis, lata, non fissa."

Subfam. II. Pontoporeinæ. Gen. II. *Priscilla*. "Epimera anteriora quatuor rigida, longa, attenuata, in apice setis longis plumosis instructa. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris inter se eadem fere forma; manu parva, subcheliformi instructi. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris robusti; articulo ultimo serie setarum validarum instructo. Pedes 5ti et 6ti paris articulo 1mo perrigido, parum dilatato, in angulo superiore producto. Pedes 7mi paris articulo 1mo valido, clipeoformi, dilatato; articulo 5to in apice spinis multis, rigidis armato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramo interiore parvulo. Appendix caudalis latissima, insinuata modo, non fissa."

Gen. III. *Argissa*. Antennæ superiores inferioribus multo breviore. Epimerum 1mum magnum, in margine inferiore rotundatum. Epimera cætera magnitudine valde decrescentia; epimerum 3tium parvulum, sed 4tum pergrande, clipeoformis. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris inter se eadem forma, sed infirmi; manu subcheliformi. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris ungvem minimo. Pedes 5ti et 6ti paris articulo 1mo postice sat dilatato; ungibus parvulis. Pedes 7mi paris articulo 1mo pergrandi, clipeoformi; ungvem parvo. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramis universis inter se fere eadem longitudine. Appendix caudalis elongata, usque ad basin fissa."

Subfam. III. Stegocephalinæ. Gen. II. *Andania*. "Mandibulæ in apice non aut minime modo dentatae; mala interiore mandibulæ sinistram item minima. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo elongato, lato, 2articulato. Maxillæ 2di paris lamina exteriore multo breviore quam interiore et parum modo angustiore quam longa. Appendix caudalis integra, minimæ."

- Subfam. IV. *Amphilochinæ*. Gen. II. *Citana*. "Mandibulæ articulo palpi 3to breviore quam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo uniarticulato, in apice angusto. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris manibus angustis, vix subcheliformibus. Pedes maxillares palpis perangustis, elongatis; articulo 3to in extremo margine interiore producto."
- Gen. III. *Astyra*. "Mandibulæ in apice dilatatae et deutatae; tuberculo molari prominenti sed tenui, apicem versus angustiore; articulo 3to palpi breviore quam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina iuterua latiore, setis multis instructa. Maxilla 2di paris lamina interna perbrevi sed lata. Pedes maxillares lamina externa permagna, in margine interiore dentibus multis armata; palpo brevi. Antennæ broves; superiores inferioribus breviores; flagello accessorio parvo; pedunculo brevi, sed crasso. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris vix subcheliformes. Pedes trium parium ultimorum articulo 1mo uou perdilatato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramo interiore breviore quam exteriore. Appendix caudalis brevis, iu apice iucisa."
- Subfam. V. *Phoxinæ*. Gen. II. *Harpina*. "Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo 2articulato. Pedes 5ti paris articulo 1mo nou dilatato. Cæteroqviv ferme ut apud genus *Phoxus*."
- Subfam. VI. *Stenothoinæ*. Geu. II. *Metopa*. "Mandibulæ palpo brevi, 3articulato; articulo 3to fere obsoleto. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo 1articulato. Reliqva cum genere Stenothoë ferme conveniunt."
- Gen. III. *Cressa*. "Mandibulæ palpo elongato, 3articulato. Antennæ superiores inferioribus multo crassiores et longiores. Epimera non permagna; 4um in supremo margine postico profunde incisum. Pedes trium parium ultimorum articulo 1mo postice valde dilatato. Reliqva cum genere Stenothoë fermo conveniunt."
- Subfam. III. *Syrrhoïnæ*. Gen. III. *Bruzelia*. "Mandibulæ crassissimæ, latæ, pyramidales, iu apice insiuuatæ, non dentatae. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo angusto. Corpus subdepressum; epimeris perrigidis, prominentibus, magnitudinis mediocris; epimero 4to maximo. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris manu parva, subcheliformi. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris perangusti, elongati; articulo 3to perbrevi. Pedes trium parium ultimorum elongati; articulo 1mo parum dilatato. Pedes saltatorii 1mi paris ramo exteriore breviore quam interiore; 2di paris ramo interiore latissimo, exteriore parvo. Appendix caudalis longa, non fissa."
- Subfam. VIII. *Pardaliscinæ*. Gen. II. *Halice*. "Instrumenta cibaria æqve ut apud genus *Pardalisca*. Caput parvum, non inflatum; rostrum frontale elongatum. Antennæ inferiores pedunculo prælongato, angusto. Pedes 1mi ot 2di paris carpo angusto; manu elongata; ungve gracili. Pedes trium parium ultimorum sat prælongati."
- Subfam. IX. *Leucothoinæ*. Geu. IV. *Tritropis*. Antennæ superiores inferioribus breviores. Epimera parva; 1mum in angulo inferiore antico productum. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris manu sat magua, ovata; ungve longo; carpo brevi, in angulo inferiore postico producto. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris perlongi, graciles; articulo 3to brevi. Pedes trium parium ultimorum gracillimi et longissimi; articulo 1mo dilatato. Appendix caudalis prælongata, in apice fissa."
- Subfam. X. *Oedicerinæ*. Gen. II. *Acanthostephia*. "Pedes maxillares lamina externa parvula, non ad medium articulum palpi 2dum porrecta; lamina interna etiam parvula. Antennæ prælongatae, tenues; superiores inferioribus paulo breviores. Corpus valde carinatum; segmentis trunci posterioribus et segmentis postabdominis postice in processus longos et deutiformes exeuntibus; epimeris posterioribus valde acuminatis; capite antice in rostrum longissimum producto. Cæteroqvin ferme ut apud genus *Œdiceros*."
- Gen. IV. *Halimedon*. "Mandibulæ in apice parum modo deutatae et crassæ; palpo prælongato et angusto. Pedes 1mi paris carpo tam longo aut multo longiore quam manu ovata et in angulo inferiore postico parum dilatato. Pedes 2di paris carpo prælongato, angusto, calce parvula prædicto aut destituto; manu tam longa aut breviore quam carpo."
- Gen. V. *Pontocrates*. "Pedes 1mi paris pervalidi; manu magna, lata; calce carpi eadem longitudine ac margine manus posteriore. Pedes 2di paris manu prælongata, cheliformi; calce carpi prælongata aut abseuti. Cæteroqvin ferme ut apud *Œdiceros*."

Gen. VII. *Halicereion*. "Pedes maxillares lamina utraque minima; palpo praelongato. Antennae elongatae; superiores articulis pedunculi longitudine parum modo decrescentibus et apud mare minimis; articulis flagelli anterioribus maris coalitis. Pedes 7mi paris pedibus 5ti et 6ti paris paulo, non multo, longiores. Pedes saltatorii 1mi et 2di paris postice ad apicem pedunculi ultimi paris porrecti. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris praelongati. Cæteroquin ferme ut apud genns CEdiceros."

Subfam. XII. Epimerinæ. Gen. I. *Acanthozone*. "Segmenta trunci et postabdominis seriebus pluribus dentium armata. Epimera qvatuor anteriora non pernagna sed rigida, in apice acuminata. Pedes trium parium ultimorum articulo 1mo valde dilatato et spinis armato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramis lanceolatis."

Subfam. XIII. Dexamininæ. Gen. II. *Lampra*. "Pedes maxillares laminis exterioribus angustioribus, valde curvatis et modo in summo dimidio spinis paucis sed validis armatis; laminis interioribus latioribus et longioribus quam apud genus Dexamine, spinis multis curvatis et gracilibus armatis. Epimera minima; epimera qvatuor anteriora 5to non altiora, in margine inferiore armata. Pedes qvinqve parium ultimorum articulo 4to et 5to perbrevibus; ungve parvo."

Subfam. XIV. Atylinæ. Gen. II. *Pontogeneia*. "Mandibulæ palpo valido; articulo 3tio multo breviore quam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interua paucis (3-6) setis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina externa et interna spinis (non dentibus) elongatis instructis; palpo brevi; articulo ejusdem 3tio in fine marginis exterioris producto. Antennæ superiores inferioribus paulo longiores. Pedes saltatorii 1mi et 2di paris ramis exterioribus brevioribus quam inferioribus. Pedes saltatorii 3tii paris pedunculo perbrevi, breviore quam appendice caudali. Appendix caudalis duplex. Corpus levc, non carinatum; epimeris parvis; epimera 4to altiore quam 5to."

Gen. III. *Halirages*. Mandibulæ palpo elongato; articulo 3tio breviore quam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore ovata, in margine interiore setis panceis plumosis (3-6) instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore magnitudinis mediocris, non ad finem articuli palpi 2di porrecta et in margine interiore spinis tenuibus armata. Corpus non valde compressum; dorso rotundato, non carinato; segmentis trunci nltimis et postabdominis anterioribus plerisque in medio margine posteriore in dentes retroversos desinentibus; epimeris magnitudinis mediocris vel parvis. Antennæ pedunculis brevibus sed flagellis praelongatis, multiarticulatis; superiores inferioribus multo breviores. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris elongati, angusti; manibus parvis. Pedes saltatorii 1mi 2diqve paris ramis exterioribus brevioribus quam inferioribus; pedes saltatorii ultimi paris pedunculo longiore quam appendice caudali. Appendix caudalis parva et integra."

Gen. VI. *Cleippides*. "Mandibulæ articulo palpi 3tio perlato et brevi. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore elongata, in margine interiore setis multis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore spinis elongatis plumosis armata; palpis brevibus, latis. Epimera qvatnor anteriora parva. Antennæ flagellis elongatis, multiarticulatis; superiores inferioribus longiores. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris manu parva. Pedes trium parium ultimorum articulo 1mo non multo dilatato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris pedunculo elongato. Appendix caudalis integra."

Gen. VII. *Laothoës*. "Mandibulæ articulo palpi 3tio perlato, dimidiæ longitudinem articuli 2di ferme æqvanti. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interna parva, ovali, in margine setis plumosis panceis instructa; palpo unarticulato, parvo. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis angustis. Pedes maxillares lamina interna longitudinis mediocris, in apice dentibus tribus armata; lamina externa permagna, in margine interiore dentibus multis, parvis sed firmis, apicem versus paulo majoribus, armata; palpo parvo, parum modo longiore quam lamina externa; articulo palpi ultimo ungviformi. Corpus elongatum, angustum, non carinatum; capite inflato; epimeris parvis; epimero 4to altiore sed breviore quam 5to. Antennæ pedunculis brevibus;

flagellis praelongatis, multiarticulatis; superiores inferioribus longiores. Pedes 1mi 2diqve paris graciles, longitudine et forma fere æqvales. Appendix caudalis *integra*."

Subfam. XV. Gammarinæ. Gen. X. *Melphidippa*. "Mandibulae palpo brevi atqve perangusto; articulo palpi 3tio breviore qvam 2do. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore sat lata, non vero longa, in margine interiore setis compluribus plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares palpis angustis, elongatis; lamina exteriore brevi, lata, in margine interiore dentibus paucis, parvis armata. Corpus elongatum, maxime postabdomen. Segmenta postabdominis in margine posteriore dentibus majoribus aut minoribus armata. Epimera sat parvula. Antennæ elongatae, graciles; superiores et inferiores longitudine fere æqvales. Pedes angusti, elongati; pedes 1mi et 2di paris manu subcheliformi, parva; pedes trium parium ultimorum articulo 1mo parum modo dilatato. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ultra finem eorundem 1mi et 2di paris longe producti. Appendix caudalis elongata, plus minusve fissa."

Subfam. XVI. Ampeliscinæ. Gen. III. *Byblis*. "Oculi qvatuor. Mandibulae articulo palpi 3tio multo breviore qvam articulo 2do angusto. Pedes maxillares articulo palpi 3tio vix dilatato. Epimera minora qvam apud genera præcedentia [Ampelisca and Haploops]. Antennæ inferiores articulo pedunculi 1mo et 2do extus visibilibus, in incisura capitis sitis. Pedes 7mi paris articulo 1mo deorsum et postice perdilatato; articulo 3tio brevi; articulo 4to et 5to elongatis. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris perbreves. Appendix caudalis brevis, lata, parum fissa."

Subfam. XVII. Leptocbeirinæ. Geu. II. *Goësia*. "Corpus subdepressum; epimeris uon altis; epimero 2do minore qvam apud genus Leptocheirus. Antennæ superiores flagello accessorio fere obsoleto. Pedes 2di paris iisdem 1mi paris validiores, sed non multo longiores, in margine anteriore setis longis plumosis instructi; manu magna, subcheliformi; carpo nou prælongato. Cæteroqvin ferme ut apud genus Leptocheirus."

Subfam. XVIII. Photinæ. Gen. III. *Xenoclea*. "Antennæ superiores articulo pedunculi 3tio elongato; flagello accessorio absenti. Pedes 1mi paris carpo elongato. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris articulo 1mo latissimo. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris biramei; ramis invicem longitudine fere æqvalibus. Appendix caudalis in apice insinuata."

Subfam. XXI. Podocerinæ. Gen. II. *Janassa*. "Mandibulae palpo perlato, non vero longo; articulo palpi 3tio obovato. Antennæ robustæ, setis densis instructæ; superiores flagello perbrevis, ex articulis paucis (3) constanti; articulo ejusdem 1mo perlongo; flagello accessorio fere obsoleto. Antennæ inferiores superioribus multo longiores et crassiores; flagello ex articulis paucis constanti; articulo ejusdem 1mo permagno, prælongato. Corpus subdepressum; epimeris parvis. Reliqva cum genere Podocerus ferme conveniunt."

Fam. IV. Dulichidæ. Gen. II. *Paradulichia*. "Antennæ multo breviores qvam apud genus Dulichia. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris 1ramosi; ramo minimo. Reliqva cum genere præcedenti conveniunt."

Gen. IV. *Xenodice*. "Pedes maxillares 2di paris lamina interiore magnitudinis mediocris, in margine interiore setis pluribus (7) instructa. Antennæ superiores et inferiores longitudine fere æqvales; flagellis multiarticulatis sed multo brevioribus qvam pedunculo. Antennæ superiores flagello accessorio instructæ. Pedes 1mi 2diqve paris magnitudine et forma fere æqvales; manu parva, subcheliformi. Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris ejusdem magnitudinis, elongati. Pedes trium parium posteriorum longitudine gradatim crescentes, filiformes. Pedes saltatorii 1mi 2diqve paris elongati, biramei."

Fam. V. Caprellidæ. Subfam. II. Cyaminæ. Geu. I. *Platycyamus* (Liitken), "distinguitur a *Cyamus* propriis annulo primo corporis a capite sejunctb, pedibusqve primi paris pedes secundi paris fere æqvantibus hisceque 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 Boeck 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 *Platycyamus* does not suit the words "segmento truncis lmo cum capite coalito" included in the definition of the family Caprellidæ. Several of the subfamilies have been by some accident wrongly numbered in the original.

1870. BRADY, GEORGE STEWARDSON.

On the Crustacean Fauna of the Salt-marshes of Northumberland and Durham. Nat. Hist. Trans. of Northumberland and Durham, Vol. III., pp. 120-136. Pl. IV. V. London, 1870.

Mr. Brady says, "The higher orders of Crustacea are almost always represented in salt-marsh pools by *Carcinus mænas*, *Palæmon varians*, *Crangon vulgaris*, *Mysis vulgaris*, *Gammarus locusta*, *Corophium longicorne*, and *Sphaeroma rugicauda*; in Hylton Dene I met also with *Orchestia littorea*, and at Seaton Sluice with *Oniscus asellus*." In the "debateable ground" between fresh and brackish water at Hylton Dene he found *Corophium longicorne* along with *Palæmon varians* and *Mysis vulgaris*.

1870. DOHRN, ANTON.

Die Ueberreste des Zœa-Stadiums in der ontogenetischen Entwicklung der verschiedenen Crustaceen-Familien. Jenaische Zeitschrift für Medicin und Naturwissenschaften. Bd. V. pp. 471-491.

"He regards the dorsal spine as a very essential character of *Zœa*, 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 larvæ of *Limnadia* and the *Cladocera*, the frontal fixing apparatus of *Caligus* and *Chalimus*, and the peduncle of the Cirripeds are to be regarded as transformations of the dorsal spine of *Zœa*" (Dr. von Martens in Zoological Record for 1870).

1870. LARZYNISKY, TH.

Praemissus catalogus Crustaceorum amphipodum, inventorum in mari albo et in mari glaciali ad litus murmanicum anno 1869 et 1870. S. Petersburg, L. Universität. Zool. Museum. Tome i. Pt. ii. pp. 315-316. St. Petersburg, 1870.

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 *Montagua variegata*, n. sp., " *Lysianassa Gœlesi*," n. sp., " *Ampelisca Koreni*," n. sp., " *Oediceros Brandtii*," n. sp., *Uruios*, n. gen., *Uruios viridis*, n. sp., with the remarks "similis Gammaro longicaudæ Brandt (mari Ochotico). Hab. mari glaciali ad litus murmanicum (ad insulas Gavrilenses)," and " *Dulichia Malmgreni*," n. sp.

It is not easy to see 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).

Om två för vetenskapen nya Amfipod-species från Bohuslän, af hvilka det ena är typ för ett nytt genus inom Pontoporeinernas grupp. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps Förfhandlingar, 1870. No: 6. Stockholm. pp. 543–548. Tafl. v.

This short paper describes a new genus, *Boeckia*, which is said to come close to *Pontoporeia*, Kröyer; *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 "*Pardalisca Boeckii*," n. sp., and figures of both species.

The new genus *Boeckia* is thus described:—"Epimera primi paris ab iis secundi paris occulta, haec omnium maxima. Carpus pedum secundi paris valde elongatus; manus perbrevis, vix prehensilis. Pedes quinti, sexti, septimi paris longitudine sensim accrescentes; articulus primus paris septimi parum dilatatus. Pedes saltatorii perbreves, aculeis validis armati. Appendix caudalis perbrevis, postice leviter emarginata, non vero fissa. Lamina interior maxillæ primi paris elongata, perparum lata, extremitato setis nonnullis prædita. Pedes maxillares elongati; lamina exterior angusta, margine interiore dentibus elongatis instructo; articuli palpi graciles." The genus is named in honour of Axel Boeck, who mentions *Pardalisca Boeckii* 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*, Zaddach, 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 *Pardalisca Boeckii*, it is possible or even probable that the work itself for some reason never came into Boeck's hands.

1870. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Record of Zoological Literature. 1869. Volume Sixth. London, MDCCCLXX. pp. 598–623.

1871. CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT OLIVER, born March 27, 1841 (R. O. C.).

Notes on the Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, Mollusea, and Crustacea obtained during the Voyage of H.M.S. "Nassau" in the years 1866–69 (Plates LVIII., LIX.). Read June 16th, 1870. The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Vol. XXVII. London, MDCCCLXXI. pp. 465–502.

Under Amphipoda, page 497, he mentions the following species:—"61. *Orchestoidea tuberculata*, Nic. Common on the sandy beach of San Carlos de Ancud, Chiloe." "62. *Allorchestes patagonicus*, n. sp. (Pl. LIX. fig. 14). A single specimen of an *Allorchestes*, apparently undescribed, was taken by me in a freshwater stream in the neighbourhood 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. *Atylus?* *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

Magellan." 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. *Atylus Huxleyanus*, Bate. Taken in the Strait of Magellan." "65. *Themisto antarctica*, 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. *Iphimedia Normanii*, 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 subreniform. 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." Daua's species is considered by Mayer to be the same as *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille.

1871. BRANDT, ALEXANDER.

Ueber die Haut der nordischen Seekuh (*Rhytina borealis* Illig.). Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St. Pétersbourg. Sér. VII. t. XVII. No. 7.

1871. pp. 17-23, fig. 17-19.

Dr. Brandt supposes a piece of whale-skin beset with *Cyami* which he found in the St. Petersburg Museum to be the skin of the extinct *Rhytina borealis* bearing the parasite for which J. F. Brandt proposed the genus *Sirenocystamus*. He notices the great similarity between the specimens thus found and *Cyamus ovalis*, Roussel de Vauzème, and Lütken subsequently came to the conclusion that the supposed "*Cyamus Rhytinæ*" was actually *Cyamus ovalis*, attached to the skin, not of *Rhytina borealis*, but of *Balaena japonica*.

1871. BUCHHOLZ, RUDOLPH.

Erlebnisse der Mannschaft des Schiffes Hansa. Königsberg, 1871.

"*Gammarus arcticus* and *Themisto borealis* occur in large swarms in the Arctic Sea, and form the principal food of many marine animals, probably also of the Right Whale." pp. 3-5.

1871. BÜTSCHLI, OTTO.

Vorläufige Mittheilung über Bau und Entwicklung der Samenfäden bei Inseeten und Crustaceen. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Tom. XXI.

1871. pp. 402-415. Nähtere Mittheilung über die Entwicklung und den Bau der Samenfäden der Inseeten. Tom. cit., pp. 526-534, pls. 40, 41.

The spermatooids of *Gammarus pulex* described on pp. 415, 533, pl. 40, fig. 7.

1871. CLAUS, C.

Untersuchungen über den Bau und die Verwandtschaft der Hyperiden. Nachrichten von der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und der Georg-Augusts-Universität aus dem Jahre 1871. pp. 149-157. Göttingen, 1871.

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 *Oxycephalus oceanicus*, Guérin, as a male not fully developed, under *Oxycephalus piscator*, Edw.; assigns *Rhabdosoma whitei*, Sp. Bate, as the male form, to *Rhabdosoma armatum*, Edw.; describes *Oxycephalus tenuirostris*, n. sp.; *Simorhynchus*, n. g.; *Simorhynchus antennarius*, n. sp.; *Schnehagenia*, n. g., afterwards recognised as = *Thamyris*, Sp. Bate; *Schnehagenia rapax*, n. sp.; and in conclusio remarks that the genus *Synopia*, Dana, belongs not to the Oxycephalidae, but to the Gammaridae.

For the descriptions of the geuera, etc., see Notes on Claus, 1879.

1871. COPE, EDWARD DRINKER, born July 28, 1840 (S. I. Smith).

Life in the Wyandotte Cave. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 47, for November 1871. Vol. VIII. Fourth Series. London, 1871. pp. 368–370.

This accouut, 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.

1871. DARWIN, CHARLES, born February 11, 1809, died April 19, 1882.

The Descent of Man, and Selection in relation to sex. Second edition. 1885. (First Edition, 1871.)

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 209, 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.

Geschichte des Krebstammes, nach embryologischen, anatomischen und palaeontologischen Quellen. Jenaische Zeitschrift für Medicin und Naturwissenschaften Bd. VI. pp. 95–156.

An account of this paper is given in the Zoological Record for 1870, by Dr. von Martens.

1871. GRUBE, A. ED.

Mittheilungen über St Malo und Roscoff, und der dortigen Meeres-, besonders Annelidenfauna. Abhdl. d. Schles. Ges. f. vaterl. Cultur, (1870-72), 1872.

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 marinus*," Sp. Bate, p. 55, pl. ii. fig. 4.

1871. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1870; being volume seventh of the Record of Zoological literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXI. pp. 188-206.

1871. METZGER, AD.

Die wirbellosen Meeresthiere der ostfriesischen Küste. Jahresbericht der naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Hannover. No. XX. for 1869-70. pp. 31-33. Abstract, Archiv f. d. gesammt. Naturwiss. xxxvi. Bd., 1870, pp. 523-526.

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 Læmodipoda. 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*, Leach." "*Bathyporeia*, sp., dredged and found in the stomach of haddocks," is shortly indicated; so also, "*Podocerus*, sp., frequent between Sertulariae in the Estuaries." The number was not obtainable at the British Museum Library.

1871. METZGER, AD.

Die wirbellosen Meeresthiere der ostfriesischen Küste. Zweiter Beitrag. Ergebnisse der im Sommer 1871 unternommenen Exeursionen. Einundzwanzigster Jahresbericht der Naturhistorischen Gesellschaft zu Hannover, von Michaelis 1870 bis dahin 1871. Hannover, 1871.

The Amphipoda are referred to on pages 28-32. *Atylus falcatus*, n. s., is thus described:—
"♀. Carina segmenti postabdominis 4ti dentes duos, anteriorem minorem quam posteriorem, formans. Oculi ovales nigri. Rostrum frontale parvum, subrectum. Antennæ inferiores superioribus longiores, longitudinem animalis dimidiam fere æquantes, articulo quinto longiore quam quarto.

"Pedes 2di paris longiores et parum angustiores quam 1mi paris, manu ferme eadem longitudine ac carpo.

"Pedes 3tii paris articulo quarto perbrevi, multo breviore quam quinto; articulo utroque conjunctis longitudinem tertii vix æquantibus; articulo quinto subcurvato, in margine interiore basin versus spinis validis et obtusis armato; ungue pervalido, incurvato (falcato).

"Pedes 4ti paris articulo quarto perbrevi, articulis quarto et quinto conjunctis multo brevioribus quam tertio; articulo quinto subrecto, ungue parvo.

"Pedes 5, 6 et 7mi paris articulo quarto eadem ferme longitudine ac tertio, longitudinem quinti multo superanti.

"Appendix caudalis duplo longior quam ad basin lata, fere usque ad radicem fissa; laciua utraque in apice spinis singulis armata.

"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 crenulate, 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 falcatus*. It must, I should think, belong to the genus *Tritaea*, Boeck, 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 Straude der Inseln und selbst im Wattenmeere (Osterems, Memmertsbalge)," 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 "Megamoera Alderi," Bate, is the female of *Melita proxima*, Bate.

Nænia excavata, Bate, is found along with *Nænia rimapalmata*, Bate, the latter the more rare.

Siphonocetes cuspidatus, n. s., is thus described:—"Rostrum frontale gracile, aculeiforme, paulo longius quam anguli laterales capitidis, oculos gerentes. Antennæ iuferiores longitudine animalis parum modo breviores.

"Pedes 1mi paris vix longiore quam carpo oblongo.

"Pedes 2di paris manu multo longiore quam carpo triangulari.

"Pedes 3 et 4ti paris articulo tertio paulo longiore quam lato; ungue longitudinem articuli quarti et quinti junctorum aequanti.

"Ramus exterior pedum saltatorins. 1mi paris in margine exteriore spinis brevibus circiter 8 instructus, in margine interiore inermis; ramus interior in margine exteriore spiculis 3 armatus, in margine interiore minutissime denticulatus.

"Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramo parvo rotundato, eadem fere latitudine ac longitudine.

"Appendix caudalis spatiis binis scabridis instructa. Longitudo animalis 6 mm.

In further description he says, among other things, "das erste Fusspaar zeigt einen ovalen, am Ende abgestutzten Carpus, dessen innere Vorderecke mit einem längern Dorn versehen ist; die Hand ist kaum so lang wie der Carpus, und der schräge Palmarrand mit zwei grösseren Dornen bewaffnet, zwischen welche der an der Innenseite sägeähnige Flieger 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 kurzen aber kräftigen Dorn endet." At the first glance Metzger took it for a species of *Corophium*.

1871. SARS, G. O.

Beskrivelse af de paa Fregatten Josephines expedition funde Cumæeer. K. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar. IX. no. 13. 1871.

"G. O. Sars states that 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*, *Pontoporia*, *Apseudes*, and *Philomedes*, and exists therefore in very different orders." (Dr. von Martens in Zool. Record for 1872.)

Compare Note on Faxon, 1884, and Note on Chilton, 1885.

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.

Notice of the Invertebrata dredged in Lake Superior in 1871, by the U. S. Lake Survey, under the direction of Gen. C. B. Comstock, S. I. Smith, naturalist,
by S. I. SMITH and A. E. VERRILL. pp. 448-454. Number XII. *The American Journal of Science and Arts.* New Haven, 1871.

Along with *Mysis relicta*, Lovén, *Pontoporeia affinis*, Lindström, "was found at every haul from the shallowest to the deepest." *Crangonyx gracilis*, Smith, n. s., was also taken, and is here described, with the remark that "the incubatory lamellæ of the female are very large, projecting much beyond the coxae of the anterior legs, as in *C. recurvatus*, Grube, which our species much resembles in the form of the antennulae, antennæ, 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 limnæus*.

1871. TROSCHEL, FRANZ HERMANN, born October 10, 1810, died November 6, 1882
(P. Bertkau).

Handbuch der Zoologie. 7th Ed. 1871.

Mayer notices the inaccurate supposition, page 515, that the pleon is *entirely* wanting in the Caprellidæ.

1871. WOODWARD, HENRY, born November 24, 1832 (H. W.).

On *NECROGAMMARUS SALWEYI* (H. Woodward) an Amphipodous Crustacean from the Lower Ludlow of Leintwardine. (February 23, 1871.) *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.* 1870. Hereford, MDCCCLXXI. pp. 271, 272, and Plate.

It is explained that the Crustacean fragment, on which this new genus and species were founded "was noticed and figured in Messrs. Huxley and Salter's important work on the Eurypteridæ (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 feet "are articulated along the border" of the somites. From the dorsal line to the border these somites are said to measure between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 [;] 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."

It is referred "to the order Amphipoda—Normalia and to the division *Gammaridæ* among some of the natatorial forms of which occur limbs not unlike the fossil before us." It is therefore named "*Necrogammarus Salweyi*, after its discoverer." What forms among the *Gammaridæ* 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 *Gammaridæ* 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.

Bidrag til Californiens Amphipodefauna. Særskilt Aftryk af Forhandlinger i Videnskabs-Selskabet i Christiania Aar 1871. Christiania 1872. pp. 32–51.

The species described are *Caprella californica*, Stimpson = ?? *Caprella linearis*, see Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 79; *Caprella verrucosa*, A. Boeck = ? *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, juv., see Mayer, Capr., p. 82; *Erichthonius rapax*, Stimpson, which Boeck transfers (erroneously) to the genus *Cerapus*; *Podocerus californicus*, A. Boeck; "Amphilhoe Stimpsoni," A. Boeck; "Paramphilhoe Bairdi," A. Boeck, and "Metopa Esmarki," A. Boeck. An explicatio tabulæ 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 indleverede Tegninger af 6 nye Arter Amphipoder, som Esmark havde sendt ham fra Californien, og fremsatte nogle Bemerkninger om Amphipodernes Udbredelse og Udseende i de forskjellige Egne af Jorden." If the drawings are still in existence, it is very desirable that they should be published.

1872. BOECK, AXEL.

De Skandinaviske og Arktiske Amphipoder, beskrevne af Axel Boeck. Förste Hefte. (Méd 7 Kobberstukne Tavler.) Christiania, 1872. pp. 1–160.

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 :—

Divisioner.	Familier.	Underfamilier.
<i>Amphipoda</i> <i>Hyperina</i> , p. 76.	{ Hyperidæ, p. 77. Tryphanidæ, p. 90.	
	{ Prostomatidæ, p. 95. Orchestidæ, p. 99.	
	Gammaridæ, p. 111.	{ Lysianassinæ, p. 112. Pontoporinæ, p. 194. Phoxinæ, p. 212. Œdicerinæ, p. 254. Epimerinæ, p. 227. Dexaminiæ, p. 310. Atylinæ, p. 320. Gammarinæ, p. 362.
<i>Amphipoda</i> <i>Gammarina</i> , p. 94.	Leucothoidæ, p. 418.	{ Stegocephalinæ, p. 419. Amphilochinæ, p. 430. Stenothoinæ, p. 445. Syrrhoïnæ, p. 470. Pardaliscinæ, p. 480. Leucothoinæ, p. 494. Iphimedinæ, p. 235.
	Ampeliscaidæ, p. 516.	
	Photidæ, p. 546.	{ Leptocheirinæ, p. 546. Photinae, p. 552. Microdeutopinæ, p. 563.
	Podoceridæ, p. 586.	{ Amphithoinæ, p. 586. Podocerinæ, p. 598.
	Corophidæ, p. 619.	{ Corophinæ, p. 621. Helainæ, p. 642.
	Cheluridæ, p. 645. Dulichidæ, p. 649.	
<i>Amphipoda</i> <i>Caprellina</i> , p. 668.	{ Caprellidæ, p. 669. Cyamidæ, p. 703.	

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 prælongatum, angustum. Mandibulæ styliformes, acutæ, palpis longis triarticulatis instructæ. Maxillæ angustæ, elongatæ, in apice acuminatæ. Pedes maxillares laminis interioribus angustis, exterioribus brevibus et latioribus; articulo palpi 4to longo, non ungviformi. Corpus compressum, latum; epimeris latis. Antennæ superiores breves, flagellis accessoriis instructæ. Pedes 1mi paris manu pervalida subcheliformi. Pedes 2di paris elongati, angusti; manu subcheliformi, parva. Pedes saltatorii biramei; ramis latis. Appendix caudalis parvula."

The genus *Trischizostoma* is thus defined:—"Caput antice in rostrum frontale crassum, latum, in apice rotundatum, produncum. Antennae inferiores articulato 4to longitudinem 5ti superanti. Pedes 1mi paris manu permagna, inflata, ovata; ungues non in angulo inferiore anteriore, ut solito, sed in angulo inferiore posteriore inarticulato, antice verso. Pedes 4ti paris articulato 3to valde dilatato et latiore quam pedum 3ti paris. Epimerum 1mm parvum. Epimerum 2dum deorsum valde dilatatum, 1mum partim tegens. Oculi magni. Appendix caudalis lata." In regard to this genus see Note on Costa, 1853.

1872. BRANDT, ALEXANDER.

Bericht über die Cyamiden des zoologischen Museums der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St Petersburg. 23 Mai
4 Juni 1872. Mélanges Biologiques tirés du Bulletin de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Pétersbourg. Tome VIII. pp. 673-702. (Aus dem Bulletin, T. XVIII, pp. 113-133. Oct. 1872.)

A new species, "*Cyamus Kessleri*," is figured and described, with the following diagnosis, "Corpus maris pyriforme, feminæ obverso-pyriforme vel rhomboideum. Maris primi paris manus dente armatae, feminæ fere edentulae. In utroque sexu manus secundi paris duabus dentibus munitæ, quorum basalis multo major. Branchia simplicia, elongata, longitudine corporis fere æquantia. In mare appendicem branchialium sex paria inæqualia. Habitat in sinu Metshigensi Maris Beringii, in Balænus." Lütken 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, Ronssel de Vanzème, is recognised as including "*Cyamus Rhytinæ* (?)" which in 1871 Brandt supposed that he had re-discovered, though with notice of its great resemblance to *Cyamus ovalis*.

The name *Cyamus ceti*, anctorum, is upheld for *Oniscus ceti*, Lin., against the proposal of Lütken to institute the designation *Cyamus mysticeti*. For *Cyamus ceti*, Sp. Bate (Catal. Amph. Crust. p. 366, pl. lviii. fig. 2), a very narrow elongate form from Talcahnna, which has nothing in common with *Oniscus ceti*, Lin., he gives a name proposed by Lütken, *Cyamus pacificus*. Without absolutely deciding, Brandt seems inclined to regard *Cyamus monodontis*, Lütken, as a variety of *Cyamus ceti* (to which Lütken himself regards it as "valde affinis"), and to agree with Bate and Westwood (Brit. Sess. Crust. vol. ii. p. 86) in making *Cyamus erraticus*, Ronssel de Vanzème, a synonym of the same *Cyamus ceti*, which Lütken regards as a very decided error. Brandt notes that *Cyamus boopis*, Lütken, 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 boopis*, leaving it perhaps an open question whether they may not all be one species. *Cyamus globicipitis*, Lütken, he thinks probably identical with "*Cyamus Delphini*," Guérin (Icon. dn Règne Anim. T. III. p. 25, pl. xxviii. fig. 5). Remarks are made on *Cyamus nodosus*, Lütken, and *Cyamus gracilis*, Ronss. de Vauzème. *Cyamus thompsoni*, Gosse, which Lütken transferred to a new genus, under the name of *Platyceyamus thompsoni*, Brandt would have been content to leave united to the other *Cyami*.

1872. CLAUS, C.

Zur Naturgeschichte der *Phronima sedentaria* Forsk. Mit Tafel xxvi. xxvii. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Bd. XXII. pp. 331–338.

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 Borneensis*," 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 antennæ on the head of the young *Phronimella elongata*, he says that he wrongly concluded that the Phronimidae in general might have both pairs of antennæ 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.

Descriptions of species from the Mammoth Cave. The American Naturalist. Vol. VI. July, 1872.—No. 7. Vol. VI. Salem, Mass. Peabody Academy of Science, 1872. pp. 421–422.

The new genus which Cope established for the Gammarid, which he found in the Mammoth Cave, is thus described:—

"*Stygobromus*, Cope, Gen. nov. *Gammaridarum*. Near *Gammarus*. The first antennæ with flagellum, and much shorter than the second. Two pairs of limbs chelate 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 Schiödte (Proc. Entom. Soc. London, 1851, p. 150). In the latter the first antennæ are the larger, and the body terminates in a very long style; the last abdominal limb is undivided like that which precedes it. In *Stygobromus* the penultimate limb is like that represented by Schiödte 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 *Gammari*. The absence of eyes is another example of the adaptation to darkness."

The type species he describes thus:—" *Stygobromus 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 translucent."

S. I. Smith, 1875, considers Cope's description very inadequate, but identifies the genus *Stygobromus* with the earlier *Crangonyx*.

1872-3. DALL, WILLIAM HEALEY, born August 21, 1845 (S. I. Smith).

Descriptions of three new species of Crustacea parasitic on the Cetacea of the N.W. Coast of America. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number LXII. Vol. XI.—Fourth Series. London, 1873. pp. 157-158. (From Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, November 1872.)

He describes the three species as follows:—

“*Cyamus Scammoni*, 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 branchiae; the ovigerous sacs are four in number, overlapping each other.

“*Hab.* On the California grey whale (*Rhachianectes glaucus* of Cope) on the coast of California, very numerous.”

“*Cyamus suffusus*, n. sp.—Body flattened, elongate; segments subequal, outer edges widely separated; branchiae 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; pectoral 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.”

“*Cyamus mysticeti*, n. sp.—Body flattened, subovate, segments adjacent; branchiae 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

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*, Linn.), 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.

1872-3. DALL, W. H.

On the Parasites of the Cetaceans of the N. W. Coast of America, with Descriptions of New Forms. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number LXIII. Vol. XI.—Fourth Series. London, 1873, p. 238. (From Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, December 18, 1872.)

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.

Dic Krustenthiere Böhmens. Archiv für die naturwissenschaftliche Landesforschung von Böhmen. II. Prag, 1872. pp. 203-269.

Among the Crustacea which have been observed in Bohemia, and are here described, Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1872, says that two Gammaridæ are included.

1872. HOY, P. R.

Deep-water Fauna of Lake Michigan. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, 1870-2. Madison, Wis., 1872. pp. 98-101. (Also in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XI.—Fourth Series. London, 1873. p. 320.)

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 "Gammarius Hoyi—Stimpson; Gammarius brevistilus—Stimpson; Gammarius filicornis—Stimpson." Gammarius 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.

On the Skin &c. of the Rhytina, suggested by a recent Paper of Dr A. Brandt's. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number LII. Vol. IX. Fourth Series. London, 1872. pp. 306–313. Pl. XIX.

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 Rhytinæ*," and reproduces Brandt's figures of it. But the paper was written before Lütken had criticised Brandt's supposed discovery.

1872. NICHOLSON, HENRY ALLEYNE.

Preliminary Report on Dredgings in Lake Ontario. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number LVIII. Vol. X. Fourth Series. London, 1872. pp. 276–285.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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."

1872? PACKARD, A. S., JR.

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.

Izvestia Imperatorskio Obshtshestva Ljubiteloi Testestvasnaniya (Trans. Imp. Soc. Nat. Sci. Moscow). IX. pp. 68–79.

Thirty-eight species of Amphipoda are enumerated as inhabitants of the Black Sea. (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1872.)

1872. WHITEAVES, J. F.

Notes on a Deep-Sea Dredging Expedition round the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number LIX. Vol. X. Fourth Series. London, 1872. p. 341.

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. coniger* 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.

Mémoire sur les Crustacés rares ou nouveaux des côtes de France. (Vingt et unième article.) Description de Crustacés nouveaux appartenant à la légion des *Edriophtalmes*, de l'ordre des *Amphipodes*, de la famille des *Piscicoles*, de la tribu des *Enoplopodes*, Nobis, du genre des *Ichthyomyzoques*, Nobis. Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Cinquième série. Tome XVII. Paris, 1873. pp. 1-16. Pl. IV.

The new genus *Ichthyomyzocetus* is thus defined :—

"Corps ovalaire, légèrement déprimé, bombé en dessus, plat et même un peu creux en dessous.

"Tête petite, aplatie, triangulaire ; front lamelleux 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, réniformes, très-écartés, placés obliquement, en dessus de la tête et formés de cornéoles bien distinctes.

"Abdomen moins large que le thorax, formé seulement de cinq ou de deux anneaux, également sans bordure épimérienne, les derniers portant de chaque côté des tiges arrondies terminées par de petites lames ovales et pointues.

"Bouche proéminente, formée d'un labre supérieur, de pattes-mâchoires latérales armées de griffes, et d'autres plates, sous lesquelles ou 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 grêles et plus longues, terminées par un ongle légèrement recourbé, quelquefois l'article femoral étant large et plat. Les fausses pattes 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 membraneuses qui, en s'imbriquant les unes 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 artieles et termiué par trois tiges.” Ichthyomyzoque orné.—*Ichthyomyzoculus ornatus* n. s., figs. 1, 2, on *Morrhua vulgaris*. “ C'est probablement un mâle.”

“ B.—Abdomen formé de cinq artieles et terminé par trois paires de tiges.” Ichthyomyzoque du Gade morue.—*Ichthyomyzoculus Morrhus*, n. s., figs. 3–7, on *Morrhua vulgaris*. “ C'est un individu femelle.” Ichthyomyzoque de la Baudroie commune—*Ichthyomyzoculus Lophii*, n. s., figs. 8–18, ou *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—*Ichthyomyzoculus Squatinæ*, n. s., figs. 19–27, on *Squatina angelus*.

In *Ichthyomyzoculus lophii*, a singular appendage is described on the thoracal feet of the first three pairs, “ placé à leux extrémité et à la base des griffes qui les termiment. Cet appendice ressemble, pour la forme, à un pistil dont on aurait conservé seulement l'ovaire 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 *gaffe* 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 perpendiculairement 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 artieles, dont le second est terminé par une longue griffe échancrée 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 échancrées, en ne laissant voir que les denticules dont elles sont bordées. La région thoracique est, comme cela a lieu pour les femelles de *Cymothoadiens ravisseurs*, entièrement recouverte de larges lames ovalaires membraneuses et très-minces, qui partent de l'insertion de chaque patte et se portent horizontalement en dedans, de manière, en s'incurvant les unes dans les autres, à former une poche incubatoire. Les fausses pattes abdominales ou les organes de la respiration ne se composent pas, comme dans les *Cymothoadiens*, de grandes lames plates, ovalaires, membraneuses, recouvrant en se superposant ; elles se rapprochent, par leur conformation, de celles des *Amphipodes*. Elles ont un péduncule aplati, presque aussi large que long, sur lequel sont fixées, de chaque côté, deux tiges assez longues, presque cylindriques, multiarticulées, larges au milieu et étroites à leur extrémité, chaque anneau étant bordé d'une série de poils longs et rigides, et pennés. Les pattes thoraciques sont au nombre de sept paires. Les trois premières, et la première surtout, sont ancreuses.” “ 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 que, dans les pattes ambulatoires, l'article fémoral est très-large et très-plat, et que, sous ce rapport, ils ressemblent 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 ne se dépassent pas, 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 *Crevettines marcheuses*, tel que les *Corophies* ou les *Hypérines*, ainsi que les *Vibiliés* et les *Phronimes*.”

The expressions "les fausses pattes branchiales" and "les fausses pattes abdominales ou 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 Hyperina, is a very strange peculiarity. But as to this and other points, see additional Note on Hesse, in Appendix.

1873. LÜTKEN, CHR. FR.

Bidrag til Kundskab om Arterne af Slægten *Cyamus* Latr. eller Hvallusene. Med 4 Tavler og et fransk Résumé. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 5 Raekke, naturvidenskabelig og mathematisk Afd. 10 B. III. Kjbenhavn, 1873. (Mémoires de l'Aeadémie Royale de Copenhague. 5^{me} série. Classe des Scienees Vol. X. No. 3.)

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-lice. 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 crassum, hanc laminare. Pedes primi paris minuti, sub pedibus secundi paris fere vel omnino absconiti; annulus corporis primus a capite indistincte sejunctus vel cum hoc plane confluens. Pedes maxillares quinque-articulati. (Mares feminis vulgo majores.)"

The species described are, 1. *Cyamus mysticeti*, Ltk., from *Balaena mysticetus*, the common, or Greenland Whale; 2. *Cyamus monodontis*, Ltk., 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 *Balaena australis* and *Balaena biscayensis*"; 4. *Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, from *Balaena australis*, the Cape Whale; 5. *Cyamus boopis*, Ltk., the *Oniscus ceti* of O. Fabricius, 1780, from the Northern Hump-back, the Krepokak of the Esquimaux, *Megaptera boops*, and possibly parasitic on other species of *Megaptera*; 6. ? *Cyamus pacificus*, Ltk., from a whale (of unknown genus and species) in the Pacific in the neighbourhood of Panama, a species nearest in form to *Cyamus boopis*, but also near to *Cyamus erraticus*; 7. *Cyamus ovalis*, Rouss. de Vauz., from protuberances on the head of *Balaena australis* and from the North Pacific "Sletbag" (*Balaena japonica* ?); 8. " *Cyamus Rhytinx*," J. F. Brandt, Steller's species, for which Brandt proposed a new genus *Sirenocystamus*, and which Lütken agrees with Brandt in thinking possibly akin rather to *Proto* than to *Cyamus*; 9. *Cyamus nodosus*, Ltk., the *Oniscus ceti* of the *Zoologia Danica*, III. p. 69, pl. 119, f. 13-17, 1789, from the Narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*; the name " *Cyamus Beluge* " sometimes given to this species being rejected by Lütken as grounded on the mistaken supposition that the creature is also a parasite of *Delphinapterus beluga*; 10. *Cyamus globicippitis*, Ltk., a species already noticed as possibly new, but not named, by Steenstrup in 1843 [? 1850], parasitic on the Caaing, or Pilot Whale, *Globicephalus melas*; 11. *Cyamus gracilis*, Rouss. de Vauz., from the protuberances of the head of *Balaena australis* and *Balaena japonica* ?; 12. *Platycyamus thompsoni*, Gosse, parasitic on the Bottlehead, or Beaked Whales, *Hyperoodon rostratus* and *Hyperoodon latifrons*.

The new genus, *Platycyamus*, instituted to receive Gosse's *Cyamus thompsoni*, is defined as follows:—

"Corpus valle depresso, laminare fere; pedes primi paris pedes secundi paris magnitudine

fere æquantes hisceque antepositi, annulo primo corporis a capite bene sejuncto; pedes maxillares hanc articulati. (Mares foeminiis minores.)

The opinion that *Cyamus pacificus* may perhaps better be classed as a variety of *Cyamus boopis*, "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 *Delphini* and *Globiocephali* (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 Delphini*," Guérin (from some species of *Delphinus* in the West Indies), "very near to *Cyamus globicipitis*, 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 (*Nordkaperens* 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 ovalis* and "*Cyamus Kessleri*." Another species, *Cyamus suffusus*, Dall, from the Humpback, *Megaptera versabilis*, he considers to come near, perhaps to be identical with, *Cyamus pacificus*.

1873. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1871; being Volume Eighth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXIII. pp. 179–196.

A synopsis is given of Bocck's Amphipoda, 1870. The name *Tryphosa* is noted as preoccupied in *Lepidoptera*, but I am informed by Mr. Edward Saunders, the entomologist, that the name as used by Stephens for a genus of *Lepidoptera* has a different spelling, *Triphosa*, 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.

"IV. Die faunistischen Untersuchungen. A. Die wirbellosen Thiere der Ostsee," pp. 97-144.
K. Möbius.

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 locusta L.*" To *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kröyer, *Pontoporeia affinis* is made a synonym, with the remark, "Herr Lindström schickte mir Exemplare, die er bei Gotland 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. Gliedes des 2. Fusspaars ist bei Exemplaren von Stubbenkammer und Kiel kleiner als bei Exemplaren von Greifswald; bei Exemplaren von Sylt fehlt er ganz. Im Uebrigen stimmen alle überein." To this species "*Orchestia Euchore*," Fr. Müller, is assigned as a synonym. Müller's "*Orchestia Gryphus*" is made synonymous with "*Orchestia Deshayesii* Savig." In the general observations, *Gammarus locusta* and *Pontoporeia femorata* are mentioned among those species which occur in the greatest numbers. *Gammarus locusta* 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 locusta* was found as one of the constituents of the food.

In the preface, Möbius remarks that "Die Fauna der Ostsee ist ein verkümmerter Zweig der reichen Fauna des nordatlantischen Oceans und des nördlichen Eismeeres." One of the conclusions drawn is that "Die Ostsee enthält überhaupt nur eine Auswahl solcher atlantischen und Eismeerthiere, welche grosse Temperaturdifferenzen zu ertragen im Stande sind." Such animals are distinguished as *eurytherm*, in opposition to *stenothenrm* animals, which can live only in warm or only in cold water. All Baltic marine animals can live in water of varying saltiness, and are therefore said to be *euryhaline*. In Section "C. Die auf der Fahrt nach Arendal gefangenen Thiere," on page 153, he mentions, "*Caprella linearis L.*"; "*Protella phasma* Mont.;" "*Ampelisca Gaimardii* Kröy.;" "*Gammarus longimanus* Leach." *Anhang I. Physikalische und faunistische Untersuchungen in der Nordsee während des Sommers 1871*, von A. Metzger in Hannover, pp. 165-176.

In this Appendix the Amphipoda are described on pages 173-174. They are fourteen in number. Among them is mentioned "*Kröyera arenaria* Sp. Bate." This is no doubt Spence Bate's *Kröyera arenaria*, which Boeck calls *Kröyeria arenaria*, and identifies with his *Pontocrates norvegicus*. "*Atylus* (Dexamine) *Vedlomensis* Bate and Westwood" was dredged "zwischen Helgoland und Spiekeroog." *Atylus falcatus* and *Siphonocetes cuspilatus* 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 Kinahani* 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.

A translation of the paper above-mentioned by Karl Möbius, "On the invertebrate Animals of the Baltic," is given by Dallas in The Annuals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 68. August 1873. Vol. XII. Fourth Series. London, 1873. pp. 81-89.

1873. PARFITT, EDWARD.

The Fauna of Devon. Part. IX. Sessile-eyed Crustacea (Read at Sidmouth, July, 1873.) Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the advancement of Science, Literature and Art. Vol. VI. Part I. 1873. pp. 236–251.

The opening remarks include observations on the heart and circulation in *Niphargus aquilonius*, Schiödte, 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.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, *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Krüyer, 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 Færöe and Shetland. Fig. 19 is said to be "a large and hitherto unknown species of the genus *Caprella*." It is named *Caprella spinosissima*, 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 spinosissima*, Stimpson. It is = *Aegina 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 *Aegina spinosissima*, 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 spinosissima* is preoccupied, *Caprella horrida* will be the name of the species. The remarkable resemblances between this species and *Aegina spinifera*, Bell, will easily account for any confusion that has arisen between them, in spite of their belonging to different genera.

1873. WIEDERSHEIM, R.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der württembergischen Höhlenfauna. Verhandlungen der physikalisch-medicinischen Gesellschaft in Würzburg. Neue Folge IV. Bd. pp. 207–222. [pp. 4, 5 of separate copy].

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 SUHM, RUDOLPH von, born September 11, 1847, died September 13, 1875 (John Murray).

"On a new genus of Amphipod Crustaceans." (March 6, 1873.) Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Vol. XXI. London, MDCCCLXXIII. pp. 206–208.

The new genus *Thaumops* is thus defined:—

"Caput oblongum, inflatum, oculis maximis superiorem capitis partem tegentibus. Segmenta thoracica 6, abdominalia 5. Antennarum in feminis par unum, maxillarum par unum, pedum paria duo minima maxillarum locum tenentia. Mandibulæ nullæ. Pedes thoracici 5, abdominales 3 in quoque latere. Appendices caudales 4. Ganglionum pectoralium paria 5, abdominalium 3."

The type is given as "*Thaumops pellucida*, n. sp. Corpus longitudine 14 [84] mm., latitudine 21 mm., pellucidum."

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, Thaumopidæ, belonging to the tribe of *Hyperina*," which he here proposes to establish, was dropped, and a new family, Cystisomidæ, proposed. See Notes on Willemoes Suhm, 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 zoëa-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 antennæ of *Gammarus pulex* is figured and discussed.

1874. BUCHHOLZ, RUDOLF, died April 17, 1876 (Taschenberg).

Die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in den Jahren 1869 und 1870 unter Führung des Kapitän Karl Koldewey. Zweiter Band. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse. Zoologie. Leipzig, 1874. pp. 262–270, 294–388—Pls. I.–XV.

This report opens with some occasional remarks on the appendages of the antennæ, the eyes, comparative measurements, and classification of Amphipoda.

Valuable remarks are made on the Lysianassidæ, with the species *Anonyx lagena*, Kr., properly *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps; *Anonyx littoralis*, Kr.; *Anonyx plautus*, Kr., for this and the preceding species the genus *Anonyx* being adopted in preference to *Onesimus*, Boeck; the Syrrhoïnæ, species *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës; the Pardaliscinæ, species *Pardaliscus cuspidata*, Kr., which, as well as most of the following, is fully described and strikingly figured; the Leucothoinæ, species *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kr., *Amphithonotus aculeatus*, Lepechin, identified with *Tritropis helleri*, Boeck, as well as his *Tritropis aculeata*; *Tritropis* (now *Rhachotropis*)

fragilis, Goës; the Oedicerinæ, species *Oediceros borealis*, Boeck, retransferred from *Monoculodes* to *Oediceros*; *Oediceros lynceus*, Sars; the Pleustinæ, a new family, species *Pleustes panoplus*, Kr.; *Parapleustes gracilis*, n. g. et s., perhaps the same as *Paramphithoë exigua*, Goës, and *Paramphithoë glabra*, Boeck: the Iphimedinae, species *Vertumnus serratus*, Fabricius (of which the name *Vertumnus*, White, being preoccupied, has since been changed by Boeck to *Acanthonotozoma*); the Gammarinæ, species *Gammarus locusta*, L. (not figured), *Amathilla sabini*, Leach, *Amathilla pinguis*, Kr.; the Atylinæ, species *Atylus carinatus*, Fabricius, *Atylus smitti*, Goës (not figured), *Acanthozone hystrix*, Owen, probably, as Miers has pointed out, a new species, distinct from Owen's; *Paramphithoë inermis*, Kr.; *Paramphithoë fulvocincta*, Sars; *Paramphithoë megalops*, n. s.; the Ampeliscinæ, species *Ampelisca eschrichtii*, Kr., with the suggestion that *Ampelisca macrocephala*, Lilljeborg, may be only a local variety; the Podocerinæ, species *Podocerus anguipes*, Kr.; the Corophinæ, species *Glauconome leucopis*, Kr. (not figured); the Hyperidae, species *Themisto libellula*, Mandt; the Caprellidæ, species *Ægina spinifera*, Bell, with which he identifies *Æginella echinata*, Boeck (the name *Æginella* being probably an accidental slip of the pen for *Ægina*).

The Syrrhoïnæ are said to come near the Oedicerinæ 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 Pardaliscinæ, 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 cuspidata*, that which 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 underrides the fourth in the gnathopods and overrides 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 cuspidata*, 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 Lencothoinæ, 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 *Paramphithoë*.

For the Pleustinæ, a new family, he mentions as characteristics, the antennæ 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, subchelate, 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 verkümmerten Kanthöckers" of *Pleustes panoplus*. This degenerate molar tubercle is figured by Buchholz himself, as well as by Krøyer and Boeck.

The new genus *Parapleustes* is thus defined:—"Corpus epimeris quatuor anterioribus mediocribus, dorso rotundato epidermide tenui. Rostrum exiguum. Antennæ breves, inferiores [qnam] superiores breviores. Mandibulæ processu dentali brevi, lato cum processu accessorio coalito, tuberculo molari nullo. Labium superius breve et latum, profunde emarginatum. Ceterum generi *Pleustes* valde affinis."

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 Gammarinæ, 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, epidermide crassa, quasi loricatum, dorso rotundato lato, medio tumidum. Oculi nigri, mediocres, reniformes. Antennæ superiores inferioribns paullo breviores tertiam fere corporis longitudinem æquautes; flagello accessorio mediocri quatuor articulos præbente. Epimera anteriora medioeria, quartum mnlto latius, postice in spinam validissimam acutam horizontalem productum. Epimera segmentorum abdominalium; secundum et tertium angulo posteriore in dente acutum producta, primnm rotundatum, tertium preterea in margine posteriore in dentem acutum sursum spectanteum productum. Appendix caudalis elongata iudivisa, apice incisura media perparva emarginatnm. Pedes saltatoriis tertii paris, ramis æqualibus 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 sabini* (*homari*, Fabr.). These, as Buchholz observes, had been already noted by Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 51. See also what is here said of *Grayia inbriicata*, Spence Bate, p. 332.

Among the Atylinæ, the genus *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelins, is thus limited, to comprise—small, delicate Atylinæ, thin-coated, with slender bodies, very elongate filiform antennæ, 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 lanceolate compressed rami; the males uniformly possessing numerous specific appendages to the antennæ. The genus, besides including species assigned by Boeck to *Pontogeneia* and *Halirages*, contains the new species *Paramphithoë megalops*, with the following diagnosis:—"Corpus parvum gracile, tencrum, dorso rotundato ubique inermi, oculis permagnis nigris, transversis, ovali-reniformibus, antennis perlóngis, subæqualibus, longitudine totius animalis paullo brevioribus, pedum anteriorum manibus parvis ovatis; epimeris quatuor anterioribns parvis, illis segmentorum trium abdominalium primorum margine postico fortiter serrato dentatis; pedibus saltatoriis elongatis gracilibus. Longit. tot. ad 7mm." The application of the term epimera 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 Ampeliscinæ, Spence Bate, and the species, "*Ampelisca Eschrichtii*, Kröyer, 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 erlantert. Beschreibung und Zeichnung weichen ebenfalls von Boeck's Diagnose in verschiedenen Punkten ab; leider hat außerdem der Verfasser gewisse specifische Merkmale gäuzlich unberücksichtigt gelassen, so dass ich in meiner Hoffnung, hiernach die Richtigkeit meiner Bestimmung zu prüfen, getänscht wnrde. Znnächst muss ich der Behauptung von BUCHHOLZ entschieden widersprechen, dass die beiden vorderen Fusspaare nur *einfache Krallenfüsse* seien mit nicht gegen das vorhergehende Glied zurückslagbarer Kralle, ein Charakter, den Verfasser auf Grund dreier untersuchter Individuen sogar der ganzen Familie der Ampeliscinen vindicirt. Allerdings ist bei allen bis jetzt bekannten arteu der Palmarrand 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 nmr 5 Glieder! Die Contonnen des oberen und hinteren Randes vom zweiten Gliede sind offenbar in der Zeichnung vergessen. Sodann ist auf die Beschaffen-

heit dieses Beines auch in der Beschreibung wenig Gewicht gelegt, obschon doch die Diagnosen von BOECK und die Beschreibungen von BRUZELIUS genugsam beweisen, wie dasselbe fast für alle Ampelisca-Arten gute specifische Merkmale darbietet; dafür ist die Bewaffnung des 6. Beines, Fig. 1b, vorzüglich detaillirt dargestellt, nur Schade, dass darin fast alle übrigen Arten bis auf geringe Dimensionenverhältnisse genau übereinstimmen. Spräche der Fundort nicht für KRÖYER's Ampelisca Eschrichti, so könnte man nach der Abbildung unbedenklich auf die männliche Form von macrocephala schliessen. Die sexuellen Unterschiede der Ampeliscinen, über welche der Verfasser kurzweg als 'nicht bekannt' hinweggeht, sind von LILLJEBORG und BRUZELIUS für macrocephala, lavigata und æquicornis ganz bestimmt angegeben." Buchholz says that his specimens were collected "zwei im Germania-Hafen, ein kleineres von Sabine-Insel 10 Faden."

1858- CHENU and DESMAREST, E.

1874.

L'Encyclopédie d'histoire naturelle. Crustacés—Mollusques—Zoophytes. Paris,

1858. Table Alphabétique des noms vulgaires et scientifiques de tous les sujets

décris et figurés dans cette encyclopédie. Crustacés, Mollusques et Zoophytes.

Paris 1874.

In this work, which should rather have been mentioned under the earlier date, the Crustacea probably, and the Alphabetical Table certaiuly, should be ascribed to Desmarest alone. Accepting the "Édriophthalmes, 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, Crevettes, 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 Chevrette (*Gammarus fluvialis*, Edw.). Longueur, 0^m,010 à 0^m,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 mœurs, se trouvant dans les mêmes lieux, et n'en différant guère que parce que son abdomen est lisse, est la Crevette puce (*Gammarus pulex*, Fabr.)" The second tribe has seven genera, the third being thus given, "Cesapodina, Templeton (C. obdita, trouvée en mer)."

The "Deuxième Famille, Hypérines, Edwards," includes three tribes, the first being "Hypérines grammarioïdes," with one genus; the second, "Hypérines ordinaires" has thirteen genera, among which it may be noted that *Lanceola* is kept distinct from *Hyperia*; to the seventh "Lestrigonus, Edw., *L. Fabricii*" is assigned as the type; *Anchylomera* is the ninth, and its synonym *Hieraconyx* the tenth, while the thirteenth is "Sperchius, Leach," *Sperchius* being, in fact, an obscure genus instituted by Rafinesque. The third tribe, "Hypérines 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, Lœmodipodes, Latreille" is said to correspond with the "genre *Cyame* de De Lamarck," and contains two families, the first Caprelliens, with three genera, *Caprella*, *Leptomera* and *Naupridia*; the second Cyamiens, with the one genus, *Cyamus*.

In the Alphabetical Table *Phlias*, *Cerapodina abdita*, *Hypérines gammaroïdes* and *Lœmodipodes* are given correctly; "*L. Fabricia*" becomes *Lestrigone Fabreii*." 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 carcinology had made any advance in the preceding sixteen years.

1874. DYBOWSKY (DUIBOVSKY), BENEDICT N.

Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der in dem Baikal-See vorkommenden niederen Krebse aus der Gruppe der Gammariden. Herausgegeben von der Russischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft zu St Petersburg. Beiheft zum X Bande der Horae Socientatis Entomologieae Rossicæ. Mit 3 colorirten und 11 schwarzen Tafeln. St Petersburg, 1874.

In the Preface, he mentions *Piscicola 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 "*Gammurus Petersii*, with slender body, long extremities and extremely long antennæ, and on the other side *Gammarus inflatus*, with short thick body, short extremities and short antennæ," 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 :—

"Die Fühler sind als Gefühlsorgane ausgebildet; an den Stielgliedern kommen nämlich einzelne Fiederborsten, an den Geisselgliedern der oberen Fühler Leydig'sche cylinder und an den Geisselgliedern der unteren Fühler oft Lavalet'sche Kolbenorgane vor. Die Stiele der oberen und der unteren Fühler sind immer länger als das Kopfsegment. Die Nebengeissel ist immer vorhanden, sie ist 1-40gliedrig. Die Geissel der oberen Fühler ist immer länger als ihr Stiel. Der Riechconus [Riechconus] endet mit einem cylinderförmigen Röhrchen. Die Seitenplatten der Rumpfsegmente tragen oft an ihren unteren Rändern einfache Borsten, nie Fiederborsten. Die Oberkieferbeine haben 4gliedrige Taster. Die Basalglieder der Hand und Afterhandbeine sind cylindrisch, schmal, nicht erweitert. Die Hände haben eine deutliche Palmarrinne. Die Basalglieder der Gangbeine sind meist erweitert, oft mit langen einfachen Borsten am Hinter-rande besetzt, nie mit Fiederborsten. Der Schwanzanhang ist zweitheilig oder einfach. Die Steuerbeine sind einblättrig oder zweiblättrig. Die Thiere dieser Gattung sind eigentlich Grundthiere, welche sich nie weit von dem Boden entfernen." The two gnathopods are called Handbeine; the first two peræopods Afterhandbeine; the last three Gangbeine; the pleopods Schwimmbeine; the first and second uropods Springbeine; the third uropods Steuerbeine; the telson Schwanzanhang.

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 viergliedrig: zwei- bis vierzig-gliedrig." 1. *G. Flori*, n. s.; 2. *G. Flori* var. *albula*, n.; 3. *G. calcaratus*, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 4; 4. *G. margaritaceus*, n. s.; 5. *G. Kietlinskii*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 1; 6. *G. Stanislavi*, n. s.; 7. *G. pulex*, De Geer, Taf. viii, Fig. 1; 8. *G. testaceus*, n. s.; 9. *G. Sophia*, n. s.; 10. *G. fuscus*, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 2; 11. *G. murinus*, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 1; 12. *G. aheneus*, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 2; 13. *G. verrucosus*, Gerstf., Taf. iv, fig. 1; 14. *G. lividus*, n. s., Taf. vi, Fig. 1; 15. *G. hyacinthinus*, n. s.; 16. *G. albinus*, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 3; 17. *G. flavus*, 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,

Fig. 6; 20. *G. violaceus*, n. s., Taf. x, Fig. 3; 21. *G. toxophthalmus*, 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. vittatus*, n. s.; 27. *G. Petersii*, n. s., Taf. x, Fig. 1; 28. *G. leptocerus*, n. s., Taf. viii, Fig. 2; 29. *G. leptocerus* var. *nematocerus*, n., Taf. viii, Fig. 3; 30. *G. Sarmatus*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 3. Taf. viii, Fig. 4; 31. *G. capreolus*, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 1; 32. *G. Ussolzewii*, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 2 (in the full account given as *G. Ussolzewii*, with a note, "wird gelesen Ussoltzewii"); 33. *G. Ussolzewii* var. *abyssorum*, n.; 34. *G. stenophthalmus*, n. s.; 35. *G. schamanensis*, n. s.; 36. *G. cyanus*, n. s.; 37. *G. Czerskii*, 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. *canus*, n., Taf. v, Fig. 3. Taf. iv, Fig. 4; 40. *G. virilis* var. *olivaceus*, n.; 41. *G. Maackii*, Gerstf.; 42. *G. saphirinus*, n. s.; 43. *G. capellus*, n. s.; 44. *G. Sophianosii*, Taf. x, Fig. 4; 45. *G. Sophianosii* 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. α , n.; 49. *G. pictus* var. β , n., Taf. xii, Fig. 2; 50. *G. orcheses*, n. s.; 51. *G. talitrus*, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 5; 52. *G. araneolus*, n. s., Taf. xi, Fig. 3; 53. *G. araneolus* var. *quinquefasciatus*, n., Taf. xi, Fig. 7; 54. *G. araneolus*, var. *ephippiatus*, n., Taf. xi, Fig. 8; 55. *G. Gerstaeckeri*, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 5; 56. *G. ignotus*, n. s., Taf. iv, Fig. 3; 57. *G. branchialis*, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 4; 58. *G. Strauchii*, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 4; 59. *G. Carpenterii*, n. s., Taf. xiii, Fig. 2; 60. *G. cinnamomeus*, n. s., Taf. vii, Fig. 3; 61. *G. rhodophthalmus*, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 10; 62. *G. rhodophthalmus* var. *microphthalmus*, n.; 63. *G. pulchellus*, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 4; 64. *G. Seidlitzii*, n. s., Taf. v, Fig. 5; 65. *G. Wagii*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 4; 66. *G. Cabanisii*, n. s., Taf. xiii, fig. 5; 67. *G. Zienkowiczii*, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 5; 68. *G. Reissnerii*, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 1. Taf. iv, Fig. 7; 69. *G. cancellus*, Pall.; 70. *G. cancellus* var. *Gerstfeldtii*, n., Taf. ii, Fig. 1; 71. *G. cancelloides*, Gerstf., Taf. xiii, Fig. 6; 72. *G. Grubii*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 5; 73. *G. Kesslerii*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 7; 74. *G. Kesslerii* var. *europeus* Kessl.; 75. *G. Brandtii*, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 1; 76. *G. Lovenii*, n. s., Taf. xiii, Fig. 7; 77. *G. Borowskii*, n. s., Taf. ii, Fig. 3; 78. *G. Borowskii* var. *dichrous*, n.; 79. *G. Borowskii* var. *abyssalis*, n.; 80. *G. Zagorskii*, n. s., Taf. ii, Fig. 2; 81. *G. Puzyllii*, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 4; 82. *G. Godlewskii*, n. s., Taf. i, Fig. 6; 83. *G. Godlewskii* var. *Victori*, n. s.; 84. *G. armatus*, n. s., Taf. xii, Fig. 1; 85. *G. parasiticus*, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 3; 86. *G. Radoszkowskii*, n. s., Taf. xiii, Fig. 3; 87. *G. Grewingkii*, n. s., Taf. ii, Fig. 4; 88. *G. Reichertii*, n. s., Taf. xiii, Fig. 4; 89. *G. Solskii*, n. s., Taf. iii, Fig. 2.

"Zweite Abtheilung. Die Nebengeissel eingliedrig."

90. *G. Czerniański*, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 5; 91. *G. asper*, n. s., Taf. xiii, Fig. 1 (name preoccupied); 92. *G. Taczanowski*, 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. latissimus*, Gerstf. (described from Gerstfeldt, Dybowsky himself not having found it in Lake Baikal); 96. *G. tuberculatus*, n. s.; 97. *G. Morawitzii*, 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. littoralis*, 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. Fixsenii*, n. s.; 106. *G. rugosus*, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 8; 107. *G. puella*, n. s.; 108. *G. glaber*, n. s., Taf. xiv, Fig. 6 (name preoccupied); 109. *G. vortex*, n. s., Taf. ix, Fig. 4; 110. *G. Wahlii*, n. s.; 111. *G. Wahlii* var. *platycercus*, n.; 112. *G. Klukii*, n. s.; 113. *G. pachytus*, n. s.; 114. *G. pachytus* var. *dilatatus*, n.; 115. *G. perla*, n. s.

Of the new genus *Constantia* (*Costantia*), the following diagnosis is given:—"Die beiden Fühlerpaare sind zu Locomotionsorganen umgewandelt, die oberen Fühler sind mächtiger und länger als die unteren. Die beiden Endglieder der oberen Stiele etwas flach gedrückt, ihr Innenrand mit einem dichten bürstenförmigen Borstenbesatze versehen. Die Geissel-

glieder beider Fühlerpaare tragen aussen und innen gleich lange, steife, einfache Borsten, was ihnen eine Aehnlichkeit mit einer Federfahne verleiht. Die Ncbengeissel fehlt, der Leydig'sche Cylinder, die Lavalett'schen Kolbenorgane und die Stäbchenorgane nicht vorhanden. Der Riecheporus mit einem Endzylinder. Die Augen seitlich gestellt, flach. Die Oberkiefer mit dreigliedrigen, stark entwickelten Tastern, die Unterkiefer mit zweigliedrigen, die Unterlippen mit eingliedrigen, die Unterkieferbeine mit viergliedrigen Tastern verschen. Der Körper schwach seitlich zusammengedrückt. Der Schwanztheil stark entwickelt. Der Schwanzanhang lang, zwei-theilig. Die Seitenplatten klein, niedrig, ohne Borsten. Alle Beine sind zart und lang, besonders aber das zweite Paar der Gangbeine und das vordere Paar der Springbeine. Die Hände haben eine sehr schwach angedeutete Palmarrinne. Die Basalglieder der Gangbeine schmal. Das innere Scheerenglied der hinteren Springbeine und die beiden langen Blätter der Steuerbeine sind mit langen und kräftigen Fiederborsten bewachsen."

The type species is named "*Constantia Branickii*," 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.

Göttinger Nachrichten. Nr 26. 1874.

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 Dam. 5^{me} Partie. 2^{me} Livraison, Crustacés et Echinodermes par C. K. Hoffmann. Leyde, 1874.

In the "Enumeration des Crustacés trouvés à Madagascar et les Mascareignes," pp. 37-44, he mentions as Amphipoda, "GAMMARIDÆ. 168. Amphithoë costata Milne Edwards. Réunion. HYPERINA. 169. Anchylomera Hunteri Milne Edwards. Réunion," and as Læmodipoda, "CAPRELLIDÆ. 170. Caprella scaura Templ. Mauritius. 171. Caprella nodosa Templ. Mauritius. 172. Caprella megacephala Milne Edwards. Cap. St. Marie (Madagascar)."

1874. HUMBERT, ALOIS.

Die Falkensteiner Höhle, ihre Fauna und Flora. Jahreshefte des Vereins für vaterländische Naturkunde in Württemberg. 30 Jahrg. 1874. pp. 86-163.

Gammarus puteanus is recorded on p. 114; lists of species from other caves are also given.

1874. MACDONALD, JOHN DENIS.

"On the Anatomy and Habits of the genus *Phronima* (Latr.)." (Read February 5, 1874.) Proceedings of Royal Society of London. Vol. XXII. London, MDCCCLXXIV. pp. 154-158. Pl. I.

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.

On the Invertebrate Marine Fauna and Tides of St. Andrews. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 82. October 1874. Vol. XIV. Fourth Series. London, 1874. pp. 258–274. Also published separately.

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, *Allorchestes nilssonii* of Bate and Westwood is transferred to "Hyale Nilssonii," H. Rathke; the species *monoculoides*, Mont., *marina*, "Alderii," *pollexiana*, *clypeata*, assigned to *Montagna* by Bate and Westwood, are here referred to *Stenothoë*, Dana; their *Anonyx denticulatus* to *Anonyx holbellii*, Kröyer, their *Ampelisca gaimardi* to *Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius, their *Ampelisca belliana* to (= *A. macrocephala*, Lilljeborg ?). "Calliopius bidentatus" (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 antennæ 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 series 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 [? 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 [? pleon-segments]; and the dorsal margin of the latter is concave."

Eiscladius longicaudatus of Bate and Westwood is here given as *Heiscladius longicaudatus*, their *Amphithoë littorina* as *Amphithoë podoceroides*, H. Rathke, and distinct from *Amphithoë 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 pulchellus* and *Podocerus pelagicus* of Bate and Westwood, *Podocerus variegatus*, Leach, as including their *Podocerus capillatus*. "Siphonæctes Whitei," Gosse, is said to be probably the female of "Siphonæctes typicus," Kröyer. The three species, *tuberculosa*, *rimapalmata* and *excavata*, assigned by Bate to *Nænia*, are all recorded as found together in the "débris from the coralline ground." *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller, is given as including *Hyperia galba* of Bate and Westwood, with the remarks "The *Lestrigonus Kinahani*, Bate, is a sexual variety (male). Some large specimens are found swimming freely on the surface of the water." "*Ægina phasma*, Mont.; B. & W. op. cit. ii. p. 45," appears without notice that the authors quoted do not assign it to *Ægina*. "*Caprella tuberculata*, Guérin; B. & 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 *Caprella hystrix* of Bate and Westwood is not the *Caprella lystrix* of Kröyer, but rather is *Caprella septentrionalis*. The list includes several other Amphipoda, with occasional notes on colouring.

1874. MARION, ANTOINE FORTUNÉ.

Recherches sur les animaux inférieurs du golfe de Marseille. Description des Crustacés Amphipodes parasites des Salpes. Annales des Sciences nat., 6 sér. Zool. et Paléont. Tome I. Article No. 1. Paris. 1874. pp. 1-19. Pls. 1, 2.

The Salpæ are, he says, extremely abundant in some years, and then may not reappear during several springs. They were found in long chains in 1869, with *Sulpa maxima* predominant, which he never took without finding upon it the parasitic Amphipods which he here describes. The first is *Vibilia jeangerardii*, Lucas, 1849, of which he considers *Vibilia speciosa*, Costa, 1853, and *Vibilia mediterranea*, 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 *siagonopodes* de la troisième paire, appelés souvent pattes-mâchoires," he remarks, "il est très-important de constater que cette lèvre sternale est totalement dépourvue d'appendices palpiformes, tandis que M. Milne Edwards décrit et figure chez le *Vibilia Peronii* deux petites tiges rudimentaires représentant ces organes développés dans les Gammarines." Secondly, *Lycæa pulex*, n. s., is figured and very fully described. It is compared with *Lycæa ochracea*, Dana. G. O. Sars in 1882 considers that it comes very near the northern species *Lycæa (Tryphana) malmi*, Boeck. Claus in 1879 establishes *Lycæa robusta*, n. s., but gives as a synonym "L. pulex Marion? . . . Junges ♂."

1874. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1872 ; being Volume Ninth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXIV. pp. 185-204.

1874. SMITH, S. I., and HARGER, OSCAR.

Report on the Dredgings in the region of St. George's Banks, in 1872. From the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. III, Part I, 1874.

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 Kroyeri, Stimpson," "very closely allied to, and probably identical with, the *P. Holbollii* 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. plumosa* Boeck (*Phoxus plumosus* Kroyer), which has very nearly the same range as *Phoxus Holbollii* ;" *Stenothoë peltata*, Smith, n. s., Pl. IV [III], figs. 5-8 ; *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës, "seems to be an exceedingly arctic form, being found in Europe from Spitzbergen to the western coast of Norway ;" *Tiron acanthurus*, Lilljeborg (*Syrrhoë bicuspis*, Goës ; ? *Thessarops* [*Tessarops*] *hastata*, Norman) ; *Ædiliceros lynceus*, Sars (*Ædiliceros propinquus*, Goës ; *Monoculodes nubilius*, Packard, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. i. p. 398, 1867) ; *Monorulodes borealis*, Boeck (*Ædiliceros affinis*, Goës) ; *Paramplithoe pulchella*, Bruzelius (*Kroyer* sp.) ; *Paramplithoe cataphracta*, (*Amphithonotus cataphractus*, Stimpson), "this species is apparently a true *Paramplithoe*, as restricted by Boeck, and closely allied to, if not identical with, *P. panopla* Bruzelius (*Amphithoë panopla* Kroyer). Boeck places *Pleustes tuberculatus* Bate as a

synonym of Kroyer's species, and if he is correct in this our species is undoubtedly distinct"; *Vertumnus serratus?*, Goës (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 Amfipoder. 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 *Acanthonotozoma serratum*; *Acanthozone cuspidata*, Boeck; *Byblis gaimardi*, Boeck (Kroyer sp.), "the *Ampelisca Gaimardi* of Bate, and Bate and Westwood, is not this species, but a true *Ampelisca*. 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;" *Xenoclea megachir*, Smith, n. s., Pl. IV [III], figures 1 to 4. "'Pedes 3tii et 4ti paris articulo 1mo 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 Photinæ, 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 *Amphithoë maculata* the gland is in the middle of the basal segment. Other arrangements with reference to this gland are mentioned for *Cerapus rubricornis*, *Ptilocheirus pinguis*, *Byblis gaimardi*, and a species of *Ampelisca*.

1874. SMITH, S. I.

Tube-building Amphipoda. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 81. September 1874. Vol. XIV. Fourth Series. London, 1874. p. 240. Silliman's American Journal, June, 1874.

The cement-glands are described in *Xenoclea* sp., and noted in *Amphithoë maculata*, *Ptilocheirus pinguis*, *Cerapus rubricornis*, *Byblis gaimardi*, *Ampelisca* sp. In the *Cerapus* "the orifice in the dactylus is not at the very tip, but subterminal on the posterior side." In *Ampelisca* 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.

The Crustacea of the fresh waters of the United States. pp. 637-661. Sketch of the Invertebrate Fauna of Lake Superior. pp. 690-706. Food of fresh-water fishes. pp. 708-709. Extract from the report of Prof. S. F. Baird, Commissioner of fish and fisheries, Part II, Report for 1872-'73. Washington, 1874.

At page 645, the account of the Amphipoda begins with the family ORCHESTIDÆ, and the new genus *Hyalella*, thus described:—

“First pair of maxillæ with rudimentary, very short, and uniarticulate palpi. Palpus of the maxillipeds composed of five segments; the terminal segment being slender and styliform, and the penultimate broad. Antennulæ, 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 *Orchestidæ* in the palpus 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 *Hyalella*, see Note on Rathke, 1837. *Hyalella 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 *Amphilochus aztecus*, Saussure, “undoubtedly belongs to this genus, and may be called *Hyalella azteca*.” *Allorchestes knickerbockeri* of Bate “belongs probably to this genus”; “the palpus of the first pair of maxillæ, in Bate’s species, is figured (perhaps incorrectly) as composed of two segments.”

In the family LYSIANASSIDÆ, “*Pontoporeia Hoyi*,” 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. *Gammarus Hoyi* Stimpson, MSS., (full-grown male form.) *Gammarus brevistylis* Stimpson, MSS., (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* (*Gammarus filicornis* Stimpson, MSS.), is founded on a single specimen. “This species differs remarkably from all the heretofore known species of *Pontoporeia* in the excessive elongation of the flagella of the antennulæ and antennæ, a character which might be regarded by some naturalists as of generic value. The very close agreement with *P. affinis* and *Hoyi* 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 GAMMARIDÆ, is described *Gammarus limnaeus*, Smith, pl. ii, figs. 6, 7, (*Gammarus lacustris*, Smith, 1871), “this species is very closely allied to the *Gammarus 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 vitreus*, Packard, 1873, giving under protest as a synonym, "?? *Stygbromus vitreus* 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 tenuis*, 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*, "*Pontoporeia Hoyi*," *Gammarus limnaeus*, *Crangonyx gracilis*, with references to the descriptions already given.

In the Section on the "Food of Fresh-water Fishes," "*Pontoporeia 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.

Amphipodous Crustacea. A new species, and some items of description and nomenclature. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, July 1874. Ser. 4. Vol. 14. London, 1874. pp. 10-15. Pls. I. II.

"*Liljeborgia Normanni*" is described and figured as a new species, near to *Liljeborgia shetlandica*, Bate and Westwood, both species being synonyms of *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, Rathke. A variety of *Iphimedia eblanæ* 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 *Microdeutopus versiculatus*, Sp. Bate, is figured and discussed. This species, in Boeck's opinion, may be the same as *Autonoe longipes*, Lilljeborg, but the first gnathopods do not suit that view. The alteration of *Microdeutopus* to *Microdeuteropus*, accepted in this paper, I no longer think necessary. *Microprotopus maculatus*, Norman, is figured, and some notes are given on that species. *Gammarella brevicaudata*, ♀, Milne-Edwards, is figured and discussed to show that "*Gammarella Normanni*," Bate and Westwood, is in fact the female of Milne-Edwards' species. This had been already suggested by Mr. Spence Bate in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 379.

1874. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On some species of *Amphithoë* and *Sunamphithoë*. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, for August 1874. Ser. 4. Vol. 14. Pls. XI. XII. pp. 111-118.

Amphithoë cuniculus, n. sp., is described and figured. *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu, is compared with *Amphithoë littorina*, Sp. Bate, and the inference drawn that they are varieties only of the same species. *Amphithoë littorina* is by Boeck identified with *Amphithoë podoceroides*, Rathke, but Montagu's name being still older will take

precedence. Figures and descriptions are given of both sexes of *Sunamphithoë gammaroides*. This I believe to be identical with the partially described *Amphithoë gammaroides* of Spence Bate. Both sexes are described of *Sunamphithoë conformata*, Sp. Bate, with the suggestion that *Sunamphithoë hamulus*, Sp. Bate, is in fact not a separate species, but the female of *Sunamphithoë conformata*. The name of the species, however, should be *hamulus*, although the synonymy, as given both in the Brit. Mus. 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.) The Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art. Vol. VI. Part II. Plymouth, 1874. pp. 764-773, with plate.

No new species are described in this paper, which was intended as a supplement to Mr. Parfitt's Catalogue, 1873. *Grayia imbricata*, Sp. Bate, is figured, and notice taken that, contrary to one of the characters assigned to the genus *Grayia*, it has an accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ. This species has since been recognised as the young of *Amathilla sabini* (*homari*, Fabr.). The suggestion is made that *Sulcator arenarius*, Sp. Bate, is probably the same as the *Lepidactylis* of Say. This surmise has since been confirmed by S. I. Smith. *Phaedra kinahani*, 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 further 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 dytiscus*, *Unciola irrorata*. To the muddy shores six species of Amphipoda are assigned, p. 83 (377). Among the species commonly found on

submerged woodwork six Amphipoda are mentioned, p. 98 (392), among which it is curious to note that *Chelura terebrans* 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, *Lepidactylis dytiscus* being included in this and the two preceding lists; lastly, for those that are muddy, p. 140 (434), "several species" of Lysianassinae, 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 *Calliopius lærusculus*, 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 a *Hyperia*, which infests several species of large jelly-fishes, and also swims free at will. The *Phronima* 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, *Laphystius sturionis*, 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 *Laphystius sturionis*, "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 "SCUP; PORGE; (*Stenotomus argyrops*.) Forty young specimens, one year old, taken at Wood's Hole in August, contained large numbers of Amphipod Crustacea, among which were *Unciola irrorata*, *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; (*Microgadus tom-codus*.) Several specimens from New Haven Harbor, January 30, contained numerous Amphipods, among which were *Mura levis*; *Gammarus*, sp.; *Ampelisca*, sp.;" others at Wood's Hole, in March, contained "large quantities of Amphipods, especially of *Gammarus annulatus*, *G. natator*, *Calliopius læruscula*, and *Microdeutopus minax*; and smaller numbers of *Gammarus ornatus* and *G. mucronatus*. Another lot of twelve, taken in April at the same place, contained most of the above, and in addition several other Amphipods, viz., *Mura levis*, *Pontogeneia inermis*, *Ptilochirus pinguis*, and *Caprella*." "OCELLATED FLOUNDER; SUMMER FLOUNDER; (*Chænopsetta ocellaris*). . . contained . . . Amphipod Crustacea belonging to the genus *Ampelisca*." "SPOTTED FLOUNDER; (*Lophopsetta maculata*). . . contained . . . numerous Amphipods, *Gammarus mucronatus*." SEA-HERRING; (*Clupea 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; *Orechestia palustris*, n. s.; *Talorchestia longicornis*, Smith (*Talitrus longicornis*, Say, *Orchestia longicornis*, M.-Edw., and De Kay); *Talorchestia megalophthalma*, Smith (*Orchestia megalophthalma*, Bate, *Talitrus quadrijidus*, 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"); *Hyale littoralis*, Smith (*Allorchestes littoralis*, Stimpson); *Lysianassa*, species; *Lepidactylis dytiscus*, Say; *Phoxus kroyeri*, Stimpson; *Urothoë*, species; *Monoculodes*, species; *Laphystius sturionis*, Kroyer (*Darwinia compressa*, Bate); *Calliopius lærusculus*, Boeck (Kroyer); *Pontogeneia inermis*, Boeck (*Amphithoë inermis* and *crenulata*, Kroyer, *Iphimedea vulgaris*, Stimpson); *Atylus inermis*, *crenulatus*, and *rufus*, Bate; *Atylus vulgaris*, Packard, not *Atylus (Paramphithoë) inermis*, Packard, Mem. Boston. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. i. p. 298, 1867); *Gammarus ornatus*, M.-Edw., pl. iv. fig. 15 (*Gammarus locusta*, Gould; *Gammarus pulex*, Stimpson); *Gammarus annulatus*, n. s.; *Gammarus natator*, n. s.; *Gammarus marinus*, Leach; *Gammarus mucronatus*, Say (*Gammaracanthus mucronatus*, Bate, on which Smith remarks, "our species cannot be referred to Bate's genus *Gammaracanthus*, for the dorsal margin is not distinctly earinated, and the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the abdomen are furnished with fascicles of spines."); *Mora levis*, n. s.; *Melita nitida*, n. s.; *Ampelisca*, sp., pl. iv. fig. 17, undescribed; *Byblis serrata*, n. s.; *Ptilochirus pinguis*, Stimpson, which falls to Zaddach's genus *Leptocheirus*; *Microdeutopus minax*, n. s.; *Autonoe*, sp.; *Amphithoë maculata*, Stimpson, pl. iv. fig. 16; *Amphithoë valula*, n. s.; *Amphithoë longimana*, n. s.; *Amphithoë compta*, n. s.; *Podocerus fucicola*, Smith (*Cerapus furcicola*, Stimpson); *Podocerus*, sp.; *Cerapus rubricornis*, Stimpson, pl. iv. fig. 18, which Smith later identifies with *Erichthonius difformis*, M.-Edw.; *Cerapus minax*, n. s., presumably *Erichthonius minax*, since in 1880, Smith attributes to the genus *Cerapus, tubularis*, Say, as the only species); ? *Cerapus tubularis*, Say, subsequently identified without doubt; *Corophium cylindricum*, Smith (*Podocerus cylindricus*, Say, not of Bate); *Siphonoecetes cuspidatus*, n. s.; *Unciola irrorata*, 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 *Salpa*"; *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 antennulae. In life, according to Professor Verrill, it was translucent whitish, the body spotted with dark brown, and the eyes blackish."; *Thyropus*, species; *Caprella geometrica*, Say, pl. v. fig. 20, which Mayer identifies with *Caprella acutifrons*, 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 SUHM, 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 *Cystisoma neptunus* or *neptuni*, Guérin, 1842,

for which see Note under that date, and compare the account of *Oniscus 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. $35^{\circ} 47'$, long. $8^{\circ} 23'$, 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 millims. 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 antennae, 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 ocular nerves to supply the huge compound eyes. These 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 caecal 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 cæcum."

"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, ov). 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 *Nymphon*. The colour of the papilla is rose, with scattered scarlet points produced by small spines on the surface of the carapace. In the centre of the genital papilla there is a large spine (Plate L. fig. 6, d) 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, l), answering to the valves which are to be found in most female 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 Suhm 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 SUHM, RUDOLPH VON.

Appendix. *On the Male and the Structure of Thaumops pellucida.* Received October 24,—Read December 11, 1873. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the year MDCCCLXXIII. Vol. 163. London, MDCCCLXXIV. pp. 637ff.

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 lamellæ. The two elongate testes begin just behind the cæcum 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 antennæ, either in the male or in the female. In the former, however, the first pair of antennæ, 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 palps, which is present in the mandibles of the male *Typhidae*, could not be detected in *Thaumops*. The first maxillæ are also very small, and differ by their shortness from those of *Phronima*, but otherwise show the same characters. The second maxillæ 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 maxillæ (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 maxillæ. 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, *mx*) which I first thought act as maxillæ are the gnathopoda of SPENCE

BATE, followed by five pairs of pereiopods. The pleopods 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 Hyperidæ, to be placed next to the Phronimæ. It approaches the Typhidae, 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 antennæ in the male, the elongate slender shape of its first antennæ, which show nothing of the enlargement and the olfactory hairs peculiar to the male *Typhidae*, and the want of the palpus in the male mandible, show that it differs widely from the *Typhidae*."

He now defines it thus:—

"Caput oblongum, oculis maximis superiorem capitidis partem tegentibus. Segmenta thoracica septem, abdominalia quinque. Antennarum in utroque sexu par unum. Mandibulæ et maxillæ minimæ. Maxillipedum par unum conjuuctum. Pedum thoracicorum paria septem, anteriora duo parva et chelis 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 SUHM, R. VON.

The largest Amphipod. Nature. January 8, 1874. Volume IX. London and New York, 1874. p. 182.

This is a letter remarking that *Thaumops pellucida* "has been already described by Guérin-Méucville under the name of *Cystosoma neptuni*," and that the female caught in the Atlantic "had a length of 84 mm., not of 14 mm.," as had been erroneously reported.

1874. WRZEŚNIOWSKI, AUGUSTUS.

On Callisoma Branickii, a new Species from Nice. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 79. Vol. XIV. Fourth Series. London, 1874. pp. 15–16.

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.

Amphipodes du Golfe de Marseille. Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des Sciences. Tome Quatre-vingtième. Paris, 1875. p. 831.

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."

1875. CATTÀ, J. D.

Note pour servir à l'histoire des Amphipodes du Golfe de Marseille. Revue des Sciences Naturelles. Tome IV.—No 1. 15 Juin 1875. Montpellier. pp. 161—169.

The first species mentioned is "*Iridium Rissoanum*," for which the synonymy is thus established. *Iridium fuscum*, Grube, 1863, *Phlias rissoanus*, Sp. Bate, 1862. *Pereionotus testudo*, Sp. Bate and Westwood, "ne saurait se distinguer d'*I. Rissoanum* que par la petitesse 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 deveuir aussi *Iridium testudo*." Professor Catta had previously said, "si on ne met pas en doute la description de Guérin de Mennevile, le genre *Phlias* doit rester pour ne renfermer uniquement que le *P. serratus*, dont le Pléon serait tout-a-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 *Phlias* and *Pereionotus* are described with a telson. In my opinion *Phlias* 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.

"*Peltocora Marionii*" (n. g.) is thus described:—

"Ce nouveau Crustacé a été trouvé dans les fonds coralligères de la calanque de Podesta. 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 armures 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 Stégocephalidés. Je dédie cette espèce typique à M. Marion." In 1880 Mr. Haswell instituted the genus *Cyproidilia*, with the species *ornata* and *lineata*, to which in 1885 I added an English species, *damnoniensis*. In 1882 Sars instituted the genus *Stegoplax*, family Amphilochidae. It is possible, or even probable, that *Cyproidilia* and *Stegoplax* are synonyms of *Peltocora*, but with so brief a description as the above, it is difficult to decide either as to genus or species.

Phoxus erythrophthalmus, n. s., is said to come near "*P. Holbölli* de Kröyer," 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.

"*Anonyx Brocchii*," n. s., is said to be near "*A. Edwardsii* (Kröyer), dont il se distingue par la forme plus ramassée de l'antenne supérieure, par quelques particularités caractéristiques du cinquième siagonopode et par le telson, dont chaque moitié se termine par un poinçon très aigu."

"*Nicea Pontica* (Rathke sp.)," is mentioned as belonging to *Nicea*, 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 "*Nicea Pereiri*," under the name of "*Pontica*."

"*Nicea Prevostii* (H. Milne-Edw.)" is given, with "*Amplithoë Prevostii*," M.-Edw., and "*Nicea Macronyx*," Heller, for its synonyms.

Of *Liljeborgia pallida*, Sp. Bate, he confirms Sp. Bate's suspicion, that the telson is not only cleft, but double.

Of *Microdeutopus anomalus* (Rathke), he thinks it probable that it is the female of *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*. He mentions *Eurystheus erythrophthalmus*; *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke; *Ampelisca belliana*, Sp. Bate; *Leucothoe denticulata*, Costa; *Leucothoe articulosa*, Montagu; *Moera truncatipes*, Spinola, with which he thinks Heller's *Mera scissimana* identical; *Moera integrifrons*, Heller; *Lysianassa audouiniana*, 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.

Briefliche Mittheilungen an C. Th. v. Siebold über eine zoologische Untersuchungs-Expedition nach dem Kaspischen Meere. Zeitschrift für wiss. Zool. 25 Band. Leipzig. 1875. pp. 323-326.

He collected 350 specimens of Gammarids, belonging to four or five species, some of them colossal forms.

1875. HELLER, CAMIL.

Die Crustaceen, Pyenogoniden und Tunicaten der K. K. Österr-Ungar. Nordpol-Expedition. Mit fünf Tafeln. Vorgelegt in der Sitzung am 19. Juli 1875. The plates are inscribed "Denkschriften d. k. Akad. d. W. math. naturw. Cl. II. Abth. XXXVI. Bd. 1875." The back of the title page says "Besonders abgedruckt aus dem XXXV. Bande der Denkschriften," etc.

A full description and figures are given of the new species *Cleippides quadricuspis* and *Amathillopsis spinigera*. Some of the differences pointed out between *Cleippides quadricuspis* and *Acanthonotus (Cleippides) tricuspidatus*, Kröyer, 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 *Amathillopsis* has its definition included in the Latin description of the species:—

"Corpus compressum, dorso carinato, carina segmentorum in spinas retroversas exenti; epimeris parvis, rigidis, extorsum flexis. Antennæ superiores inferioribus longiores, pedunculo elongato, flagello appendiculari brevi. Mandibulæ robustæ, in apice dentatae, processu accessorio etiam dentato, palpo triarticulato, articulo tertio breviore quam secundo. Maxillæ primi paris lamina interiore lata, longa, in margine anteriore setis sex plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore brevi, vix ad dimidium articulum palpi secundum elongatum porrecta. Pedes 1st et 2nd paris ferme eadem forma, subcheliformes, non pervalidi; articulo quarto et quinto longitudine ferræ æqualibus, carpo in angulo inferiore posteriore in processum parvum producto, manu ovali in margine interiore setis et spinis tenuibus instructa. Pedes trium parium ultimorum articulo primo sat angusto, pedes septimi paris iisdem parium duorum praecedentium breviores. Caput rostro frontali

brevi instructum, oculi rotundati. Dorsum carinatum, omnia segmenta thoracis et quatuor segmenta postabdominis anteriora carina in margine posteriore in dentes aeutos desinenti. Angulus inferior posticus lateralis segmenti postabdominis 1st, 2nd et 3rd in dentem aeustum productus. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris praelongati, ramis laminiformibus, in margine spinulosis. Appendix caudalis obovata, usque ad dimidiam partem styli pedum saltatoriorum ultimi paris porrecta, 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 antennæ, the presence of an accessory flagellum, the slender form of the first (femoral) joints of the three last pereopods, the elongate third propods and the shortened third joint of the mandibular palp. With *Gammaracanthus* it agrees in the form of the antennæ, 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 Gammarinæ, among which Heller in the above remarks seems inclined to place it. It seems to approach the subfamily Epimerinæ, Boeck, notwithstanding the minute secondary appendage to the upper antennæ, 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 lagena* Kroyer," " *Aristias tumidus* Kroyer," "*Onisimus littoralis* Kroyer," with some notes on " *Acanthostephia Malmgreni* Goës," and some other known species. To Kroyer's *Anonyx lagena*, " *Cancer ampulla* Phipps" is given as a synonym, obviously only by a slip for *Cancer mugax*.

1875. LENZ, HEINRICH.

Die wirbellosen Thiere der Travemünder Bucht. Berlin, 1875. pp. 14-17.
Also in Schrift. d. Naturwiss. Ver. Schleswig-Holstein. I. Bd. pp. 291, 292,
1875.

Seven species of Amphipoda occur in the inlet of Travemünde, Baltie. (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1875.)

1875. LOCKINGTON, W. N.

Observations on the genus Caprella, and description of a new species. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences. Vol. V. 1873-4. (San Francisco, June 1875) pp. 404-406.

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 antennæ 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.

Naamlijst van Nederlandsche schaaldieren. Tijdschrift der Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereeniging. Eerste Deel. 'S Gravenhage, Rotterdam, 1875 ? pp. 228-269.

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 fluviatilis*, Roesel, Maitland gives the locality as "Onder steenen in een helder stroomende beek buiten de tolsteeg-barrière nabij Utrecht en int Gein bij Abcoude." Of *Gammarus pulex*, Fabr., he says, "In groote menigte in bijna alle slooten en staande wateren onder steenen en balken, tusschen waterplanten enz. zeer gemeen." *Lysianassa*, Edw., he naturalizes into *Lysianassa*. "*Amphitoë Jurini*, Edw." he gives doubtfully. He retains the name *Leptomera* in place of the earlier *Proto*. "*Caprella acutifrons*, Edw. III, pag. 108, No. 5. Bate & Westw. II, p. 60," he also gives doubtfully, and likewise "*Caprella obesa*, v. Bened." Of "*Naupridia tristis*, v. Bened.," he is doubtful. He closes the list with "*Cyamus*, Lam. 68. eeti. Lin. Edw. III, pag. 113, No. 1. Bate & Westw. II, p. 85. Walvischluis. Op een vinnisch, Balkenoptera 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 (*Balaenoptera*), although some Fin-whales, for instance *B. Sibbali*, have been the object of fishery, and the opportunity has been used for looking after parasites. See S. Hallas, Vidensk. Medd. fra den naturhist. Forening for 1867, p. 162."

Among the Isopoda, after *Anceus* is given on page 248, "*Pterygocera* Latr. 76. arenaria. Latr. Zandpissebed. *Slabber*. bl. 92, Pl. XI, Fig. 3, 4. Aan 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.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1873 ; being Volume tenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXV. pp. 183-196.

Thaumatops is suggested in place of *Thaumops* as the name of the Hyperid (*Cystosoma*) [*Cystisoma*] described as a new genus by Willemoes Suhm. Hesse's *Ichthyomyzocus*, 1873, is criticised.

1875. METZGER, A.

Jahresbericht der Commission zur wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung der deutschen Meere in Kiel für die Jahre 1872, 1873. II. and III. Jahrgang. Berlin, 1875. (With second Title page); Die Expedition zur physikalisch-chemischen und biologischen Untersuchung der Nordsee im Sommer 1872. Die Resultate der Beobachtungen an den Stationen der deutschen Ostsee- und Nordsee-Küsten in den Jahren 1872, 1873. Berlin 1875.

V. Zoologische Ergebnisse der Nordseefahrt.. 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 284, 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 Uebereinstimmung mit A. Rathkei zu urtheilen, gehört die Art wahrscheinlich der Gattung *Calliopius* 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 *Mæra longimana*, Thompson. He here gives *Kroyera arenaria*, Bate, with Boeck's *Pontocrates 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 posteriore rotundato, margine interiore recto et parum modo producto. Pedes secundi paris manu longiore quam latio, dentibus duobus instrueta, dente postico longiore et acuminato. Pedes quinti et sexti paris articulo tertio longitudinem quarti et quinti junctorum vix superanti. Pedes septimi paris articulo quarto longiore quam quinto, articulo tertio prælongato, longiore quam primo. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris pedunculo vix dimidiat longitudinalem rami interioris æquanti. Longitudo animalis c. 5 mm." It comes, he says, very near to *Dulichia porrecta*. Of another *Dulichia*, spec. dubia, he had only a single defective specimen, a female with eggs. This he describes, as also the female of *Hela montrosa*, Boeck, in which his two specimens showed the first gnathopods larger than the second, having the hand curved, not with three, but only two teeth. He describes the tubes of *Siphonarcetes cuspidatus*, Metzger, as apparently very fragile.

Byblis crassicornis, n. s., Tab. vi. fig. 9 is thus described:—

"Femina. Corporis forma angustior, antennæ vero robustiores quam in B. Gaiuardi; segmentum postabdominis quartum in anteriore parte paulum transverso impressum, postice obtuso carinatum; segmentum postabdominis tertium in angulo inferiore posteriore rotundatum. Caput inter antennas superiores parum productum. Antennæ superiores inferioribus haud multum breviiores, articulo pedunculo secundo prælongato, ter longiore quam primo. Antennæ inferiores articulo quarto parum longiore quam quinto. Pedes priui paris manu paulum breviore quam carpo; pedes secundi paris manu multo breviore quam carpo angusto. Pedes tertii et quarti paris ungue tenui longo quam articulo quinto. Pedes quinti paris articulo primo altiore quam lato, ovali, in margine posteriore lobo lato semiorbiculare instructo. Pedes sexti paris articulo primo marginibus fere rectis. Pedes septimi paris articulo primo ad marginem inferiorem articuli tertii deorsum et postice productum, articulo quinto linearis, vix breviore quam quarto, unguis styliforme paulo breviore quam articulo quinto. Appendix caudalis parum longior quam ad basin lata, postice angustior et rotundata in summo dimidio fissa, lacinia utraque in superficie spinis singulis armata. Longitudo corporis 8mm.—Habitat extra oras Norvegiae Jæderenses in profunditate 106 orgyarum."

On "Ampelisca Eschrichti," Kröyer, he notes some differences from Boeck's account. For his criticism of the description and figures assigned by Buchholz to this species, see Note on Buchholz, 1874. He gives some account of *Tritropis helleri*, Boeck, and observes that,

according to Buchholz, it is probably the young of *Tritropis aculeata*, Lepechin. He comments on *Stenothoë marina*, Bate, *Stenothoë 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 *Leucothoe clypeata* is probably the female of *Metopa pollexiana*.

Lepilepecreum, Bate and Westwood, distinguished, he says, from *Orchomene*, Boeck, only by the want of an accessory flagellum, should find its place in Boeck's arrangement of the Lysianassina just after *Orchomene*. 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 löffelförmigen oder flach-helmförmigen Spitze ungezähnt; Palpus sehr lang und schlank, 2gliedrig, Sförmig geschwungen und weit hinter dem elliptischen, nicht sehr hervortretenden Kauhöcker eingeleucht. Innere Lade (lobus interior) des ersten Maxillenpaars kurz und schmal, am Ende mit zwei Borsten; äussere Lade kräftig, an der Spitze mit ungleichen und unregelmässig zweireihig gestellten Zähnen; Palpus zweigliedrig mit feinzähnigem Endrand und hinter denselben schwach gerieft. Maxillen des zweiten Paares mit schmalen und nicht sehr langen Laden, die äussere unbedeutend länger als die innere, beide nach den Enden zu mit Borsten bewaffnet. Die hintere oder äussere Lade der Maxillarfüsse, welche eben über das dritte Glied des Palpus reicht, hat einen crenulirten Innenrand und ist hinter der Crenulirung bogenförmig gerieft; innere oder vordere Lade viel kürzer und schmäler, nur bis zum Ende des ersten, verhältnissmässig starken, Palpungsgliedes reichend, an dem schief abgestutzten Eude mit einigen kleinen zahnartigen Vorsprüngen und am Innenrande mit spärlichen Borsten bewaffnet.” This is followed by a description of the species *Lepilepecreum carinatum*, Bate and Westwood.

Callisoma krüyeri, Bruzclins, was found in great numbers within dead specimens of *Echinocardium cordatum*.

Section III. is “Ueber die Crustaceenfauna der Nordsee diesscits und jenseits der Doggerbank,” pp. 306–309. From the Deutsche Bucht, 97 Crust. Podophthalmata et Edriophthalmata 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 Amphipods not known to occur from the Northumberland side were *Amphithoë gibba* and *Atylus falcatus*, from Heligoland; *Orchomene pinguis* from the west coast of Norway; and the southern species *Melita palmata* and *Orchestia deshayesii*. Various speculations are entered into, to account for the facts of distribution so far as ascertained. The districts compared were “von Texel (Holland) bis Blaavandshuk (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 diesscits der Doggerbank, oder, um die Lage genauer zu fixiren, diesscits einer Linie etwa von Scarborough bis zum südlichen Eingang in den Skagerrack oberhalb Houstholmen und Hirshals, im Monat August von der Oberfläche bis zu 20 bis 30 Faden nahezu eine gleichhohe Temperatur besitzen, während jenseits dieser Linie die tieferen 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, “*Noenia caudalidata*” is given, perhaps by mistake, for *Nænia tuberculosa*, Sp. Bate, as it is accompanied by “*Noenia undata*,” and Spence Bate's two other species of *Nænia* are recorded as actually found.

1875. The Micrographic Dictionary. London, MDCCCLXXV.

An article on *Gammarus* mentions the species *pulex* and *fluvialis*, 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.)

Descriptions of new species of Crustacea collected at Kerguelen's Island by the Rev. A. E. Eaton. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, for July and August 1875. Ser. 4. Vol. XVI. pp. 73-76, 115-118.

"*Lysianassa Kergueleni*," n. s., is described. This species was subsequently transferred by Mr. Miers to the genus *Anonyx*. It was again found by the Challenger Expedition.

A new genus *Paramæra* is thus defined:—"Superior antennæ exappendiculate, but little longer than the inferior. Gnathopoda subequal, well-developed; dactylos closing along the inferior margin of the palm. Posterior pair of pleopoda with the rami very unequal, the inner ramus 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 *Mura*." The type species is *Paramæra australis*.

In the August number of the Annals, p. 117, Mr. Miers changes the name of *Paramæra 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*, Miers, and *Atylus (Iphimedea) fissicauda*, Dana], and *A. austrinus*, Speuce 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 *Paramæra*, 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 antennæ. 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 *Paramæra* is unavailable for *A. australis*, it will hold good for the reception of *Melita tenuicornis*, Dana ♀, and *Gammarus Fresnelii*, Andouin, 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 *Paramæra* 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.

Podocerus ornatus, n. s., is briefly described, the length given being $\frac{1}{6}$ inch, which is probably a misprint, as the length mentioned in the subsequent fuller report is 13 mm.

1875. NORMAN, A. M.

Submarine-cable Fauna. By J. Gwyn Jeffreys, LL.D., F.R.S., and the Rev. A. M. Norman, M.A. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1875.

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; *Amplithopsis latipes* (Sars), giving reasons for using this name in preference

to *Calliope ossiani* or *Calliope fingalli*, Bate and Westwood; " *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*, Lilljeborg = *Eurystheus erythrophthalmus*, B. & W.;" " *Probolium* (= *Montagna*, Bate); fragment"; and " *Aegina plasma* (Montagu) = *Protella plasma*, Bate."

1875. PACKARD, A. S.

Life-histories of the Crustacea and Insects. The American Naturalist. Volume IX. Salem, Mass., 1875. pp. 583-622.

At page 599, speaking of the embryo in *Oniscus* and *Asellus*, 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 (*Gammarsus*) 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.

Description of a new Crustacean, *Phronima novæ-zealandiæ*. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1874. Vol. VII. pp. 294, 295, pl. xxi. figs. 1-2, 1875.

This species will be considered later on in this Report. It bears a strong general resemblance to *Phronima sedentaria*, 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.

Quæstio 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. DF.

Natur-Geschichte von *Gammarus puteanus* Koch. Inaugural-Dissertation. München. 1875. 40 pp.

The general structure of the Gammaridæ is described and the sensory appendages discussed. The cylindrical appendages to the flagellum of the upper antennæ 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 puleanus* 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 antennæ, which Sars and others accept as auditory organs, like those described by Hensen for the Decapods, Rougemont disallows this function, on the ground that to the well- and eaves-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 not highly probable suggestion. He mentions that Felix Plateau, who like Spence Bate recognised eyes in *Gammarus puleanus*, 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 rudiment of the optic nerve, may produce a disagreeable impression, which leads them to prefer a safe obscurity.

To the single species, *Gammarus puleanus*, Koch, are referred all the following forms:—I. Form. *Gammarus minutus*, Gervais. *Cranonyx subterraneus*, Sp. Bate. II. Form. *Niphargus kochianus*, Sp. Bate. III. Form. *Gammarus puleanus*, Caspari. *Gammarus puleanus*. Hosius. *Niphargus fontanus*, Sp. Bate. IV. Form. *Gammarus puleanus*, Koch. V. Form. *Niphargus stygius*, Schiödte. *Gammarus puleanus*, Koch, de Lavalette St. George, and Felix Plateau. VI. Form. A colossal specimen, 33 mm. long, from Neuchatel. These identifications were sharply criticised by Alois Humbert, in 1876.

1875. SCHIÖDTE, J. C.

Krebsdyrenes Sugemund. Med fem Kobbertavler. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift
3. R. 10. B. Kjobenhavn. 1875. pp. 211–252.

Schiödte 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-Caprella*-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 *Eleutherognatha*, defined by the formula, "*Mandibulæ trigonæ, condylo articulatio antico carentes. Labrum planiusculum, transversum, simplex.*" 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 sprung stiff enough to hold the mandibles up for their oscillation, yet elastic enough to yield to pressure, and which he therefore designates as "*processus mandibularii 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 *Trochalognatha*, thus defined, "*Mandibulae productæ, condylo articulatio instructæ antico, acetabulo epiharyngis accommodato. Labrum crassum, conicum, simplex.*" Of this group he considers that there are, as suggested by Krøyer, only two principal types, *Anonyx* and *Opis*, and as the first group correspond with the *Onisci*, as defined by Schiödte, so this with the *Cirulanæ* 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, "*Mandibulae productæ, condylo articulatio antico carentes, mala exteriore fossæ transversæ labri accommodata. Labrum planiusculum, transversum, duplex.*"

As abnormal among the Elentherognatha, the mouth-organs are described of *Stegocephalus*, *Cyamus* and *Laphystius*. The illustrations are taken from "Caprella septentrionalis Kr. ♀"; "Laphystins Sturionis Kr. ♀"; "Cyamus ovalis Ronss. de Vauz. ♀"; "Anonyx Lagena Kr. ♀"; "Stegocephalns Ampulla Kr. ♀"; "Themisto libellula Mandt. ♀" "Anchylomera 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.

Journal de Zoologie. IV. pp. 114-116.

He enumerates and shortly describes several species of Crustacea living in caves, among them, "*Niphargus subterraneus* (Leach) = *puteanus* (C. Koch) *aquilex* and *stygius* (Schiödte), Carniola, also in wells." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1875.)

1875. SMITH, SIDNEY I.

Report on the Amphipod Crustaceans. Reports on the Zoological collections of Lieut. W. L. Carpenter made in Colorado during the summer of 1873. (Extracted from the Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories for 1873.—F. V. Hayden, Geologist in charge.) Washington, 1875. pp. 608-611. Pls. I. II.

"*HYALELLA, genus nov.*" is here defined as in 1874, except that the penultimate segment in the maxilliped-palps 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 *Hyaletella andina*, Philippi, 1860. *Gammarus limnaeus*, 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.

Stygobromus 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.

On the genus *Bathyporeia*. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for January 1875. Ser. 4. Vol. 15. Pl. III. pp. 74-78.

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.

On some new exotic Sessile-eyed Crustaceans. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1875. Ser. 4. Vol. 15. Pl. XV. A. pp. 1-4.

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 Atylinæ, but to the Dexaminæ, and is made by Boeck the type of a new genus *Tritæta*, which name he derives from the Greek Τριτæτα, without explaining why he introduces an additional letter into the Latinized form of it. My species will become *Tritæta antarctica*, and will probably include as synonyms, *Polycheria tenuipes*, Haswell, from Port Jackson, and *Polycheria obtusa*, Thomson, from New Zealand.

Another new species, described and figured as "*Seba Saundersii*," 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 *Teraticum typicum*. This is probably the same as my *Seba saundersii*. 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.

Briefe von R. v. Willemoes-Suhm an C. Th. E. v. Siebold. III. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Fünfundzwanziger Band. Leipzig. 1875. pp. xxxvi–xxxvii.

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 gemein 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*, *Cystisoma*, und *Oxycephalus* 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.

On some Atlantic Crustacea from the 'Challenger' Expedition. (Read May 7th, 1874). The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Second Series.—Zoology. Volume I. Part the First. London, M.DCCC.LXXV. Plates VI.–XIII. pp. 23–59.

The part of the paper referring to the Amphipoda 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 Guérin-Méneville. "Against a union of *Cystisoma* with the Hyperids may be advanced," he says, "besides the form of the head (which is more Typhid-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 Phronimids." (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 pereiopoda, 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 pericard, 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 millims." 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.

Report on the present state of our knowledge of the Crustacea. Part I. On the homologies of the dermal skeleton. [From the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1875.] Plates I. & II. pp. 41–53.

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 Stomopoda, 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.

De skandinaviske og arktiske Amphipoder, beskrevne af Axel Boeck. Andet Hefte. (Med 25 kobberstukne Tavler.). Efter Forfatterens Død udgivet ved Hakon Boeck. Christiania, 1876. pp. 161-713.

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 *Opisa*, new genus, thus defined:—

"Mandibulæ palpo profundius quam tuberculo molari affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris lauina interiore angusta, non longa, in apice setas duas plumosas gerenti. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis angustis, non vero longis. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriore elongata, angusta, in margine interiore denticulis instructa, fere ad finem articuli palpi brevis 3tii porrecta; articulo palpi 4to ungviformi. Pedes 1mi paris manu permagira, inflata, in angulo inferiore antice producta et acuta. Appendix caudalis prælongata, profunde fissa." Kröyer's name for this genus, *Opis*, was preoccupied.

For *Opis leptochela*, Bate and Westwood, 1868, Boeck here proposes a new genus, to be called *Leptochela*, of which he says, "I Munddelenes Bygning afviger deu ikke saa meget fra slægten *Anonyx*, men dog især derved, at Kjæbefæddernes ydre Plader ere temmelig smale og væbnede med smaa Tænder istedetfor Knuder paa den indre Rand. Springfædderne ere forlæugede, og Halevedhæuget er særdeles langt, dybt kløvet." By the structure of the first gnathopods it approaches, he says, the Oedicerinæ. Besides that *Leptochela* contravenes the rule against adopting a specific name as generic, it falls as a synonym to the earlier *Euonyx*, Norman, 1867.

The Iphimedinae are accidentally introduced at page 235, as Subfamilia V. of the Gammaridae, instead of coming later as Subfamilia VII. of the Leucothoidæ. Among these the first genus is *Acanthonotozoma*, A. Boeck. This name supersedes the earlier *Acanthonotus* of Owen and *Vertumnus* of White, both of which are preoccupied. *Acanthonotozoma* itself might have been presumed to be an accidental misspelling or misprint for *Acanthonotosoma*, but that it occurs several times without variation. It is thus defined:—

"Labium superius prælongatum. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo 2articulato; articulo 1mo longo; lamina interiore permagna, triangulare, multis setis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares palpo robusto; articulo palpi ultimo parvo. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris gracieles, manu subcheliformi destituti; articulo 5to 1mi paris prælongato, gracili; ungve in margini postico perserrato. Corpus compressum; epimeris magnis, rigidis."

In the Subfamily Dexaminæ, for his genus *Lampra*, 1870, a preoccupied name, Boeck now gives " *Tritaeta*. n. g." It is thus defined :—

" Pedes maxillares laminis exerioribus angustioribus, valde curvatis et modo in summo dimidio spinis paucis sed validis armatis ; laminis interioribus latioribus et longioribus quam apud genus Dexamine, spinis multis curvatis et gracilibus armatis. Epimera minima ; epimera quatuor anteriora 5to non altiora, in margine inferiore armata. Pes quinque parium ultimorum articulo 4to et 5to perbrevibus ; ungve parvo." The type is *Atylus gibbosus*, Sp. Bate.

In his notice of the genus *Haploops*, Liljeborg, Boeck says, " Hos denne Slægt fandt jeg først og noitig undersøgte den eiendommelige Halsring, eller rettere Øsophagusring, som ligger indenfor Læberne og er saaledes den indeste og en constant Del af Tyggeapparatet."

1876. CATTA, J. D.

Note sur quelques crustacés erratiques. Annales des Sciences naturelles. 6^e Série. Zoologie. Tome 3, Janvier 1876. Paris. pp. 1-32. Pl. 1. 2.

From some Algae 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 polypriion*, A. Costa, and *Amphithoë penicillata*, A. Costa. Professor Catta gives a full description and figures of *Probolium polypriion*, showing that *Probolium megacheles*, 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 maxillæ, the maxillipedes, 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 " saillie très-volumineuse, arrondie et surmontée d'un long poil cylindrique " given as part of the " premier siagonopode " is probably the base and inner plate of the first maxilla. The palp or " pièce externe " 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 *Stenothoë*, Dana, as the mandibles are without palp.

Under the heading, *Amphithoe penicillata*, Professor Catta investigates the relationship between " *Amphithoe Desmarestii*," 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 " *Desmarestii* " of Bate must be united with *penicillata* of Costa. In my opinion the name must be carried back a step further to " *Amphithoe Vaillanti*," 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 hand " col dorso prolungato un poco al di là della insersione dell' unghia ; il margine unguicolare 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 fasciculi of hairs ; palm oblique, deeply concave, defined by one or two short spines." When it is remembered that in the species of *Amphithoë*, 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 antennæ, the colouring of the animal, or perhaps even the locality in which it was captured.

1876. CLAUS, C.

Untersuchungen zur Erforschung der genealogischen Grundlage des Crustaceen-Systems. Ein Beitrag zur Descendenz-lehre. Wien, 1876.

1876. FAXON, WALTER.

Exploration of Lake Titicaca by ALEXANDER AGASSIZ and S. W. GARMAN. IV. Crustacea. By WALTER FAXON. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Harvard College, Cambridge, 1876. Vol. iii. pp. 361-375.

Of the Crustacean fauna of the lake, Mr. Faxon says, "excepting a species of *Cypris*, all the specimens collected belong to one amphipodous genus, *Allorcheses*, 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 *Orchestilæ* 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 *Allorcheses* is thus defined :—"First maxillæ with small uniarticulate palpi. Palpus of the maxillipeds composed of four segments, the distal segment usually bearing a movable spine at its apex. First antennæ shorter than the second antennæ, longer than the peduncle of the second antennæ. 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 *Allorcheses* are given in Note on Rathke, 1837. Mr. Faxon describes *Allorcheses armatus*, n. s., figs. 1-18; *Allorcheses echinus*, n. s., figs. 19-21; *Allorcheses longipes*, n. s., figs. 22-25; *Allorcheses lucifugax*, n. s., fig. 26; *Allorcheses latimanus*, n. s., figs. 27-28; *Allorcheses longipalmus*, n. s., figs. 29-31; *Allorcheses cupreus*, n. s., figs. 32-34. He also figures *Allorcheses denlatus*, 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 Crustacea collected by the Thayer Expedition in Brazil are two species of *Allorcheses*. One is represented by a unique female specimen taken from a canal at Campos by C. F. Hartt. It differs from *A. dentalis*, var. *inermis*, only in the second pair of antennæ, which are half as long as the body 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 *Allorcheses dentalis*," fig. 36. "The second species is represented by several specimens. It may be called *Allorcheses longistilus*, sp. nov." Fig. 37. "Differs from *A. dentalis*, var. *inermis*, in its slenderer body, longer antennæ, and especially in the length of the third pair of caudal styles."

1876? FORBES, S. A., born May 29, 1844 (S. I. Smith).

Bulletin of the Illinois Museum. 1. [1876], p. 6, Illinois.

Records *Crangonyx mucronatus*, n. s. See Zool. Record.

1876. FRIES, S.

Deserption du *Niphargus puteanus*, var. *Forelii*, in Forel's Matériaux pour servir à l'étude de la Faune profonde du lac Léman. Bulletin de la soeiété Vaudoise des scienees naturelles. 2. 3. Vol. XIV. N^r. 76. 1876.

1876. GIARD, ALFRED MATHIEU.

On an Amphipod (Urothoë marina), a Commensal of Echinocardium cordatum. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number XCIX. Vol. XVII. Fourth series. London, 1876. pp. 261–263. (Comptes Rendus, Jan. 3. 1876, p. 76.)

“ *Urothoë marinus* presents a strongly marked sexual dimorphism. The most striking character of the male sex is the length of the inferior antennæ, which greatly exceeds the superior ones. It is well known that it is a character of the same kind that distinguishes the male *Hyperiae* (*Lestrigonus*) from their females.” Judging from the antennæ, as figured by Spence Bate, he argues that “ *Urothoë Bairdi* and *Urothoë elegans* must be regarded as representing male individuals; while *Urothoë brevicornis* and *Urothoë marinus* are, on the contrary, figured from the female sex.”

1876. HOEK, P. P. C.

Crustacea, meegedeeld in het 1^{ste} Jaarverslag omrent het Zoöl. Station der Nederl. Dierk. Vereen. 1876.

In all seven Amphipoda are enumerated, none new.

1876. HUMBERT, ALOIS.

Description of Niphargus puteanus, var. Forelii. By Alois Humbert. (Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from an abstract by the author in the “ Bibliothéque Universelle : Archives des Scienees,” 15th January, 1877, pp. 58–75. The original paper appeared in the “ Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise des Scienees Naturelles,” tome xiv. 1876. pp. 278–298, pls. 6 and 7.) The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number CXI. Vol. XIX. Fourth Series. London, 1877. pp. 243–254.

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-

wards mentions, is earlier. Schiödte 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. Forel 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 Rougemont, with whose conclusions he is unable to agree. He has himself found forms agreeing with none of the six described by de Rougemont. One of these, from the Lake of Geneva, he calls "*Niphargus puteanus*, Koch, var. *Forelii*"; the other from a well at Onex, in the environs of Geneva, he calls *Niphargus puteanus*, var. *onensiensis*. 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 antennae. On the antennae he enumerates *sensitive setæ*, *olfactory cylinders*, *sensitive rapsules*, *olfactory setæ*, 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 antennae of *Mysis oculata*. He thinks that Jarschinski may refer to them in his paper (in Russian) On the Leydigian organs of the antennæ 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 *Gammari* 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 I^e Deel, "Tab. IV. Fig. II. Caprella linearis, Latr," in II^e Deel, "Tab. III, Fig. VII. VIII. Orchestes littoreus. Leach." For Martinus Slabber, he gives "Tab. X, Fig. 1. 2. Leptomera pedata. Mull," and "Tab. XI, Fig. 3. 4. Pterygocera arenaria. Latr. (door v. d. Hoeven de soort ongedetermineerd geleten)." See Notes on Baster, 1759, 1762, and Slabber, 1769.

1876. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1874; being volume eleventh of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXVI. pp. 199-220.

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 *Paramoera* is provisionally retained for Dana's *Melita tenuicornis*. 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.

Description of a new species of *Talitrus* from Rodriguez. Annals and Magazine of Natural History for May 1876. Ser. 4. Vol. XVII. p. 406.

The species in question is named "*Talitrus Gulliveri*," after Mr. Gulliver who found it.

1876. NORMAN, A. M.

The "Valorous" Expedition. Reports by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., and Dr. Carpenter, C.B., F.R.S. [From the Proceedings of the Royal Society, Vol. XXV. No. 173, 1876]. London: 1876. (Crustacea, etc., by the Rev. A. M. Norman, M.A.)

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.

Études de la Faune des Eaux privées de Lumière. Histoire Naturelle du *Gammarus puteanus*, Koch. Paris, 1876.

See Notes on Rougemont, 1875.

1876. SARS, G. O.

Prodromus descriptionis crustaceorum et pycnogonidarum, quæ in expeditione Norvegica anno 1876, observavit G. O. Sars. Separatastryk af Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab. Kristiania. 1876. pp. 337–371.

The new Amphipods here described are:—103. *Lilljeborgia equicornis*; 110. *Pleustes euacanthus*, with the observation "Pl. pulchello Kr. affinis sed diversus dorso toto carinato et spinoso, spinis multo majoribus," subsequently called *Paramphithoë euacantha*; 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^{to}

postabdominius in margine postico non serrato;" 117. *Amphithopsis pulchella*, "A. latipedi M. Sars affinis sed diversa segmentis postabdominis non carinatis nee spinosis, antennis superioribus longioribus, podibus angustioribus;" 119. *Mæra tenella*, a name preoccupied by Spence Bate for the still smaller *Gammarus tenellus* of Dana, and since changed to *Mæra tenera*; 134. *Dulichia hirticornis*. 131. *Glauconome planipes*, Norm.? is given, with the following notice, "'Unciola planipes, Normau, Report of deep-sca dredging off the coast of Northumberland and Durham,' pg. 3, Pl. VIII. fig. 9-15.—Specimina observata a forma typica differunt manu pedum 2^{di} paris elongato-quadrangulari carpi longitudinem æquante adqve apicem fero ad lineam rectam truneata, antennis inferioribus maris structura valde singulari, articulo pedueuli penultimo et antepenultimo insolito modo dilatatis et complanatis articulationem mobilissimam inter se formantibus." This, in 1879, is given as a distinct species, *Glauconome petalocera*, and in 1885 is renamed *Unciola petalocera*. 137. "*Caprella horrida*, n. sp. (= *Caprella spiosissima* Norman, non Stimpson)" has been already mentioned in the Notes on Stimpson, 1854, and Wyville Thomson, 1873. It is clearly not an *Ægina*, since Sars expressly describes it as having "Mandibulæ palpo earentes." In 1885 he names it *Caprella spinosissima*, Norman. For his reasons see Note on his work of that date.

1876. SMITH, SIDNEY I.

Contributions to the Natural History of Kerguelen Island, made in connection with the United States Transit-of-Venus Expedition, 1874-75. By J. H. Kidder, M.D. Washington, 1876. Crustaceans. Described by S. I. Smith. pp. 57-64.

The Amphipoda include *Hyale villosa*, n. s.; *Lysianassa kidderi*, n. s., in which "the antennulae, mandibles, second maxillæ, maxillipeds, and posterior uropods are more like some of the species of *Orchomene* 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 kerqueleni*, Miers, "is quite a different species, and not a *Lysianassa*," having the first gnathopods subchelate. Lastly, Professor Smith describes "*Atylus* (?) *australis*, Miers (?)," with references to ? *Paramera australis*, Miers, and ? *Atylus australis*, Miers. Dr. Kidder's specimens have "minute secondary flagella upon the antennulae." "This species cannot be referred to the genus *Atylus* as restricted by Boeck." It will be discussed among those brought home by the Challenger.

1876. STEBBING, T. R. R.

Description of a new species of Sessile-eyed Crustacean, and other notices. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for January 1876. Ser. 4. Vol. XVII. Pl. IV., V. pp. 73-80.

The species here figured and described as new, under the name *Microdeuteropus bidentatus*, is probably at most not more than a variety of *Autonoe longipes*, Lilljeborg. Notes are made upon *Acidostoma obesum*, Lillj.; *Kroyera arenaria*, Sp. Bate; *Lilljeborgia normanni*, which is a synonym of *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, Rathke; *Melita gladiosa*, Sp. Bate; *Proto goodsiri*, 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 goodsiri* is a form of *Proto pedata*, Leach. This suggestion is confirmed by Mayer, who unites them as synonyms of *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M.

1876. STEBBING, T. R. R.

Amphipodous Crustaceans. On the genera *Hyale* and *Anonyx* and a new species of *Probolium*. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. May, 1876. Ser. 4. Vol. XVII. London, 1876. pp. 337-346. Pls. 18. 19.

The species named in the Brit. Sess. Crust., "Allorchestes Nilsonii," Rathke, and "Nicea Lubbockiana," Sp. Bate, are here called respectively "Hyale Nilsonii," and "Hyale Lubbockiana," Boeck's view being accepted that *Allorchestes* and *Nicea* are both synonyms of the earlier *Hyale* of Rathke. Boeck'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, Boeck," the suggestion is made that *Orchomene pinguis*, Boeck, *Orchomene serratus*, Boeck, and *Orchomene minutus*, Kröyer, are but one species, which might be retained in the genus *Anonyx*. It is proposed that "Anonyx Edwardsi" 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 Edwardsi," Sp. Bate (non Kröyer), are respectively the male and female of one species, which he names "Orchomene Batei;" but the first gnathopods of the species which Spence 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 *Steuothoë* or *Metopa*, to one or other of which species of *Probolium* are generally synonymous.

Some notes on *Urothoë* are given.

1876. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On some new and little-known Amphipodous Crustacea. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. December 1876. Ser. 4. Vol. XVIII. Pl. XIX., XX. pp. 443-449.

Amphilochus concinna is described as a new species, but as subsequently explained in the Annals for November 1878, it is probably identical with *Amphilochus manudens*, Sp. Bate, though differing to some extent from that author's account of his species. Meinerz records it from Storebelt. *Danaia dubia*, Sp. Bate, is figured and described. *Callimerus acudigitata* 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 manudens*. *Exunguia stilipes*, Norman, 1868, and *Cratippus tenuipes*, Sp. Bate, 1862, are compared, the conclusion drawn being that the genera are the same. No doubt the species are also identical. *Colomastix pusilla*, a new genus and species described by Grube in 1861, bears a strong resemblance, and in regard to the generic name, *Colomastix* supersedes both *Cratippus* and *Exunguia*.

1876. WILLEMOES SUHM, 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 570 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'Acunha 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 millius. and a height of 35 millius. 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. Linn. 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 *Typhimeda*. 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 (Pyenogonid) was got measuring nearly two feet across the legs." The Gammarids referred to I have described under the name *Andania gigantea*. The genus *Typhimeda* 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'Acunha Islands." Nevertheless, for An amphipods found on the rocky beaches 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*, *Sphaeroma*, *Areturus*, 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 *Praniza*, 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 *Dodecas 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 proboscis; 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 facettes, 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 *Oediceropsis rostrata*, in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1883, but transferred to a new genus, *Oediceroides*, 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 loricatus* 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 *Acanthechinus tricarinatus*. I have seen no second specimen of this striking species, but as *Iphimedia 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 Edriophthalmia, 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 *Apseudes* had been made out. [Hist. Brit. Sessile-eyed Crust., vol. ii. p. 146 (*Apseudes*)]; 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 *Apseudes* 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 antennæ 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 bâtonnet optique chez les erustacés et les vers. Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Sixième série. Zoologie, Tome V. 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 bâtonnet optique dans les Arthropodes," he says, "La forme du cône est, de tous ses caractères, celle qui présente les variations les plus nombreuses et les plus considérables. Il est en général prismatique chez les *Typton*, *Epimeria*, *Lichomolgus*; ovoïde dans les *Eupagurus*, *Paguristes*, *Caprella*, *Notopterophorus*;

pyramidal chez les *Cypridina* et *Lysianassa*; elaviforme chez les *Isæa*; cylindro-eonique dans certains *Squilla*, etc."

1877. HOEK, P. P. C.

Carcinologische Aanteekeningen. Bijdrage tot de Kennis der Noordzee-Fauna (2de Jaarslag, 1877).

No new Amphipoda are reported.

1877. HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY.

A Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals. London, 1877.

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 *Amphithoë* 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 earinate and almost every segment dentate, the fifth side-plate shorter than the fourth, and the upper antenna showing a secondary flagellum, suggesting, therefore, *Gammaracanthus loricatus* rather than any *Amphithoë*. The head proper, in Professor Huxley's view, has only five pairs of appendages, the sessile eyes not being counted. These are the antennules, antennæ, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ. The first pair of thoracic appendages "are applied against the mouth, and form a large lower lip." "The 'head' of *Amphithoë*, 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 succeeding 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 *Amphithoë* 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 *Desmophilus*) the vitellus undergoes complete division; while, in closely allied forms (*Gammarus fluvialis* and *pulex*), and still more completely in those *Isopoda* which have been studied, the part of the vitellus which divides into blastomeres, becomes more or less completely separated from the rest immediately after fecundation, 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 *Desmophilus*. 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 eu l'occasion de constater le portionnement 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.

"Ces crustacés 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 parasitaire, 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 cyrrhipèdes parasites en grand nombre ; certaines espèces de baleines en sont littéralement couvertes ; les Lernéens sont véritablement des Copépodes 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'épithélon envoie souvent à l'intérieur des tubes ovariens 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. cour et des sav. étr. de l'Aead. roy. de Belg., t. xxiv., by error for t. xxxiv. It is obvious that van Beneden applies the term *parasitic* to any creature which lodges upon another, whether it feeds upon the carcase of its host or not. It is probable that the *Dermophilus lophii* here mentioned is the same as the *Ichthyomyzocetus lophii* of Eugène Hesse, 1873, while Hesse's *Ichthyomyzocetus* appears to be partly, if not entirely, identical with Kroyer's *Lajystius*, 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, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1875 ; being Volume twelfth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXVII. pp. 213–234.

The following account is given of M. Hesse's curious new genus :—

"Piscicolæ. A new family proposed for the reception of *Ichthyomyzocetus*, 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 multiannulated 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*, *morrhae*, *lophii*, and *squatinae*, spp. nn., living as parasites on the cod, toad-fish, and angel-fish on the Atlantic coast of France. Hesse, Ann. Sci. Nat. (5) xvii, 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 Amphipods.]" 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.

1877. MEINERT, FREDERIK VILHELM AUGUST, born March 3, 1833 (J. J. S. Steenstrup).

Crustacea Isopoda, Amphipoda et Decapoda Daniae: Fortegnelse over Danmarks Isopode, Amphipode og Decapode Krebsdyr. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. III. Raekkes, 11. Bind. 1877–1878. pp. 57–248.

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 galba*, on the ground that O. F. Müller's account of *Cancer medusarum* 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 *medusarum*. Meinert includes in the synonymy *Hyperia obliterata*, Krøyer, and *Lestrigonus kinahani*, Sp. Bate, in regard to which compare Note on Thomas Edward, 1868. Meinert also prefers the name *Orchestia littorea*, Montagu, to *Orchestia gammarellus*, Pallas, on the ground that the figures and descriptions in Pallas are "insufficient to distinguish his *Oniscus Gammarellus* from his O. Loeusta." But the Notes on Pallas, 1766, 1772, will, I think, show that this opinion is erroneous.

Pontoporeia furcigera, Bruzelius, is kept distinct from *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer, on the ground that Krøyer could not possibly have overlooked the striking furcate process on the back of the fourth pleon-segment. But it seems that Krøyer did not do so, although in his specimen it may have been weakly developed. It is figured in the "Voy. Seand. Crust. t. xxiii., f. 2, a–y;" to which Meinert himself refers under *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kr.

To *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström, are assigned as synonyms "?Bathyporeia Robertsonii Sp. Bate," and "Bathyporeia pelagica Sp. Bate," both as male forms. *Bathyporeia tenuipes*, n. s., is thus defined:—"Antennæ superiores subnudæ, flagello appendiculari biarticulato. Antennæ inferiores articulo tertio et quarto longis atque tenuibus. Angulus capitidis acutus, productus. Pedes omnes tenues, modice hirsuti; pedes saltatorii ultimi parvis setis simplieibus instruti."

Under "*Phoxus Holboelli* Krøyer," is given "Forma altera maris: Antennæ superiores paulo longiores. Antennæ inferiores tenuissimæ, fere corporis longitudinis. Pedes saltatorii parvis ultiui multo longiores, setis longis plumosis obsiti."

Urothoë marina, Sp. Bate (♂), and *Urothoë brevicornis*, Sp. Bate (♀), are accepted, in accord with Bate and Westwood's suggestion, as the two sexes of one species.

Paramphithoë glabra, Boeck, and *Paramphithoë bicuspis*, Krøyer, are the names given to two species which Boeck in his latest work assigned to *Pleustes*.

Of *Calliopus norvegicus*, Rathke, Meinert remarks that it is by no means easy to distinguish it from *Calliopus laeviusculus*, in which I quite agree with him. He thinks it may be no more than a variety of *laeviusculus*. Of *Gammarus locusta*, 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 pacificus*, Rathke, a synonym of *locusta*; 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 Hosius and others, "Gammerus Roeselii Gervais," *Gammarus fluvialis*, 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.

Pallasea, Sp. Bate, he spells *Pallasia*, but this improvement must be avoided, as with it the name is preoccupied.

"*Amathilla sabini* Leach," is considered to include as a variety, *Gammarus angulosus*, Rathke, and *Amathilla carino-spinosa*, Sp. Bate. Zaddach's *Leptocheirus* is (not rightfully) made a synonym of the later *Ptilocheirus*, Stimpson. To the species *Leptocheirus pilosus*, "*? Protomediea hirsutimanus* Sp. Bate," is given as a synonym. *Eiscladus longicaudatus*, Sp. Bate and Westwood, is retained as a separate species under the name *Photis longicaudata*. To *Protemedeia fasciata*, Kröyer, are assigned as synonyms *Autonoë macronyx*, Lilljeborg, and "*Microdeutopus Websteri*," Sp. Bate.

Under *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*, Lilljeborg, he mentions that a specimen from Nyborg was labelled "Autonoë Karmoensis Boeck." "Without doubt," he says, "hereby a new species is designated, which, however, I have not found described by Boeck. I found no difficulty in determining it as above."

Of "*Podoceropsis Sophia*," Boeck, he mentions finding a specimen labelled, "Harpulia typica Bk." In this genus he gives *Podoceropsis excavata*, Sp. Bate, and *Podoceropsis rimapalmata*, Sp. Bate, both transferred from Sp. Bate's genus *Nænia*.

With "*Siphonæcetus Colletti*, Boeck," he found one of Boeck's labels bearing the name "*Corophium Steenstrupii*," and with "*Glauconome Steenstrupii*," Boeck, he found a label, "*Harmophia Krøyeri*, 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.

List of the species of Crustacea collected by the Rev. A. E. Eaton at Spitzbergen in the summer of 1873, with their localities and notes. Annals and Magazine of Natural History for February 1877. pp. 131–140. Vol. XIX. Fourth Series. London, 1877.

No new species are here recorded, but for *Lysianassa (Anonyx) lagena*, Kröyer, is substituted the name *Anonyx nugax*, 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, 1858, which its author had in 1862 transferred to *Cancer (Lysianassa) nugax*, Phipps, and which Boeck identified with *Gammarus nugax*, Owen, under the name *Socernes vahli*, Kröyer, 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 "valde rotundatus" as in *Socernes vahli*. Sars, in 1885, calls it *Socernes bidenticulatus*, Sp. Bate. *Acanthozone (Acanthosoma) hystrix*, Owen, is re-established, with the observation, "This species has been referred by Boeck to the *Oniscus cuspidatus* of Lepechin (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 pereion. The species figured by Buchholz (Zweite deutsche Nordpolarf. Zool. 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 basa of the pereiopoda, and in the form of the rostrum, and is, I think, distinct."

1877. MIERS, E. J.

Report on the Crustacea collected by the Naturalists of the Arctic Expedition in 1875-76. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Number CXV. pp. 52-66. Number CXVI. pp. 96-110. Vol. XX. Fourth Series. London, 1877.

The account of the Crustacea "is confined to the species collected between lat. 78° and 84° N."

"The most northerly species collected is *Anonyx nugax*, one of the commonest and most abundantly distributed of the Arctic Amphipoda, and first made known to science a hundred years ago by Phipps." 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 *Pherusa*," is mentioned as having been collected by A. C. Horner, Esq., while on board the yacht "Pandora."

On *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps (*Anonyx lagena* 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 antennæ distinguish the males. The largest male taken measured 1½ inch, the largest female 1 inch 9 lines.

For "*Anonyx gulosus* ? Pl. III. fig. 2," the synonymy gives *Anonyx gulosus*, Kröyer, Sp. Bate, and Boeck; *Anonyx norvegicus*, Lilljeborg, and ? *Anonyx holbølli*, 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 gulosus* of Kröyer, as the antero-lateral margin of the head is less broadly rounded, and the accessory flagellum is longer than that of *A. gulosus* 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. gulosus*, and particularly in the presence of a tooth on the inner margin of the dactyl, which is mentioned by Lilljeborg as characteristic of that species. From *A. pumilus* they differ in the shorter antennæ, and in the absence of a tooth on the posterior margin of the fifth postabdominal segments."

"*Onesimus Edwardsii*. Pl. III. fig. 3," has for synonymy, "*Anonyx Edwardsii*, Kröyer," "*Lysianassa Edwardsii*, Goës," and "*Onesimus Edwardsii*, 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 *Onesimus plautus* the third postabdominal segment is described by Boeck as 'sursum preductus acutus,' but figured by Kröyer as broadly obtuse and rounded at the postero-lateral angle. *Onesimus edwardsii* has been recorded from Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Britain."

Notes are given upon *Atylus carinatus*, Fabr. To *Acanthozone hystrix* is attached the synonymy, *Acanthosoma hystrix*, Owen and Ross, Bell; *Amphithoe hystrix*, Kröyer, M.-Edw.; *Paramphithoe hystrix*, Bruzelius, Sp. Bate; *Acanthozone cuspidata*, Boeck, nec Lepechin; *Acanthozone hystrix*, 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 deutscho Nordpolarf.' [1874], the rostral spine is represented as conical, straight, and acute, and the basos joint of the sixth and seventh pairs of legs as armed with four strong spines upon its

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 basos 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 *Gammarus locusta*, Linn.; *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine; *Amathilla pinguis*, Kröyer. *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kröyer, is thus remarked upon, "The single example in the collection is fully adult and bears ova. Length 1 inch $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines (41 millims.).

"The basos 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 coxa 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 "*Tritropis aculeata*," chiefly referring to the development of the ovigerous lamellæ in the females.

Ægina spinosissima is given with references to *Ægina spinosissima*, Stimpson, *Caprella spinifera*, Bell, ?*Ægina echinata*, Boeck, *Caprella spinosissima*, Spence 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 tubercles; 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 arcuate; 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 *Æ. 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 *Æ. 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.

Catalogo metodico e descrittivo dei crostacei podottalmi ed edriottalmi dell' Adriatico. Estr. dal Vol. III., Serie V degli Atti del R. Istituto Veneto di scienze, lettere ed arti. Venezia, MDCCCLXXVII.

The preface briefly reviews the literature of Adriatic carcinology. The Edriophthalmia are divided into three orders, Amphipoda, Leptodipoda, 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 Orchestidae, the mandibles are rightly said to be without palps. In the second family, the Gammaridae, the mandibles are said to be provided with palps; but that is not the case with two of the genera here mentioned, *Probolium* and *Dexamine*. The only other family assigned to the Amphipoda is the Corophidae. No new species are described or mentioned. *Probolium polypriion*, 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 largimanus*, 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 Læmodipoda, according to the definition here given, "the mouth is furnished with a circular labrum, with two maxillæ 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 maxillæ, but mandibles are intended, but "mandibole" is elsewhere used for mandibles, which in many of the Caprellidae are furnished with palps, though not in the genus *Caprella*, which alone claims Stalio's notice. In the Caprellidæ 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 palpless.

1877. STREETS, THOMAS H.

Contributions to the Natural History of the Hawaiian and Fanning Islands and Lower California, made in connection with the United States North Pacific Surveying Expedition, 1873-75. Bulletin of the United States National Museum. No. 7. Washington, 1877. Amphipoda, pp. 124-138.

The lower antennæ and "posterior stylets" which were missing in Dana's specimen of *Clydonia longipes* are here described. *Lestrigonus rubescens*, Dana, is reported. *Hyperia 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 antennæ are evidently folded up . . . in the concavity in the front of the head." At the end of the description the opinion is urged that the genus *Lestrigonus* should be retained, instead of being regarded merely as the male sex of *Hyperia*, but the argument seems to rest entirely on the account given of the inferior antennæ in the male of the so-called *Hyperia tricuspidata*, which, however, with its folded antennæ, cannot be a *Hyperia*, but must belong to the Platyscelidae. *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-quadrata 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. custos* and *P. borneensis*; 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 crenulated tubercle; in *custos* 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 dorsal surfaces of the head. Both pairs of antennæ 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 meros linear. The third pair enlarged; carpus and meros 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, laevoelate; rami pointed." In the additional observations it is noted that "the mandibles are without appendages," and that, as in *Phronima*, "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 *Phronima elongata*, Claus, 1862, and *Phronimella elongata*, Claus, 1872.

Anchylomera thyropoda, Dana, is reported, with the additional observation that "the inferior distal angle 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 gnathopoda, and of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet. The gnathopoda bear a striking resemblance to those of the young of *P. serratus*, but as the rest of the structure of the animal shows no evidence of immature development, this is undoubtedly their normal adult condition." Yet, as the length is given as ".12 of an inch," and the inferior antennæ are said to be short, the specimen could scarcely be full-grown, and the independence of the species is therefore very doubtful. *Platyscelus serratus*, Bate, is regarded by Claus as a synonym of *Typhis ovooides*, Risso, and *Platyscelus rissoinæ* as perhaps a synonym of his own *Eutyphis armatus*. Dr. Streets' work does not seem to have come under the notice of Claus. *Amphipronoë serrulata*, n. s., is described, and *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, a species which Claus identifies with *Oxycephalus piscator*, Milne-Edwards.

The new genus *Leptocotis* 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 antennæ. Superior antennæ short, sickle-shape. Inferior antennæ 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, *Leptocotis spinifera*, is described in detail.

This genus, Dr. Streets says, exhibits a remarkable blending of the characters of *Oxycephalus* and *Rhabdosoma*. Much the same is said by Claus of his species *Oxycephalus tenuirostris*, 1871, to which, in 1887, he makes *Leptocotis spinifera*, Streets, a synonym, without explaining why he rejects the genus *Leptocotis*. 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 Abdominal-semente 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 au Yenissei. Upsala, 1877. p. 33.

"*Gammarus pulex* found in lakes of the Tundra, near Dondino, Siberia, at 69° N. lat." (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1877.)

1877. THOMSON, C. WYVILLE.

The Voyage of the 'Challenger.' The Atlantic. A preliminary account of the general results of the exploring voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger' during the year 1873 and the early part of the year 1876. Vol. I. London, 1877.

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 neptuni* 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 *Phronima*, 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 antennæ 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 lamellæ, at the base of the first segment of the pereion; 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, rivalling 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 antennæ 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 Typhids, and act functionally as second and third maxillipeds.

"The pereion 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 those observed contained embryos in which nearly all the appendages were developed, showing that the young undergo no metamorphosis.

"Dr. von Willemes-Suhm, who has carefully described this singular form, has proposed to establish for the genus a family CYSTOSOMIDÆ, holding a place intermediate between the TYRPHIDÆ 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:—Introd., p. vi. "The order Amphipoda has one representative in the Upper Silurian (the *Necrojanmarus Salweyi*, H. Woodw.); it is represented by *Gampsouyx* 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 genera 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*, Schloth. 1820, Petrefact. p. 41.

"*Prosoponiscus*, Kirkby, 1857, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xiii. p. 214; Spence Bate, 1859, ib. vol. xv. p. 137.

"*Distribution*. Permian.

"*Prosoponiseus problematicus*, Schloth. sp. 1820. Magnesian Limestone, Durham.

"*Trilobites problematicus*, Schloth. 1820, Petrefact. p. 41.

"*Prosoponiscus problematicus*, Kirkby, 1857. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xiii. p. 214, pl. vii. figs. 1-7; Spence Bate, 1859, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xv. p. 137, pl. vi. figs. 1-7."

In regard to the above, see Notes on Schlotheim, 1820, 1822; Schauroth, 1854; Kirkby, 1857; Woodward, 1871.

1877. WRZEŚNIOWSKI, AUGUST.

Ueber die Anatomie der Amphipoden. Protocolle der Sitzungen des Section für Zoologie u. vergleichende Anatomie des V. Versammlung russischer Naturforscher u. Aerzte in Warschau in September 1876, mitgetheilt von Prof. Hoyer. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Achtundzwanzigster Band. Leipzig, 1877. pp. 403-404.

Synurella polonica, 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 *Goplana*. 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 "*Callisoma Branickii*," earlier described, and to "*Hyale Jelskii*" 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 *Lestrigonus spinidorsalis*, closely resembling *Lestrigonus exulans*, 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 *Parathemis compressa* (Göes) 1865.]

1878. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the Willemoesia Group of Crustacea. Annals and Magazine of Natural History for December, 1878. pp. 484-489.

The name *Lestrigonus spinidorsalis* is here altered to *Hyperia (Lestrigonus) spinidorsalis*, since *Hyperia* is the older name, and *Lestrigonus* 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 Coue'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 *Graya*. 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 *Isaea montagui*, Milne-Edwards, as may be seen in the Brit. Sess. Crust., i. p. 216. *Siljeborgia* is printed by mistake for *Liljeborgia*.

1878. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Report on the present state of our knowledge of the Crustacea. Part III. On the homologies of the dermal skeleton (*continued*). [From the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1877.] London, 1878. pp. 36-55.

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." Dybowsky, however, among the *Gammari* of the Baikalsee 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 otolithes are wanting, but in all the aquatic normal forms the

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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filaments are long, and richly studded with those membranous organisms that I have named *auditory cilia*." The discovery by Claus of otoliths in the Oxycephalidae is not noticed.

In speaking of the second pair of antennæ, 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 Hyperidae," 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, ♂, in which both pairs of antennæ 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."

1878. BOVALLIUS, CARL, born 1849 (Hj. Théel).

Notes on *Pterygocera arenaria*, Slabber. (Bihang till Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar, IV, No. 8), pp. 1-27, pls. 1-4. 1878.

It has been shown by S. I. Smith that the names *Sulcator*, Sp. Bate, 1854, and *Pterygocera*, Latreille, 1825, must yield to the earlier name, *Lepidactylis*, Say, 1818, but in my opinion the name *Haustorius*, 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 *Lepidactylis dytiscus* of Say. A chronological list of the literature is given, with a corresponding omission. A new subfamily is created, *Pterygocerinæ*, thus defined :—

"Cephalon rostrum fereus minimum, articulum primum antennarum non tegens.
"Labium superius breves, apice rotundatum.
"Mandibulæ magnæ, palpo elongato, articulo palpi secundo tertio longiore.
"Maxillæ primi paris parvæ, palpo biarticulato.

"Pedes maxillares palpo laminari.

"Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari instructæ.

"Gnathopoda primi paris dactylo unguiculato, secundi paris dactylo minimo dupli.

"Pereiopoda primi et secundi paris articulis ultimis ligulas formantibus.

"Pereiopoda sequentia dactylis carentia.

"Telson simplex.

"Corpus non valde compressum.

"The family *Pterygocerinæ* is distinguished from the *Pontoporeiæ* and *Phoxinæ* by its general form as well as by the abnormal structure of the dactyli of the gnathopoda. Another remarkable character is presented by the peculiar form of the carpus and propus of the first and second pairs of the pereiopoda, which I have thought proper to denote as spoon-shaped 'liguliformis.' *Pterygocera* differs, moreover, from the *Phoxinæ* 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.

Sur un Amphipode nouveau, le Gammarus Rhipidiophorus. Aetes de la Société Helvétique des Sciences naturelles réunie à Bex les 20, 21 et 22 août 1877. 60^e session. Compte-rendu 1876/1877. Lausanne, 1878. pp. 257–263.

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 carpus 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 poils plumeux disposés par rangées transversales et entremêlés de piquants." From the sweeping movement of these setæ he formulates the name "*Rhipidiophorus* (*ῥιπιδίος*, *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 puteanus*, var. *Forelii*" has "des poils et des poinçons 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 uropods 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.

Recherches pour servir à l'histoire du batonnet optique chez les crustacés et les vers. (Suite 1). Annales des Sciences naturelles. Sixième série. Zoologie. Tome VII. Paris, 1878.

Accounts are given of the eye in *Lysianassa spinicornis*, Costa, fig. 24; *Isæa nicea*, Thor., fig. 25, 26; *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, figs. 28, 29; *Epimeria*, nov. sp., Catta, figs. 30–34. This new species lives parasitic upon *Suberites domuncula*, Nardo. The pigment-sheath is rouge vif, while other species of *Epimeria* have it brown, and others again almost black. The genus, he thinks, requires a complete revision.

1878. CLAUS, C.

Ueber Herz und Gefäss-system der Hyperiden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. I. Jahrgang. No. 12. Leipzig, 1878. pp. 269-271.

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 Phronimidæ from Messina, for which he institutes the new genera *Phronimopsis* and *Paraphronima*. In the latter genns there is a third pair of arteries in the fifth pereon-segment. This he finds also in *Phrosina*, *Hyperia*, *Oxycephalus*, *Thamyris*, *Platyscelus* (*Typhis*) and *Vibiliæ*. He is inclined to consider three pairs (in the third, fourth, and fifth segments) the normal number for the Platyscelidæ and Oxycephalidæ, especially as three is the prevailing number for the pairs of venous ostia (in the second, third, and fourth segments) in the Phronimidæ and Gammaridæ. 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 pereon-segments, I find in almost all Platyscelidæ, e.g., *Typhis*, *Lycœopsis*, n. gen., and in *Oxycephalus*, *Vibiliæ*, and *Hyperia*."

He assigns three pairs of lateral ostia (in the second, third, and fourth pereon-segments) alike to the Gammaridæ and Caprellidæ. 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 pereon-segments.

The heart as a rule runs from the beginning of the first to about the middle of the sixth pereon-segment, but in *Oxycephalus* the cephalic aorta begins at the beginning, and in *Typhis* and *Lycœopsis* 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.

Ueber den Zusammenhang der Kreislaufs- und respiratorischen Organe bei den Arthropoden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. I. Jahrgang. Leipzig, 1878. p. 274.

The general results only of Dr. Dezsö's investigations are given in the following terms:—

"Bei Crustaceen, die ihre Kieme als Körperanhänge an der Bauchseite des Abdomens und Postabdomens haben, kommen ebenfalls so viele Paare von Spalten am Dorsalgefäß vor, wie viele Paare von Kiemen existiren."

"Bei Crustaceen, die ihre Kiemen unter der Thoraxschale beherbergen, kommen am Herzen so viele Paare von Spalten 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 branchiae are commonly combined with three pairs of lateral slits in the heart.

1878. FOREL, F. A.

Faunistische Studien in den Süsswassersseen der Schweiz. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Dreissigster Band. Supplément. Leipzig, 1878. pp. 383-391.

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 Ansnahme der Najaden und der Spongien). In this region in the Lake of Geneva he found, among others, "Niphargus puteanus, var. *Forelii*, Al. Humbert." References are given to Professor Forel's earlier writings on lake-fauna.

1878. GAMROTH, ALOIS.

Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Naturgeschichte der Caprellen. Mit Tafel VIII-X. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Einunddreissigster Band. Leipzig, 1878. pp. 101-126.

The investigations were made on "Caprella equilibra Sp. B. (?)". 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 antennæ in *Caprella equilibra*; that he figures on the first maxilla an inner basal plate (Kaulade) with setæ, 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 Paragnath (lower lip). He calls the hairs on the lower antennæ "Strudelorgane," a term which Mayer considers appropriate, as well as Haller's "Ruderhaare," and "Fangorgane" which would suit Gosse's description. The "Frontal organ" or "Naekenorgan," 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 antennæ, 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 excrements 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. Thoraeostraea (Podophthalma), and 2. Arthrostraea (Hedriophthalma). The latter are exhibited as follows:—

"Amphipoda. *Gammarus, Orchestia, Hyperia, Phronyma*.

"Læmodipoda. *Caprella, Cyamus*.

"Isopoda. *Bopyrus, Cymothoë, Sphaeroma, Oniscus, Asellus, Idothea*."

In the preface, pages xiii-xv, 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 stomach) 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 'stomodaeum,' and the corresponding passage leading from the anus I similarly propose to call the 'proctodæum.' These three primary factors of the alimentary tract are most equally developed in the Arthropoda and some Mollusea."

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 Annulosa" of Huxley's Classification in 1869.

1878. GODET, PAUL.

Note sur le *Gammarus puteanus*. Bullet. de la soc. des Scienc. nat. de Neufchâtel. XI. 2. pp. 284-5. 1878.

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).

Vorläufige Notizen über die Systematik der in Mittelmeer vorkommenden Caprelliden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrgang. Leipzig, 1879. pp. 230-233.

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 Helleri*," n. s.; "*Caprella Dohrnii*," 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 Kröyeri*," n. s.

1879. HALLER, G. O.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Læmodipodes filiformes. Mit Tafel XXI.-XXIII. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. XXXIII. Band. Leipzig, 1879. pp. 350-422.

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 antennæ. 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 Ergreifen und Festhalten, theils zum Schwimmen dienen." While, he says, the upper pair of antennæ is "stets und 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-antennæ, as among the Copepoda. In the genus *Caprella* it is possible to form two subgenera, one with the lower antennæ 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.

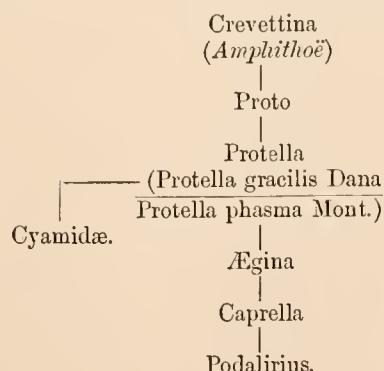
Sections of the work are devoted to the heart and circulation, the organs of reproduction, the apparatus of nutrition and glands of the intestine, a gland in the hand of the second gnathopod of some Caprellidae (e.g., *Caprella dohrnii* and *Protella phasma*), remarks on large connective-tissue cells in the bodies of the Caprellidae, sexual differences, adaptability, mode of life, epizoic plants and animals, classification.

Proto pedata, Fleming, and "Proto Goodsiri," 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 aequilibra*; 2. *Caprella acutifrons*; 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 Dohrnii*," n. s. (Fig. 44), which is given by Mayer as a synonym of his subsequently published *Caprella grandimana*; 7. *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach; 8. *Caprella elongata*, n. s. (Fig. 45), which Mayer considers to be a smooth variety of *Caprella acanthifera*.

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.



1878-HAYEK, GUSTAV VON.
1879.

Handbuch der Zoologie. Siebente, (des II. Bandes erste) Lieferung. Wien,
1878. Achte (des II. Bandes zweite) Lieferung. Wien, 1879.

Von Hayek divides the "Unterreich, Arthropoda, Gliederfüssler," into four classes, Crustacea, Arachnoidea, 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 niederst organisierten Gliederfüßlern, ist eine derartig ausgesprochene Sonderung niemals zu bemerken, sondern eine mehr oder weniger weitgehende Verschmel-

zung des 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 (Flohkrebse), as "Getrennt-schechtliche Krebstiere mit entwickeltem Bruststücke, von den Seiten her zusammengedrücktem Leibe, und kiemlosen Postabdominal-Gliedmassen." The illustrations are taken from "*Amphilochus Jurivii*," M.-Edw.; *Gammarus neglectus*, Lillj.; *Gammarus locusta*, Montagu; *Caprella linearis*, L.; and *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk. Fig. 10-14, "*Gammarus neglectus*, Lillj. Partie eines sehr vergrösserten Embryos," exhibits the heart with six "seitliche Spaltöffnungen." Of the eyes it is said, "Die zusammen gesetzten, sitzenden Augen werden von der zu einer Hornhaut umgewandelten, ganz glatten, niemals facettirten Körperdecke überzogen."

1878—KIRK, T. W., born 1856 (Chilton).
1879.

Additions to the Crustacean Fauna of New Zealand. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. II. Fifth Series. London, 1878. pp. 465-466.

On Additions to the Carcinological Fauna of New Zealand. [Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 31st August. 1878.] Transactions of the New Zealand Institute. Vol. XI. pp. 392-397. 1879.

"*Caprella novae-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 caudata*, G. M. Thomson, is probably a local variety of *Caprella equilibra*, Say. A second species is described as "*Caprella lobata*, Guérin."

In *Notes on Some New Zealand Crustaceans*, [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 cylindricus*, Say, and *Pleustes panoplus*, Kröyer, at Worsley Bay. He says, "these are both Arctic species, and their occurrence on our coast is somewhat remarkable." It has since been suggested that the *Pleustes* is a variety.

1878. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Ueber Amphipoden und Isopoden. Anatomische und zoologische Bemerkungen. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. XXX. Bd. Suppl. pp. 225-274. Mit Tafel IX-XII. Leipzig, 1878.

On the antennæ of the Amphipoda, Leydig distinguishes:—

1. Gewöhnliche Borsten. These ordinary bristles, for most of their length dark-rimmed, but with bluntnish 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 (Hautcanäle). For the explanation of the like in other Crustacea and in insects, he refers to his own work Ueber Geruchs- und Gehörorgane der Krebse und Insecten., Archiv f. Anat. u. Physiol., 1860. Between this and the preceding class he places a sort of Halbfiederborsten, such as are found on the rim of the head and the back of *Gammarus puteanus*.
3. Cylinder oder Keulen. In these cylinders or clubs, the end swelling into a sort of knob

shows a pale, fine structure, but no opening. They may be seen on the flagellum of the lower antennæ of *Gammarus puleanus*.

4. Riechzapfen. These olfactory tubes are on the flagellum of the upper antennæ. 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 Anhängsel. Calceoli. These shoe- or slipper-like stalked appendages are supposed to belong only to the lower antennæ of the male, but it is now known that they occur on both pairs of antennæ and in both sexes.

In the ordinary bristles, called by de 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." 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 "Riechzapfen" 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 fluviatilis* 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 puleanus*, 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, "Ueber die Schalendrüse," Leydig reminds us that in his *Naturgesch. d. Daphnidien*, 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 antennæ of "un procès couique 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 1879, objects that the name "Schalendrüse" has no sense when applied as by Leydig to the gland in the base of the antennæ, "sondern passt lediglich für das *in die Schale gerückte Drüsenvorpaar der Phyllopoden*, welches 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

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 Kaufunction des Vormagens bislang keineswegs bewissen worden ist." In fact, he continues, the importance of the supposed Kauplatten (triturating organs) at least in the Phronimidae 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 puleanus*) 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 antennæ 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 "cet auteur, au 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) puleanus*, Koch. Adopting the view of de Rougemont that *Gammarus pulex minutus*, Gervais, is identical with Koch's *puleanus*, he says that this last was made known by Koch and Gervais at the same time. "Wenn man freilich, wie es hin und wieder geschieht, zu Koch citirt: 'Faunæ insectorum Germaniæ initia, 1798,' so käme die Beobachtung von Koch weit vor jener GERVAIS'; allein das erste Heft des Koch' schen Werkes, welches als Fortsetzung der von PANZER begonnenen und bis zum 109. Heft fortgeführten Fauna insectorum Germaniæ auftritt, erschien 1835, nachdem zuvor HERRICH-SCHÄFFER die Hefte bis zum 132. herausgegeben hatte. Dieselbe Jahrezahl, 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 Cuticula als 'nicht verkalkt' bezeichnet hatte, aufmerksam gemacht, dass doch auch bei *Gammarus* nach Essigsäurezusatz die Haut Luftbläschen entwickle. Ferner wurde, was unten noch einmal zur Sprache kommen soll, die Schälendrüse 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 Furchungsprocess von *Gammarus* beschrieben und abgebildet."

1878. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

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 *Branchipus* among the living forms may give an approximate idea of those primordial forms, from which the Decapods, Stomapods, Amphipods and Isopods are to be derived."

1878. MAYER, PAUL, born July 20, 1848 (P.M.).

Carcinologische Mittheilungen. Mit einer Tafel und 4 Holzschn. Mittheilungen aus der Zoolog. Station zu Neapel. 1. Bd. 1. Heft. pp. 40. Taf. 1.

The first chapter is "über die Drüsen in den Beinen der Phronimiden," the second discusses "die Gehäuse der Phronimiden" (Gerstaecker).

This paper, according to Haller, explains in great detail the gland in the grasping-hand of *Phronima selenaria*, 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.

Narrative of a Voyage to the North Polar Sea, by Captain Nares. 8vo. 2 vols. 1878. Appendix (No. VII.). pp. 240–248. Crustacea.

The account of the Crustacea appeared in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History in 1877.
See Note on Miers, 1877.

1878. SCHMIDT, OSCAR.

Die Form der Krystallkegel im Arthropodenauge. Zeitschft. f. wiss. Zool. Vol. XXX. Suppl. pp. 1–12. Plate 1. Leipzig. 1878.

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.

Notes on Sessile-eyed Crustaceans, with Description of a new species. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. January 1878. Ser. 5. Vol. 1. London, 1878. pp. 31–37. Pl. 5.

Caprella fretensis, n. sp., is described and figured, from two specimens found at Salcombe in South Devon, at which place the estuary yields *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M., and many other Amphipods. Meyer accepts *Caprella fretensis* as a distinct species, but considers it extremely close to *Caprella septentrionalis*, Krøyer. It is abundant at Ilfracombe, and very variable, some specimens coming far nearer than others to the published accounts of Krøyer's species just mentioned.

The correlation between the spines on the palms of the hind legs, *die Einschlagdorne*, 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 *Æginella*. Of *Stimpsonia*

chelifera, Sp. Bate, the male is figured and both sexes are described. The female is said to bear a close resemblance to that of *Aora gracilis* and that of *Microdeutopus anomalus*. Of the genus *Callimerus*, Stebbing, the following characters are given:— “Antennæ subequal; superior antennæ without secondary appendage; first pair of gnathopods simple; second pair having the carpus infero-anteriorly produced, the coxae of the second pair covering those of the first. Penultimate pleopoda shorter than either of the other pairs. Telson simple.” This genus is a synonym of *Amphilochus*, Sp. Bate, the maxillipeds having given rise to the description of the first gnathopods as simple.

1878. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On two new species of Amphipodous Crustaceans. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. November 1878. Ser. 5. Vol. 2. London, 1878. pp. 364–370. Pl. 15.

“*Amphilochus Sabrinæ*,” n. sp., is figured and described. It is very like *Amphilochus bispinosus*, Boeck, but the second side-plate is not serrate as in Boeck’s species, having only a single indentation. The two first segments of the pleon have not a dorsal tooth, and in the last uropods the rami are very much shorter than the peduncle, instead of being only slightly so. There are other minute differences, but not such as I should venture to rely on without an examination of fresh specimens. I am aware also that in creatures whose full size is one-twelfth of an inch, the presence of the dorsal teeth on the pleon may sometimes be overlooked.

This paper contains the remarks on *Amphilochus concinna* and *Callimerus acudigitata*, which have been already referred to.

Under the name *Podoceropsis intermedia*, a species is described as new, which is no doubt a synonym of “*Podoceropsis Sophiae*,” Boeck, 1860.

An additional note mentions various “Amphipoda in Sponges.”

1878. STREETS, THOMAS H.

Pelagic Amphipoda. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 1878. pp. 276–290. Pl. 11.

The collection described was made by Surgeon William H. Jones, U. S. Navy, according to whose experience might be “about the only time when surface dredging can be carried on with any prospect of success.” Dr. Streets gives a definition of the Oxycephalidae, and in a note observes, “Claus classifies the *Oxycephalidae* along with the *Phronimidae* in his family *Phronimides*, and states that the mandibular palpus is absent, which is an error. Though absent in both sexes of the *Phronimidae*, it is present in the male of the *Oxycephalidae*.” (On these points see Notes on Claus, 1879.) Descriptions and (small, inadequate) figures are given of *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, which Claus identifies with *Oxycephalus piscator*, M.-Edw.; of *Oxycephalus bulbosus*, n. s., taken between Lat. 28°00 and 35°45 N., Long. 140°00 and 144°25 W., and given doubtfully by Claus in 1877 as a synonym of his own *Oxycephalus typhoides*, 1879, from Zanzibar and Messina; of *Oxycephalus scleroticus*, n. s., which shares with Claus’ *Oxycephalus typhoides* the peculiarity of having “on the fifth epimeral a prominent spine, directed backwards”; and of *Leptocotis spinifera*, Streets, 1877. The new genus *Calamorhynchus* is thus defined:—“Body elongated, slender, almost rod-like. Head large, depressed, produced anteriorly to the eyes in a broadly-

expanded, triangular rostrum; constricted behind the eyes into a short, narrow neck. Superior antennæ 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 pellucidus*, 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 Spence Bate took his description and figure from the same specimen that furnished White's figure.

1878. UHLER.

Chesapeake Zoological Laboratory. 1878. p. 26.

Two Amphiopoda (*Gammarus* sp. ? and *Caprella geometrica*, Say), along with other Crustacea, observed at Fort Wool.

1878. WOODWARD, HENRY.

Crustacea. The Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Vol. VI. 1878.
pp. 632-666.

1878. ZADDACH, G.

Die Meeres-Fauna an der preussischen Küste beschrieben von Professor G. Zaddach. Erste Abtheilung. Königsberg, 1878. 31 pages.

Zaddach here expresses the opinion that the epimera or side-plates of the Amphiopoda 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 Hüfte, for the second and third Drehgelenk 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*, *Gammurus locusta*, *Melita palmata*, *Calliope lœviuscula*, *Protomediea pilosa*, *Pontoporeia femorata*, *Bathyporeia pilosa*, *Corophium longicorne*. In 1843, he says, specimens of *Corophium longicorne* and *Protomediea 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 Orchestidæ, he calls attention to the "endophragmal arch," which is wanting in other Amphiopoda, with a reference to Bate and Westwood, i. p. xvii, fig. 3; he says that the maxillipeds bear not two, as in the Gammaridæ, 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 Orchestidæ, and the fourth joint of the maxilliped-palp, though rudimentary or obsolete in *Talitrus* and *Orchestia*, is developed in *Hyale* and *Hyalella*; 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*, *Orchestia* and *Talorchestia* 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 maxillæ 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 Linnæus in the description of his *Cancer locusta* in the Fauna suecica could not have intended any other species of Amphipod than this.

In describing the family Gammaridæ, Zaddach maintains that the peduncle of the lower antennæ 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 Linnæus 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 antennæ, 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 Amphipod in anuber, *Palæogammarus sambiensis*, which he described in 1864, may belong to the genus *Gammarus*, or come very near it.

In describing *Melita palmata* (Mont.) Leach, (Taf. 4), Zaddach mentions that the side-plate of the sixth pereon-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 læviuscula* (Krøyer) Bate, which he figures (Taf. 5) and describes.

It may be noticed that in this paper Zaddach accepts the name *Protomedæia pilosa* for the species which he himself in 1844 named *Leptocheirus pilosus*, but Boeck maintains that *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach, is a genus quite distinct from *Protomedæia*, Krøyer.

1879. BRANDT, A.

Von den armenischen Alpenseen. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrgang. 1879.
p. 525.

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 nascenti*?

1879. CLAUS, C.

Der Organismus der Phronimiden. Mit. 8 Tafeln. Wien, 1879.

Following Milne-Edwards, Claus here sets the Typhidæ or Platyscelidae (Hyperines anomales), 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 Phronimidæ, Hyperidæ and Vibiliidæ. The Vibiliidæ are easily distinguished by the general form resembling the Gammaridæ, 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 characterises them as follows:—

“Hyperidæ. Head of considerable size, more or less globular, with large 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 (*Hyperia*), those of the fifth (*Themisto*), and sixth pair (*Cylopus*, *Cystosoma*) are sometimes considerably elongated, those of the seventh or last pair only as an exception (*Cylopus*) rudimentary.

“Phronimidæ. Head of considerable size, generally with strongly prominent snout, and divided pair of eyes extending over almost the whole surface of the head. The anterior antennæ 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 Hyperidæ, 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 Phorcinæ, Claus here says, are to be referred to the Typhidæ. The Phronimidæ he subdivides into two subfamilies thus:—

“1. *Phrosininx*. 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 (*Primno* Guér.), generally also the third and fourth pairs (*Anchyliomera* Edw. = *Hieraconyx* Guér.), as well as the sixth (*Phrosina* Risso = *Dactylocera* Latr.) armed with powerful claspers (Greifhand).

“2. *Phroniminæ*. Body slender and extended, with the last segment of the peræon elongate. The three pairs of uropods elongate stiliform, 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 *Phronima*, Latr., is thus defined:—

“Körper gestreckt mit stark verjüngtem und langgezogenem Endsegment der Brust, mit drei Paar wohlentwickelter stiltörmiger Uropoden. Kopf kurz, aber hoch mit sehr verlängerter Scheitelnundachse. Vorderantennen des Weibchens zweigliedrig. Basalglied des hintern Antenneupaares im weiblichen Geschlecht kuglig gewölbt und mit kurzer Borste besetzt. Die Mandibeltaster fehlen auch dem Männchen. Unterlippe (Maxillarfusspaar) stark comprimirt, mit lanzenförmig zugespitzten Laden und conischer Zunge. Die beiden Gnathopodenpaare schmächtig, mit schwacher zusammengesetzter Greifhand, fünftes Beinpaar mit mächtiger (zusammengesetzter) Scheerenhand bewaffnet. Drei Paare von Kiemenschläuchen am 4., 5. u. 6. Thoracal segment.”

Phronimella, Cls., is thus defined:—

“Körper sehr gestreckt, überaus pellucid, mit nur 2 Paar stiltörmiger Uropoden. Kopf kurz,

mit hohem, gewölbtem Scheitel, Scheitelmundachse sehr verlängert. Die zwei vordern Brustsegmente ohne Grenzen verschmolzen. Mandibeltaster fehleu auch dem Männcheu. Zunge der Unterlippe (Maxillarfusspaar) auf euen warzenförmigeu Höcker reducirt. Die beiden Gnathopodenpaare schmächtig mit schwacher (zusammengesetzter) Greifhand. Das dritte Beinpaar etwas weniger, das vierte stark verlängert. Das fünfte Beinpaar endet mit sehr langgestreckter (zusammengesetzter) Greifhand. Drei paare von Kiemenschläuehu am 4., 5. und 6. Brustringe." *Phronimella elongata* is the type species, with which Dr. Streets has idcntified 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 auy rate sometimes, persistent in the adult female. The first peræopod (das dritte Beinpaar) 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 :—

"Körper zoëa ähnlich, mit gedrungenem, fast kuglichem Vorderleib, schmalem, lauggestrecktem Abdomen und 3 Paar langer stilförmiger Uropoden. Kopf kurz und hoch. Die beideu vordern Brustsegmente ohue Grenzen verschmolzen. Vorderantenne des Weibchens zweigliedrig, relativ lang, hintere Antennen mit Stachel. Das Mäunchen mit dreigliedrigem Mandibeltaster. Zweites Gnathopodepaar dick und stark, mit vollkommenem Scheere bewaffnet. Die fünf nachfolgeuden Beinpaare des Thorax dünn und langgestreckt, sämmtlich mit schwacher langgezogener Greifhand endigend. Die Uropodenäste schmal und griffelförmig, fast so lang als das stilförmig gestreckte Basalglied."

Phronimopsis spinifer, u. s., is the type species, for which the numerous red-brown stellate pigment-spots on the sides of the peræon, the spine-processes on the antennæ and upper lip, and the angular curvature of the femoral-joint of both gnathopods, are given as distinguishing characters.

Paraphronima, n. g. (figs. 4-10), is thus defined :—

"Körper ziemlich stark comprimirt, mässig gestreckt, mit nur schwach verjüngtem, wenig verlängertem Endsegmeut der Brust, mit 3 Paar stilförmiger Uropoden. Kopf sehr umfaugreich, in Seitensicht fast quadratisch, mit gewölbtem Scheitel. Vorderanteunen des Weibchens viergliedrig, mit kurzen Zwischengliedern. Hinterantenne des Weibchens rudimentär, griffelförmig. Maudibeltaster fehleu auch dem Mäuuchen. Laden der Unterlippe (Maxillarfusspaar) breit, lamellös. Das vordere Guathopodepaar endet mit schwach ausgeprägter (doppelt zusammengesetzter) Greifhand und bleibt ebenso wie das zweite Gnathopodenpaar kurz. Die nachfolgeuden Beine gestreckt und wie bei Hyperia unter einander gleich gebildet. Vier Paare von Kiemenschläuehu am 3. bis 6. Brustringe." *Paraphronima gracilis*, ♀, n. s. (fig. 4), and *Paraphronima crassipes*, n. s. (fig. 4. and fig. 10), are the two species assigned to this genus.

From page 8 to page 78 the investigation is conduced 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 armature of the fifth pair of legs [third peræopods] with a chelate hand (Scheereuhand) is a character only of generic value.
2. The females of the Phrouimidæ possess a rudiment of the second pair of antennæ, 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-duets, and lie partly in

the periphery of the œsophagus, partly in the maxillæ, 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 œsophagus, to facilitate the digestion of starch and albuminoid substances.
6. The alimentary canal (Darmcanal) is devoid of every form of gland-cells. To the mnsenlar œsophagus of complicated structure, lined with chitinons *Intima*, succeeds the œophageal stomach (Schlundmagen, Vormagen), with two cæca (Nebentaschen), stretching into the crop (Magendarm). In this digestion is carried ont. 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 strncture 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 rectnm (Afterdarm), which is fastened to the integument by means of dilators. [At page 23, in the *Mundharm* of *Phronima* three sections are distinguished as *Mundhöhle*, *Schlundkopf* and *Schlundrohr* or œsophagus.]
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, adjoining 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 septnm 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 bonnded by connective-tissue, which represent the blood-courses of the regular circulation.
12. The ventral ganglionic chain contains, excluding the subœsophageal ganglion-mass, nine ganglia, of which five belong to the pereon, four to the pleon. The last pereon- (thoracal) 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 subœsophageal 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 antennæ. Besides the nervcs of the second antennæ also all the maxillary nerves are derived from the œsophageal commissure, to which their place of origin has shifted itself.
14. The peripheral nerves are rooted, not in the so called "Pnnktsnbstanz" [Dietl's *Mark-substanz*, 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 œsophageal commissnre which enter the brain pass partly to the ganglion-layers of the same half of the brain, partly in crossed conrse 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 euticular cornea is not derived from the crystal cone-cells, but from a special hypodermis-layer separated from those cells by the eye-sheath, 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. 72, 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 seetion of the oviduct 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 *Echinorhynchi*, 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.

Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden in systematischer Übersicht. Wien, 1879. (Separat-Abdruck aus den Arbeiten des Zoolog. Instituts zu Wien, Tom. II., Heft 2.)

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 Platyscelidae show an astonishing number of gradations from the egg-like Typhidae to the rod-like Oxycephalidae. The common features are to be found in the structure of the antennae in the male and of the fifth and sixth thoracal legs (third and fourth pereiopods) in both sexes. Five families are established, in two divisions, division A. containing the Typhidae and Scelidae, division B. the Pronoidae, Lycaeidae and Oxycephalidae. In 1887 the Lycaeidae form a separate division.

The Typhidae contain five genera:—1. *Eutyphis*, taking the place of *Typhis*, Risso, preoccupied, and having in the synonymy "(*Thyropus*, Dana, Sp. Bate ♂ = *Dithyrus* Dana ♀, *Platyscelus* Sp. Bate ♀)," of which names *Dithyrus*, Dana, must take precedence of *Eutyphis*. In this genus both pairs of gnathopods have compound chelae, the two end-joints of the hinder antennae 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 serratus*, Sp. Bate (♀), and *Thyropus ovoides*, Sp. Bate (♂)); 2. *armatus*, n. s.; 3. *serratus*, n. s.; 4. *globosus*, n. s. In 1887 Claus adds "*E. inermis* Cls. (*Dithyrus* Faba Dana ?)."

2. *Hemityphis*, n. g., thus defined:—

“Körpergestalt und ebenso die Bewaffnung der Gnathopoden wie bei *Eutypphis*. Die beiden Endglieder der hinteren Antennen des Männchens sehr lang, nur wenig kürzer als die beiden vorausgehenden Glieder. Die Seitenlappen der Unterlippe durch eine tiefe Ausbuchtung getrennt. Subterminaler Zahn der linken Mandibel sehr gross und gezähnelt. Drüse im Schenkel der Gnathopoden und in der Tibia des dritten und vierten Beinpaars. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars mit kleiner, kurzer Grube oberhalb der Firste des Unterrandes.” (“Die Oberlippe bildet eine helmförmig gewölbte Klappe mit zwei seitlich vorragenden Flügeln,” 1887.) *Hemityphis tenuimanus*, u. s., and *Hemityphis crustulum* (*crustulatus*, 1887), u. s., are described.

3. *Paratyphis*, n. g., thus defined:—

“Körpergestalt ganz ähnlich wie bei *Hemityphis*. Die beiden Endglieder der hinteren Antenne des Männchens lang. Die vordern Gnathopoden ohne, die des zweiten Paars mit kurzem und schwachem Scheerenfortsatz des Carpus. Drüse im Schenkel der Paragnathen [lower lip, for which in 1887 Gnathopoden is substituted] und im proximalen Abschnitt von Tibia und Carpus des dritten und vierten Beinpaars. Femoralplatte des fünften Beinpaars schlank und gestreckt. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars mit grosser taschenförmiger Grube oberhalb der (linearen, 1887) Firste des Unterrandes.” (“Abdomen relativ umfangreich. Das Basalgleid der hinteren männlichen Antenne etwa halb so lang als die nachfolgenden Glieder. Femalglied des siebenten Beinpaars mässig breit, blattförmig, gekrümmmt, mit rudimentärem ungegliederten Auhang. Die Epimeren sämmtlicher Segmente stark vorspringend, die des fünften Beinpaars mit Zahnfortsatz. Uropodenäste lanzenförmig. Aussenast des letzten Paars sehr klein. Telson gross,” 1887.) The type is *Puratyphis maculatus*, n. s. *Paratyphis parvus*, n. s., is added in 1887.

4. *Tetrathyphus*, n. g., thus defined:—

“Kopf breit und kurz mit dreieckiger Stirn. Körpergestalt wie bei *Eutypphis*. Die beiden Endglieder der hintern männlichen Antenne mit den vorausgehenden nahezu gleich lang. Oberlippe helmförmig erhoben und seitlich umgebogen. Seitenblätter der kahnförmig gekrümmten Unterlippe über die Zunge und Oberlippe hinausragend. Mandibel relativ kurz und geradgestreckt. Die beiden Gnathopodenpaare enden mit kleiner einfacher Zange. Drüse im proximalen Theil der Tibia des dritten und vierten Beinpaars. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars mässig lang und hoch, ohne spaltförmige Grube der Aussenfläche. Siebentes Bein auf die langgestreckte Femoralplatte reducirt.” Type *Tetrathyphus forcipatus*, n. s.

5. *Amphithyphus*, n. g., thus defined:—

“Körpergestalt ähnlich wie bei *Eutypphis*. Mundwerkzeuge kegelförmig vorgestreckt. Mandibeln kurz und gedrungen. Die beiden Endglieder der hinteren männlichen Antennen mit den vorausgehenden nahezu gleich lang. Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammengesetzter Zange. Drüsen im proximalen Abschnitt von Femur und Tibia des dritten und vierten Beinpaars. Femoralplatte des fünften Beinpaars gestreckt eiförmig, die des sechsten Beinpaars relativ kurz und hoch, mit hoher taschenförmiger Grube an der Aussenfläche. Stiel des ersten und zweiten Uropodenpaars gestreckt.” (“Unterlippe zu einer kurzen Saugröhre umgestaltet,” 1887.) The species described are *Amphithyphus bispinosus*, n. s.; *Amphithyphus sculpturatus*, n. s.; *Amphithyphus 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, Scelidae, contains:—

1. *Euscelus*, n. g., in which “Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammengesetzter Scheere.

Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars ohne Spalte.” Type, *Euscelus robustus*, n. s.

2. *Schizoscelus*, n. g., in which “Das vordere Gnathopodenpaar endet klauenförmig, das

hintere mit zusammengesetzter Scheere. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars mit langer sichelförmig gebogener Längsspalte." Type, *Schizoscelus ornatus*, n. s.

3. *Tanyscelus*, n. g., in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden klauenförmig. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars sehr lang gezogen und vorn verschmälert mit taschenförmiger Grube der Aussenfläche. Endglied der hinteren männlichen Antenne kurz. Uropodenäste flossenförmig verbreitert." Type, "*Tanyscelus sphæroma*, n. sp. (*Thyropus diaphanus* Dana ?)."
4. *Parascelus*, n. g., in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden klauenförmig. Femoralplatte des sechsten Beinpaars relativ kürzer und ohne Grube an der Aussenfläche. Endglied der hintern männlichen Antenne von mittlerer Länge. Uropodenäste relativ schmäler, fast lanzenförmig." Species, "*Parascelus Edwardsii*," n. s.; *Parascelus typhoides*, n. s.; *Parascelus parvus*, n. s.

The third family, Pronoidæ, contains:—

1. *Pronoë*, Guérin, in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden klauenförmig, vordere Antennen des Männchens mit zweigliedrigem Geisselanhang. Hintere Antennen kurz, nur ein- oder zweimal gefaltet." Type species, *Pronoë capito*, Guérin.
2. *Eupronoë* (*Pronoë*, Dana, ex parte), in which "Das hintere Gnathopodenpaar mit zusammengesetzter Scheere, vordere Antennen des Männchens mit dreigliedrigem Geisselanhang. Hintere Antennen lang, zickzackförmig gefaltet, mit sehr kurzem Endglied. Doppelsegment des Abdomens (5 und 6) relativ kurz. Aeste des letzten Uropodenpaars sehr lang, flossenförmig," with the species *Eupronoë maculata*, n. s.; *Eupronoë armata*, n. s. (*Pronoë brunnea*, Dana, ?); *Eupronoë minuta*, n. s. For the opinion that this genus is a synonym of *Orio*, Cocco, see Note on de Natale, 1850; to the small female specimen from Lagos there mentioned, Claus in 1887 gives the name *Eupronoë serrata*, n. s.
3. *Parapronoë* (*Amphipronoë*, Spence Bate, ?), which resembles the preceding genus, except that it has "Doppelsegment des Abdomens ungewöhnlich verlängert. Aeste des letzten Uropodenpaars kurz." This has the species *Parapronoë crustulum*, n. s.; *Parapronoë parva*, n. s. Spence Bate assigns to *Amphipronoë*, "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 *Amphipronoë* as a doubtful synonym of *Parapronoë*. *Amphipronoë serrulata*, Streets, 1877, has the gnathopods described in accordance with Spence Bate's generic account.

The fourth family, Lyceidæ, contains:—

1. *Thamyris*, Spence Bate (with *Brachyscelus*, Spence Bate, ♀, and *Schnehagenia*, Claus, for synonyms). In this genus "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammengesetzter gezackter Scheere. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaars kaum länger als die Aeste. Fünftes Beinpaar mit dem sechsten ziemlich gleich lang." It receives the species *Thamyris rapax*, Claus (*Schnehagenia rapax*, Claus, 1871), and *Thamyris globiceps*, n. s. 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 lycaeoides*, n. s., and *Thamyris mediterranea*, n. s. Whether Spence Bate's *Thamyris antipodes* and *Thamyris (Brachyscelus) crusculum* are separate species he cannot determine with certainty; in 1887 he thinks it probable that they are.
2. *Lycea*, Dana, in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit scharfrandiger zusammengesetzter Scheere. Das erste Uropodenpaar stielförmig verlängert, mit kurzen Aesten. Fünftes Beinpaar stark verlängert." Species, *Lycea nasuta*, n. s.; *Lycea similis*, n. s.; *Lycea serrata*, n. s.; *Lycea robusta*, n. s. (*Lycea pulex*, Marion (?). Junges ♂). To the description of *Lycea robusta* in 1887 Claus adds, "Hier schliesst sich die von Marion beschriebene *Lycea pulex* an, von welcher lediglich Individuen in der

Athemhöhle von Salpen gefunden wurden," without explaining why he does not in that ease adopt Marion's earlier specific name.

3. *Simorhynchus*, Claus, in which "Das vordere Gnathopodenpaar endet einfach klauenförmig, das hintere mit halber Scheerenhand. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaars so lang als die Aeste. Fünftes Beinpaar nur wenig verlängert," with the species *Simorhynchus antennarius*, Claus. In 1887 *Simorhynchus rapax*, Claus, is given as a synonym, with a reference to the Untersuchungen, 1871, but this is probably an accidental confusion with *Schnehagenia rapax*, the synonym of *Thamyris rapax*.
4. *Pseudohycæa*, n. g., in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden einfach klauenförmig. Fünftes Beinpaar ungefähr so lang als das sechste. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaars lang, zwei- bis dreimal so lang als die Aeste. Siebentes Beinpaar mit breiter Femoralplatte, ungewöhnlich gross und vollzählig gegliedert," with type species *Pseudohycæa pachypoda*, n. s.
5. *Paralycaea*, n. g., in which also "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden einfach klauenförmig," while it has "Fünftes Beinpaar stark verlängert. Stiel des ersten Uropodenpaars so lang als die Aeste. Siebentes Beinpaar mit dünnen, gebogenen Femoralplatten und rudimentärem Anhang." Type species, *Paralycaea gracilis*, n. s.
6. *Lycæopsis*, n. g. "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden einfach klauenförmig. Sechstes Beinpaar stark verlängert, siebentes Beinpaar dünn und gestreckt, vollzählig gegliedert." Type species, *Lycæopsis themistoides*, n. s.

In 1877 Claus remarks that *Phoreus*, M.-Edw., belongs to the Lycæidæ, while he no longer definitely includes *Lycæopsis* 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 peræopods.

The fifth family, Oxycephalidae, contains:—

1. *Oxycephalus*, Milne-Edwards, in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammen gesetzter Scheere. Körper mässig gestreckt, Stirnschnabel nicht merklich länger als der Kopf, die Femoralstücke des fünften und sechsten Beinpaars sind ziemlich hohe Platten." The species assigned are *Oxycephalus piscator*, M.-Edw., with *Oxycephalus oceanicus*, Guérin, and *Orycephalus tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, as synonyms (to which in 1887 *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Streets, 1878, is added); *Oxycephalus similis*, n. s.; *Oxycephalus latirostris*, n. s.; *Oxycephalus tenuirostris*, Claus, 1871 (to which in 1887 *Leptocotis spinifera*, Streets, 1878, is given as a synonym); *Oxycephalus porcellus*, n. s.; *Oxycephalus longiceps*, n. s.; *Orycephalus typhoides*, n. s. (to which in 1887 *Oxycephalus bulbosus*, Streets? 1878, is assigned as a possible synonym). For the suggestion that *Orycephalus typhoides* might be the *Ornithoramphus coccoi* of de Natale, see Note on de Natale, 1850. De Natale's species is clearly an *Oxycephalus*, but further than this its identification perhaps cannot be carried.
2. *Rhabdosoma*, White (properly Adams and White), in which "Beide Gnathopodenpaare enden mit zusammengesetzter Scheere. Körper stabförmig verlängert, Stirnschnabel zu einem langen Stachel ausgezogen; ebenso die Uropodenpaare. Die Femoralglieder des fünften und sechsten Beinpaars dünn und gestreckt, denen der vorausgehenden Beine ähnlich." ("Siebentes Bein auf die Femoralplatte reducirt," 1887.) The single species is *Rhabdosoma armatum*, M.-Edw., of which "*Rhabdosoma Whitei*," Spence Bate, is the male.

1879. EDWARD, THOMAS.

Selections from the Fauna of Banffshire, by Thomas Edward, A.L.S., in Life of a Scotch Naturalist, by Samuel Smiles. Sixth Edition. London, 1879. pp. 391-438.

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 *Nænia tuberculosa* 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 galba* and *Hyperia obliqua*, the observation is made, "These are the only species of this family which I have ever found on the Medusæ. I consider Lestrigonus Exulans to be the male of Hyperia Galba, and L. Kinahani the male of H. obliqua." After the names "Hyperia tauriformis, n. s.," "prehensilis, n. s.," "cyanea, 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 minuta*, which he spoke of in 1868. Of *Dulichia porrecta* and *Dulichia falcata* 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. *Phocus* is given for *Phoxus*, *Zetlandica* for *Shetlandica*, *Bedlomensis* for *Vellomensis*, *Phersua* for *Pherusa*, *grandaculus* for *grandoculus*, *Hora* for *Aora*, *Megamdera* for *Megamoera*, *Siphondecetes* for *Siphonecetes*, *Protomedia* for *Proto*, the last being perhaps due to a slip of the pen on the author's part.

1879. FRIES, S.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Dunkelfauna. *Gammarus (Niphargus) puteanus*, Koch. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. 1879. pp. 33-38, 56-60, 129-134, 309.

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 maxillæ, which according to Humbert have the setæ 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 antennæ has only two joints, not four or three as in *Gammarus pulex* ♂ and ♀ respectively.

At pages 129-134 he discusses the Isopod "Asellus cavaticus, Schiödte (in litt.) (= Asellus Sieboldii,

Rougemont)." He has uniformly found this in company with *Gammarus puleanus*, which, according to Rougemont, is its mortal foe. He agrees with Rougemont in considering that *Asellus cavaticus* is related to *Asellus aquaticus* very much as *Gammarus puleanus* is to *Gammarus pulex*.

At p. 309 other localities are mentioned for the occurrence of *Gammarus puleanus* and *Asellus cavaticus*.

1879. GRENACHER, H.

Untersuchungen über das Sehorgan der Arthropoden, insbesondere der Spinnen, Insekten und Crustaceen. Göttingen. 1879.

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 *Gammarus locusta*, *Talitrus saltator*, *Gammarus neglectus*, *Hyperia galba*, *Phronima sedentaria*. Fig. 99 gives a "Sehnitt, parallel der Längsaxe des Thieres und senkrecht auf die Längsaxe der Gesamtaugen, von Gammarus locusta." 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 *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 Krystalkegels. Das fein querstreifte Rhabdom hat in seinem Innern einen deutlichen Canal." Fig. 105, a.b., is a "Querschnitte durch den Krystalkegel desselben Thieres in verschiedene Höhen, um das Verhalten desselben zu seiner Hülle zu zeigen." Fig. 106, a.b.c., shows "Querschnitte 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 Stäbchen, sowie der centrale Canal desselben zu erkenneu."

1879. HOEK, P. P. C.

Carcinologisches, grösstentheils gearbeitet in der zoologischen Station der niederländischen zoologischen Gesellschaft. Tijdschrift der Nederland. Dierkund. Vereeniging. Deel IV. 1879. pp. 97-161. Mit Taf. V.-X.

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. Normau that "*Corophium Bonelli*," Bate and Westwood, is the female of *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius. He unites, in agreement with Axel Boeck,

Podocerus pulchellus, Leach, and *Podocerus pelagicus* with the earlier *Podocerus falcatus*, Montagu. He describes a new species, "Orthopalame Terschellingi," thus defining the new genus *Orthopalame*, "Epimera anterora quinque magna, quinto in margine posteriore non inciso. Antennæ superiores flagello elongato, flagello accessorio parvo 2-articulato. Antennæ inferiores non subpediformes, superioribus parum breviores, flagello multiarticulato. Mandibulae robustæ, palpo elongato, 3-articulato, articulo tertio palpi non perditatato. Pedes 2di paris iisdem primi multo validiores. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris uniramosi. Appendix caudalis recurvata, hamulo parvo armata," and further remarking that it has affinities in some respects with *Cerapus*, in others with *Amphithoe*. He suggests that the gland in the first joint of the first and second pereiopods will be found common to all the Corophidæ, and connected with their mode of life in building nests or lining their excavated passages, a matter on which S. I. Smith in the following year published some interesting observations (Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. iv., July 1880).

- III. On an *Orchestia* from terra firma. The *Orchestia* 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 *Orchestia cavimana*, Heller, taken on Olympus in Cyprus at a height of 4000 feet.
- IV. On some insufficiently known Gammarids. These are—1. *Atylus swammerdammii*, Milne-Edwards; 2. *Calliopus larvulus*, Kröyer, on which Dr. Hoek observes that the genus *Calliopus* is intermediate between the Atylinæ, to which Boeck assigns it, and the Gammarinæ; 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 *Megamœra alderi*, of those authors, its female; 4. *Cheirotrochus brevicornis*, n. s., which, however, is the same as *Cheirotrochus sundevalli*, Rathke, and has also been described under the names *Liljeborgia shetlandica*, Sp. Bate, and *Liljeborgia normanni*, Stebbing, though some of its characteristic points were first clearly brought out by Dr. Hoek; 5. *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius, is distinguished from *Ampelisca levigata*, Lilljeborg; *Tetromatus typicus*, Sp. Bate, later incorrectly identified by Sp. Bate with *Ampelisca gaimardi*, Kröyer, and by Norman and Boeck and Hoek considered synonymous with *Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius, and by Sars with *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg, is here attached, in accordance with Norman's suggestion, to *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius, as the male form. But Bate's species is distinct, and is entitled to the name *Ampelisca typica*, if a species which is not the type can lawfully be called *typica*; see discussion in Note on Sars, 1882.
- V. Short anatomical notes on Gammarids, referring to the structure of the antennæ with their "caleoli," etc., and to the branchiæ of *Atylus swammerdammii*.

1879. JOSEPH, GUSTAV.

Zur geographischen Verbreitung von *Niphargus puteanus*, Koch. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrg. 1879. pp. 380–381.

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. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1877; being Volume fourteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXIX. pp. 1–36.

1879. MIERS, E. J.

Japanese Crustacea. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1879.

Only an incidental allusion to the Amphipoda is here made.

1879. MIERS, E. J.

An account of the petrological, botanical and zoological collections made in Kerguelen's Land and Rodriguez during the transit of Venus expeditions. Philosoph. Transact. of the Royal Society of London. Vol. 168. Crustacea. pp. 200–214, 485–496. Pl. XI. 1879.

The description of *Talitrus gulliveri* from Rodriguez is here repeated. In the account of the Kerguelen Amphipoda, notice is taken of *Hyale villosa*, Smith, *Lysianassa kidderi*, Smith; *Lysianassa kergueleni*, Miers, is transferred to *Anonyx*, and will be discussed further on in this Report. This species, together with *Atylus australis* and *Podocerus ornatus*, is figured and more fully described than when first published.

1879. PAGENSTECHER, H. ALEX.

Ueber die Thiere der Tiefsee. Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge, herausgegeben von Rud. Virchow und Fr. von Holtzendorff. XIV. Serie. Heft 315 und 316. Berlin, 1879. 64 pages.

On pages 25 and 26 Pagenstecher describes the course of the Challenger's voyage. On page 39 he gives the following account of Amphipoda found "in grösseren Tiefen." "Sitzäugige [Crustacea] treten mit sonderbaren Formen reichlich auf. Unter den *Amphipoden* zeichnet sich durch Grösse mit über 10 cm *Cystosoma Neptuni Guérin Méneville* aus in 1096 F. bei Cap S. Vincent, 1500 bei S. Paul's Felsen, auch an den Aru. Der Kopf dieses ganz durchsichtigen meist in 50 bis 100 F. schwimmenden, wenig Eier führenden Krebses ist fast so gross als die sieben Rumpfsegmente zusammen und wird oben gänzlich von den Augen eingenommen. Dabei haben, was Krebsen äusserst selten und bei Phronima dem Weibe allein zukommt, beide Geschlechter nur ein Fühlerpaar. Den *Gammarus loricatus* des hohen Nordens vertritt bei Heardinsel eine ähnliche stachliche Art. Ein Amphipode, dessen Kopf in einen Augenlosen Rüssel ausgezogen ist, lebt bei Kerguelen in 40–120 F., ein gigantischer nahe Iphimedia in 1600 F. zwischen diesen und den Crozet's, eine Hyperide von 7 cm nur mit rothen Pigmentflecken statt der Augen in grossen Tiefen der Arusee. Amphipoden in grosser Zahl fand Nordenskjöld mit dem Pröven 1875 im nordischen Eismeer. Den arktischen Strom begleiten nordische Arten wie *Eusirus cuspidatus* Kroyer, welche man auf Grönland beschränkt hielt, in englische Meere. Ein bei den Meangisinseln auf Comatula in 500 F. schmarotzender, in den Magensack eingegrabener Amphipode hatte gleich seinen Nebenparasiten die schwarz- und weißgescheckte Farbe des Wohlmüthers angenommen."

Compare the Note on Willemoes Suhm, 1876.

1879. SARS, G. O.

Crustacea et pycnogonida nova in itinere 2do et 3tio expeditionis Norvegiae anno 1877 & 78 collecta. (Prodromus descriptionis.) Separataftryk af Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab. 4de Bind. 1879. Kristiania, 1880.

The new species of Amphipoda described are:—12. *Anonyx typhlops*; 13. *Anonyx (Onisimus) turgidus*, since called *Onesimus turgidus*; 14. *Anonyx (Onisimus) leucopis*, since called *Onesimus leucopis*; 15. *Anonyx (Tryphosa) pusillus*, since called *Tryphosa pusilla*; 16. *Anonyx (Hippomedon ?) calcaratus*, since called *Anonyx calcaratus*; 17. *Acidostoma laticornis*, since called *Acidostoma laticorne*; 18. *Phoxus oculatus*; 19. *Harpinia abyssi*, “Syn: *Harpina* [*Harpinia*] *crenulata*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descriptionis etc.: non Boeck.”; 20. *Harpinia carinata*; 21. *Harpinia serrata*; 22. *Harpinia mucronata*; 23. *Urothoë abbreviata*; 24. *Bruzelia serrata*; 25. *Oedicerus macrocheir*, since called *Oediceros macrocheir*; 26. *Epimeria loricata*; 27. *Tritropis ? appendiculata*, of which Sars remarks, “specimen singulum speciei hujus anomala, verosimile ad novum genus referendae . . . in prof. 1280 orgyar. captum”; which will probably be the type of the new genus *Cleonardo* established in this Report; 28. *Metopa spectabilis*, “Syn: *Metopa* Alderi, G. O. Sars. Prodromus descriptionis etc, ex parte; non Sp. Bate”; 29. *Metopa equicornis*; 30. *Cressa abyssicola*, since called *Danaia abyssicola*; 31. *Ampelisca odontoplax*; 32. *Ampelisca minuticornis*; 33. *Byblis abyssi*; 34. *Melita pallida*; 35. *Autonoë megacheir*; 36. *Podocerus assimilis*; 37. *Podocerus brevicornis*, “Syn: *Podocerus latipes*, G. O. Sars, Prod. Crust. et Pyenogonid., non Kröyer”; 38. *Podocerus longicornis*, a preoccupied name since changed to *Podocerus lenicornis*; 39. *Cerapus megalops*, since called *Erichthionius megalops*; 40. *Glaueome petalocera*, “Syn: *Glaueome planipes*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descriptionis etc.; non Norman,” since called *Unciola petalocera*; 41. *Dulichia septentrionalis*, since identified with *Dulichia tuberculata*, Boeck; 42. *Dulichia macra*; 43. *Caprella microluberculata*. For further observations on some of these species see Note on G. O. Sars, 1885.

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 imbricata*, Sp. Bate, is the young of *Amalhilla sabini*, Leach. It is proposed to unite the species *Nænia excarata*, Sp. Bate, with that author's *Nænia rimapalmata*.

1879. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On Hyale Lubbockiana (=Allorchestes imbricatus, Sp. Bate, and Nieea Lubbockiana, Sp. Bate). The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. IV. Fifth Series. November. London, 1879. p. 396.

These names I now regard as synonyms of *Hyale pontica*, Rathke.

1879. STUDER, TH.

Verzeichniss der bis jetzt auf Kerguelensland beobachteten Thierspecies nebst kurzen Notizen über ihr Vorkommen und ihre zoogeographischen Beziehungen. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Fünf und vierzigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1879. pp. 104–141.

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.; “*Anonyx Kergueleni*,” Miers; “*Lysianassa Kidderi*,” Smith; *Hyale villosa*, Smith; *Leucothoe* sp. ?; *Podocerus ornatus*, Miers.

In the “Vertheilung der Meeresthiere,” I notice also, at p. 136, among Crustacea, “Eusirus? 150 Faden Sandschlamm.” *Atylus australis*, Miers, is noted as approaching *Atylus fissicauda*, Dana, from Valparaiso.

1879. THOMSON, GEORGE M., born 1848 (Chilton).

New Zealand Crustacea. Transactions of the New Zealand Institute. 1878. Vol. XI. 1879. pp. 235–248. Pl. X. b. c. d.

Of “*Talitrus ? novæ-zealandiæ*, Dana (*Orchestoidea ? novi-zealandiæ*)”, 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 *Nieea novæ-zealandiæ*; *Nieea fimbriata*; *Nieea rubra*; *Dexamine pacifica*; *Atylus danai*; *Pherusa novæ-zealandiæ*; *Calliope didactyla*; *Calliope fluvialis*; *Gammarus barbimanus*; *Platyscelus intermedius*, 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. rissoina*, Bate, and *P. serratus*, Bate”; *Caprella caudata*, recorded by Mayer as a near relation, if not a local variety, of *Caprella aquilibra*, Say; *Caprellina novæ-zealandiæ*, according to Mayer identical with *Caprella longicollis*, Nicolet, the genus only, not the species, being new.

Caprellina, new genus, is thus defined:—“Body cylindrical. Cephalon confluent with first segment of pereion. Pleon rudimentary. Gnathopoda subchelate; branchiæ attached to second pair. First two pairs of pereiopoda represented by the branchiæ 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, rest obsolete.”

“This genus appears to be intermediate between *Cereops* and *Caprella*. From the former, it differs in not having the pleopoda developed, but agrees with it in having branchiæ 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 pereiopoda feebly developed.” Mayer, instead of placing the genus between *Cereops* and *Caprella*, sets it next to *Proto*, in common

with which it has a mandibular palp, the flagellum of the lower antennæ consisting of more than two articulations, branchiæ on the second, third and fourth peræon-segments, and a pleon with two pairs of appendages in both sexes.

The three species of *Nicea* may be assigned to the genus *Hyale*, as in each the telson is deeply divided; for the species of *Calliope*, the altered generic name *Calliopius* has since been adopted; *Gammarus barbimanus* has been recognised as identical with *Corophium lenzenfeldi*, Chilton, 1883, and by Thomson and Chilton, 1886, called *Corophium barbimanum*, with *Haplocheira typica*, Haswell, in the synonymy; but the right name will, I think, be *Haplocheira barbimanus*; *Platyscelus intermedius*, if really distinct from *serratus*, which Claus identifies with *ovoides*, will become *Dithyrus intermedius*. For the species described as *Lysianassa kröyeri*, Spence Bate (*Ephippiphora kröyeri*, White), see Note on Miers, 1884, and Note on Thomson and Chilton, 1886; *Paramœra 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.

Additions to the Amphipodous Crustacea of New Zealand. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. IV. Fifth Series. No. 23. November. London, 1879. pp. 329–333. Plate XVI.

A short description is given of Mr. Thomson's earlier paper in the New Zeal. Inst. Trans., and four more species are added to the local fauna:—"1. *Amphithonotus larvis*, sp. nov. (Pl. XVI. figs. 1–4.)" "Though agreeing closely in generic characters, this species is very distinct in appearance from *A. Edwardsii*, as figured in the British Museum catalogue, and also apparently from *A. spiniventris*, Costa," in regard to which it must be observed that, of the two species compared, the former belongs to the genus *Rhachotropis*, the latter to *Decamine*; "2. *Aora typica*, Kröyer," in which "the superior antennæ were about as long as the animal; the propodos 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 antennæ; 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. brasiliense*, obtained by Dana in the harbour of Rio Janeiro." Dana's species here referred to is *Platophium brasiliense*.

1879. WRZEŚNIOWSKI, AUGUST.

Vorläufige Mittheilungen über einige Amphipoden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrgang. 1879. pp. 175–178, 199–202.

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

rim entire, the other *Hyale* sensu strictiore (*Nicea*, Nicolet), with the telson more or less divided. Professor Wrześniowski 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.

To the subgenus *Allorchestes*, "Telson einfach, ganzrandig," are assigned three new species, "*Hyale Jelskii*," "Fundort. Süßwasserquelle am Ostabhang der Cordilleren. Pnmamarea, 8000' über der Meeressoberfläche"; "*Hyale Lubomirskii*," "Fundort Süßwasserquelle am westlichen Abhange der Cordilleren. Paeanayo, 8000' über der Meeressoberfläche"; "*Hyale Dybowskii*," "Fundort. Süßwasserquelle am Westabhang der Cordilleren. Paual. Montana de Nancho, 7000' über der Meeressoberfläche."

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 Jelskii*" he assigns, "Nebenkiemen am 2-5. Fusspaare einfach, von vorn nach hinten immer an Länge zunehmend, am sechsten Fusspaare am längsten und doppelt, am siebten Paare feblend." "*Hyale Lubomirskii*" 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."

With these species Wrześniowski would group *Hyale (Allorchestes) piedmontensis*, Sp. Bate, *Hyale (Allorchestes) microphthalma*, Sp. Bate, *Hyale (Allorchestes) hirtipalma*, Dana, *Hyale (Allorchestes) media*, Dana, and *Hyale (Allorchestes) rubricornis*, Stimpson.

To the subgenus *Hyale*, "Telson mehr oder weniger gespalten," are assigned the new species, "*Hyale Stoltzmani*," "keine Nebenkiemen," found under stones on the sea-coast, and as its nearest relations, *Hyale (Nicea) plumicornis*, Heller; *Hyale (Nicea) fasciculata*, Heller; *Hyale (Nicea) nudicornis*, Heller; *Hyale (Nicea) macronyx*, Heller; *Hyale (Nicea) camptonyx*, Heller; *Hyale (Nicea) schumarti*, Heller; *Hyale (Nicea) rufa*, Heller; *Hyale (Orchesia, Allorchestes) perieri*, Lucas, Grube; *Hyale (Allorchestes) imbricata*, Bate, Stebbing.

1879. WRZEŚNIOWSKI, AUGUST.

Vorläufige Mittheilungen über einige Amphipoden. Ueber *Goplana polonica* n. g. et sp. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrgang. 1879. pp. 299-302.

The name *Goplana* is said to designate in Polish a water nymph. The genus is thus defined:—
Upper antennæ 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 coalesced.*

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 pereopod of both sexes on the front rim of the fleshy part of the side-plate are seated a pair of cylindrical accessory branchiae; to the fourth and fifth pereopods 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 pereopods. [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 pereopod lamellate appendages are present, homologous according to their position and structure to the lamellæ 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 pereon-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 ambulans, Friedrich Müller, is a near relative of this fresh-water species, and is therefore renamed *Goplana ambulans*. It may well, I think, be questioned whether *Goplana polonica* is more than the adult of Müller's species.

1879. WRZEŚNIOWSKI, AUGUST.

Vorläufige Mittheilungen über einige Amphipoden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrg. 1879. pp. 322-325, 348-351.

“*Lada Chałubińska*” is described, a new genus and species from shore-pools in the Gulf of Chin-bote, 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 palmata*, Leach, and the Brazilian species, *Melita messalina*, 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.

Laala in the Slav mythology represents the goddess of love.

The females are distinguished from the males by shorter antennæ, 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 pereopod. It is remarked that a similar process in *Melita palmata* is wrongly attributed by Boeck to the male instead of the female.

“*Mæra Miersi*,” a new species collected by Herr J. Stolzman together with *Hyale stolzmani* and *Laala chałubińska*, belongs to the division of the genus *Mæra* which is made by Sp. Bate to form a separate genus *Megamoera*. The differences between the two appear so slight that Wrześniowski follows Heller and Boeck in re-uniting them.

Callisoma Branickii, a new species briefly described by Professor Wrześniowski in 1874, is here compared with *Callisoma krøyeri*, Bruzelius. The latter species is stated to have, in common with *Callisoma branickii*, *Callisoma crenata* and *Callisoma hopei*, 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 krøyeri* refer to measurements of the eyes, antennæ and hand of first gnathopods, to the number of joints in the flagella of the upper antennæ, 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 Amphipoda, 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.

Vorläufige Mittheilungen über einige Amphipoden. Beiträge zur Anatomie der Amphipoden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrgang. 1879. pp. 447–450, 465–469, 487–491, 511–515, 536–540, 564–569.

Also in a Separat-Abdruck, 24 pp.

These valuable contributions to the anatomy of the Amphipoda are based chiefly on *Goplana polonica*, *Pallasea 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 *Pallasea 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 Amphipods, 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 four first 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 interlaced, 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 neighbouring 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 *Goplana polonica* and the varieties of *Gammarus pulex*. The "auditory hairs" on the upper antennæ 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 Dybowsky as showing in agreement with his own observations that these organs are to be found sometimes on the upper as well as the lower antennæ, and in the female as well as the male sex. He thinks it clear that the "trumpet-mouthed auditory cilia" on the upper antennæ of *Gossea microdeutopa*, Sp. Bate, and the oval "auditory cilia" on the upper antennæ of *Bathyporeia robertsoni* of the same author, are really "calceoli."

In *Callisoma branickii* the calcoculus 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 *Goplana polonica*, nerve-fibrillæ 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. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 87, 1863; H. Blanc would refer them to the sense of hearing.]

In *Huale jelskii*, the author found on the front rim, both of the outer and of the inner lobe, of the second maxillæ 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 *membrana 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 Caprellidae 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 *Pallasaea cancellus* the hind-gut has six rows of dilators (not to be confounded with sphincters).

The appendages of the intestine are next discussed. The caecal 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 Caprellidae 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 caecal 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 Neheski that, whatever their function, they cannot be morphologically compared with the Malpighian vessels of insects. In addition to the other appendages, in *Goplana polonica* Wrześniowski 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 (Afterdrüse).

A description is given (p. 537) of the windings of the antennary gland in *Goplana 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. Wrześniowski 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 pereon 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 downwards, 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 pereon-segment in *Goplana polonica*, to nearly the end of the fifth in *Pallasea cancellus*. In each segment of the pereon it is fastened to the back 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 pereon-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 re-unite 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 Gammaridæ, so far as observed by Wrześniowski, 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 oesophagus and ends abruptly close to the floor of the head. During this course, in *Goplana 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 antennæ. 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 antennæ. [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

outwards towards the eye, then, making a somewhat abrupt elbow, advance into the lateral parts of the face, ending on a level with the base of the mandibles. Their ramifications supply the massive muscles of the mouth-organs. The upper aorta at first ascends towards the antennæ, then bends forwards and terminates in the upper lip. In its course the aorta forms two vascular rings situated in a vertical median plane, the one round the brain, the next round the cohering bases of the antennary or "renal" glands. From the lower branch of the pericerebral ring springs a minute single artery which supplies the oesophageal nerve-ring. From the upper branch of the pericerebral ring two pairs of lateral branches are given off to the antennæ. Two other pairs originate, one between the pericerebral and perirenal rings, the other beyond the perirenal ring. Finally, a fifth pair of branches forms a periœsophageal vascular collar, with various ramifications to supply the mouth-organs.]

The hinder aorta rises above the intestinal canal to the telson. In *Goplana polonica* it is furcate at the end, each terminal branch being very short and opening abruptly into the body-cavity. Almost in the middle of the compound segment, the aorta gives off a pair of very short lateral branches, embracing the rectal gland and ending abruptly. The aorta, however, terminates differently in other species.

The anterior blood-current flowing from the terminal opening of the corresponding aorta moves in the head from before backwards, rises obliquely upwards, enters the thorax just below the stomach, and pursues its course on either side of the intestine and over the liver-tubes. On the way it gives off lateral currents to the mouth-organs and the four first feet with their branchia, but does not reach beyond the fourth pereon-segment. From the hinder aorta arise on either side two currents, an anterior from the lateral branch (in *Goplana polonica*) or the anterior opening (in *Gammarus pulex*), a posterior from the terminal fork (in *Gammarus polonica*) or the terminal opening (in *Gammarus pulex*). Both currents on either side of the body descend to begin with towards the ventral surface, unite between the articulations of the second and third uropods, and form a common stream which runs forwards on the ventral surface, but at the articulation of the first uropods with most of its mass ascends, and then flows forwards, divided into two parallel streams. The one stream approaches the intestine just under the hinder aorta, the other, somewhat deeper, approaches the liver-tubes. The ventral stream appears to be of subordinate importance. From the hinder streams lateral currents go to the pleon-appendages and to the four hinder pereopods. Thus the fourth pereon-segment is a boundary which is overstepped neither by the anterior nor the posterior blood-currents, and in it they all unite, and flow on into the second pereopod.

In the pleopods the arterial current descends the front margin, in the uropods the hind margin, while the 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; Wrześniowski 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 sinns 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 branchiae, the hinder sends its secondary currents into the branchia, the side-plate and the marsupial lamella. In the side-plate the current runs round beside 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 pericardiae sinus, and assigns it a bounding membrane of its own, open only to the thirteen pairs of pericardiae 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 (pericardiac) 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. Wrześniowski found no direct bending round of the hinder arterial current into the dorsal sinus, such as Claus 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 Crustacea, 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.

Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Tiefseeflora der Schweizerseen. Zoologischer Anzeiger. III. Jahrg. 1880. pp. 130–134, 200–207.

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 mètres possessed beautiful organs of vision, with clearly observed crystal-cones. At Wädensweil, at a depth of 40 mètres, 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 puteanus*.

1880. CLAUS, C.

Grundzüge der Zoologie. Vierter durchaus umgearbeitete und verbesserte Auflage. Erster Band. Marburg, 1880.

The Arthrostraca (Amphipoda and Isopoda) occupy pages 576–600. The Amphipoda are defined as "Ringelkrebs mit seitlich comprimirtem Leib und sieben (seltener sechs) freien Thoracalsegmenten, mit Kiemen an den Brustfüßen und langgestrecktem (ansnahmsweise rudimentärem) Abdomen, dessen drei vordere Segmente ebensoviel Schwimmfusspaare tragen, während die drei hintern mit ebensoviel Paaren nach hinten gerichteter sog. Springfüsse besetzt sind." The first suborder Læmodipoda has two families, 1. Caprellidae; 2. Cyamidae. The second suborder, Crevettina, has five families, 1. Dulichiidae; 2. Cheluridae; 3. Corophiidae, with two subfamilies, Corophiinae and Podocerinae; 4. Orchestiidae; 5. Gammaridae, with seven subfamilies, Atylinae, Oedicerinae, Leucothoinae, Phoxinæ, Gammarinæ, Lysianassinae, Pontoporeinae. The third suborder, Hyperina, has four families, 1. Vibiliidae; 2. Hyperidae; 3. Phronimidae, with two subfamilies, Phrosininæ, and Phroniminæ; 4. Platyscelidae, with five subfamilies, Typhinæ, Scelinæ, Phronoinæ, Lycæinæ, Oxycephalinæ.

Vibilia mediterranea, Claus, is retained. At page 605 it is said that "die ältesten bis jetzt bekannt gewordenen fossilen Podophthalmen sind langschwänzige Decapoden und Schizopoden aus der Steinkohlen-formation (*Palæocrangon*, *Palæocarabus*, *Pygocephalus*)."
Palæocrangon, however, is an Amphipod, but with a misleading name. See Note on von Schauroth, 1854.

1880. D'URBAN, W. S. M.

The Zoology of Barents Sea. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 34. October 1880. Vol. VI. Fifth Series. London, 1880. pp. 253–277.

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 nngax (*Phipps*), Acanthonotosoma inflatum (*Kröyer*), *Gammaracanthus loricatus* (*Sabine*), *Amphithoë laeviuscula*, Bell ?, *Acanthostephia Malmgreni* (*Goës*), *Tritropis Helleri*, *Boeck*, *Unciola leucopes* (*Kröyer*), *Hyperia cyanæ* (*Sab.*)."
The dates, latitude and longitude, and depths, of the "finds" are given.

1880. GRIMM, OSCAR.

Beitrag zur Kenntniss einiger blinden Amphipoden des Kaspisees. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Sechs und vierzigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1880. pp. 117–126.

On some Blind Amphipoda of the Caspian Sea. By Dr. Oscar Grimm. Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from the "Archiv für Naturgeschichte," 1880. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 26. February 1880. London, 1880. pp. 85–92.

Dr. Grimm says, " *Gammaracanthus caspius*, mihi, from a depth of 108 fathoms in the Caspian, *Boeckia spinosa*, *nasuta*, and *hystric*, 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 Baku) and 39° 51' N. lat., I obtained in a single cast of the dredge ten new species of Gammaridae (namely *Gammarus pauxillus*, *G. crassus*, *G. Gregorkowii*, *G. portentosus*, *G. coronifera*, *G. thaumops*, *Pandora curva*, *Iphigeneia abyssorum*, *Gammaracanthus caspius*, and *Amathilinella cristata*), all of which are furnished with eyes, but in very different degrees of development: thus *Gammaracanthus caspius* has very large round eyes, *Gammarus coronifera* and *Amathiliella cristata* long but narrow eyes, *Gammarus thaumops* triangular unpigmented eyes, and *Pandora coeca* 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:—

Onesimus caspius	from the depth of 75–250 fathoms,		
" pouposus	"	180	"
" platyuros	"	40 and 48	"
Pantoporeia microphthalmia	"	80–90	"
Niphargus caspius	"	35–90	"

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 microphthalmia* 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 *Mysidæ*, 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 coronifera* 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 *Leptocheirus*. *Pantoporeia*, if it be not intended for *Pontoporeia*, is inconveniently near it. *Iphigeneia* 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*, Czern.; unfortunately I have been unable rightly to determine the latter, as the description which Hr. W. Czernjawskey has given of it appears to be very defective. (See his 'Materialia ad zoographiam ponticam comparata 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 differently 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 caspius* 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 caspius* 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 exserted; 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*, mihi, at Krasnovodsk." The species of *Onesimus* 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 lamellæ 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 cylindrical 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 cuticula. 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 cuticula, which passes direct into the cuticula of the skin. This terminal section, which in structure does not agree with the renal tube, but shows the

same structure as the skin, he designates Haruleiter. The expressions Harnleiter and Harnkanälehen sufficiently indicate Grobbon's own opinion that the gland in question has a renal function.

1880. HALLER, G.

Miscellanea arthropodologica. Beschreibung zweier neuer Caprellen. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften. Dritte Folge. 1880. Band VI. Berlin, 1880. pp. 742-749.

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 Hoek had observed a specimen of *Caprella linearis* 26 mm. long. He likewise describes and figures the male and female of *Caprella dentata*, n. s., from Isehia.

He refers to "Mittheilungen der schweiz. 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 New South Wales. Vol. IV. pp. 245-279. Pls. VII.-XII. 1880.

The new species described and figured are *Talitrus sylvaticus*; *Talorchestia diemenensis*; "*Orchestia Macleayana*"; *Allorchestes rupicola*; *Allorchestes longicornis*; *Allorchestes crassicornis*; *Stegocephalus latus*; *Amaryllis macropthalmus*; *Amaryllis brevicornis*, evidently the same as *Amaryllis macropthalmus*; *Neobule algicola*; *Lysianassa nitens*; *Lysianassa australis*, not distinguishable from *Lysianassa nitens*; *Glycera tenuicornis*; *Ampelisca australis*; *Phoxus villosus*; "*Phoxus Batei*"; *Pherusa lavis*; *Leucothoë commensalis*; *Leucothoë diemenensis*; *Leucothoë gracilis*, recognised later, together with *Leucothoë diemenensis*, as falling under *Leucothoë commensalis*; *Melita australis*; "*Melita (?) Ramsayi*," afterwards transferred to *Mæra rubromaculata*, Stimpson; "*Megamæra Mastersii*"; *Megamæra diemenensis*; *Mæra spinosa*, afterwards identified with *Mæra rubromaculata*, Stimpson; *Amphithoë cinerea*, to which probably the two described but unfigured species, *Amphithoë grandimanus* and *Amphithoë setosa*, must be united; *Microdeuteropus australis*; *Xenocleira fuscata*; *Haplocheira typica*, probably the same as *Haplocheira barbimanus*, Thomson, sp.; *Cyrtophium parasiticum*; *Icilius australis*; "*Proto Novæ-Hollandiæ*"; *Protella australis*; *Caprella tenuis*, a species since relinquished by its author. Besides these, *Talorchestia quadrimana* and *Mæra rubromaculata* are described and figured as synonyms respectively of *Orchestia quadrimana*, Dana, and *Gammarus rabro-maculatus*, Stimpson.

In this group are included five new genera; in the family Gammaridæ, subfamily Stegocephalides, the genus *Amaryllis*, thus defined:—

"Superior antennæ with a well-developed appendage. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipedes with well-developed squamiform plates. Anterior gnathopoda sub-pediform. Posterior gnathopoda imperfectly subchelate. Rami of the fourth and fifth pleopoda styliform; those of sixth pair broad-lanceolate. Telson squamiform, eleft." This genus differs from *Stegocephalus* 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 *Neobule* is thus defined:—"Superior antennæ simple. Mandibles without an

appendage. Maxillipedes with a squamiform process on the basos only. Gnathopoda 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 pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform." *Neobule* was subsequently transferred by Mr. Haswell to the Orehestidæ, and perhaps is synonymous with *Hyale*, Rathke.

In the subfamily Lysianassides, the genus *Glycera* is defined as follows:—"Superior antennæ slender, rather long, provided with an appendage. Mandibles with a palp, the incisive edge not toothed; no accessory plate; anterior margin with a prominent tubercle. Maxillipedes 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. Gnathopoda filiform, slender; anterior pair smaller than the posterior, imperfectly subchelate; posterior pair subchelate. Posterior pleopoda biramous; the rami broad-lanceolate. Telson double." The name *Glycera*, being preoccupied, was subsequently changed to *Glycerina*.

In the family Corophiidae, subfamily Podocerides, the genus *Xenocheira* is thus defined:—"Body slender. Coxæ small. Superior antennæ very long, longer than the inferior pair, with a secondary appendage. Mandibles with an appendage. Both pairs of gnathopoda non-subchelate, armed with very long hairs; carpus of posterior pair broad, plate-like, applied to the anterior (dorsal) border of the meros. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson simple."

The genus *Haplocheira* is thus defined:—"Body not much compressed laterally. Upper and lower antennæ subequal; superior pair without an appendage; inferior subpediform. Both pairs of gnathopoda simple, fringed with long hair. Posterior pleopoda biramous, with unequal rami. Telson single?"

1880. HASWELL, WILLIAM A.

On some additional new genera and species of Amphipodous Crustaceans. From the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Vol. IV. pp. 319–350. Pls. XVIII.–XXIV. 1880.

The new species described, and in almost all cases figured, are, *Allorchestes niger* (not figured); *Cypridia ornata*; *Cypridia lineata*, not improbably female or young form of *Cypridia ornata*; *Lysianassa australiensis*, to be placed with *Lysianassa nitens*, Haswell, as at most a variety; "*Montagua Miersii*," *Montagua longicornis* (in which, as in the preceding species, the mandibles not being described, the genus remains doubtful between *Stenothoë* and *Metopa*); *Edicerus latrans*; *Edicerus arenicola*, perhaps, according to Haswell, identical with *Edicerus fossor*, Stimpson; *Urothoë pinguis*; *Iphimedea? ambigua*; *Atylus monoculoides*; *Atylus lippus*; *Leucothoë noræ-hollandiae*; *Harmonia crassipes*; *Eusirus* [really *Liljeborgia*] *dubius*; *Mæra* [*Paranænia* Chilton] *dentifera*; *Mæra lamigera*; *Mæra viridis*; *Mæra approximans*, probably to be united with *Mæra* [*Paranænia?*] *dentifera*; *Megamæra subcarinata*; *Megamæra suensis*; "*Megamæra Boeckii*"; *Wyvillea longimanus*; *Anphilhoë quadrimanus*; *Podocerus australis*; "*Microdeuteropus Mortoni*"; *Microdeuteropus tenuipes* (this being in Chilton's opinion the female, and the preceding species the male, of *Aora typica*, Krøyer); *Microdeuteropus chelifer*; "*Colomastix Brazieri*"; *Cyrtophium dentatum* (in 1886 re-named *Dexiocerella dentata*); *Cyrtophium minutum*; *Icilius punctatus*, afterwards identified with *Icilius australis*; *Polycheria* [properly *Tritæta*] *tenuipes*; *Polycheria* [*Tritæta*] *brevicornis*, unfigured and probably a form of the preceding species; *Caprella echinata*, since transferred to *Protella*; *Caprella cornigera*, referred later

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

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

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

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

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

1880. HASWELL, WILLIAM A.

Preliminary Report on the Australian Amphipoda. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 25. January 1880. Vol. V. Fifth Series. London, 1880. pp. 30–34.

“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 Orchestidae, however, are quite as abundant on sandy and stony beaches in the tropics as in temperate latitudes.”

Descriptions are given of the new genera *Cyprloidia*, *Amaryllis*, *Glycera*, *Polycheria*, *Xenocheira*, *Haplocheira*, for which see Notes on Haswell, 1880, pp. 511–513. From the present paper the following quotations may be given:—

“Probably nearly allied to *Eusirus* and *Iduna* is a new generic form, which I have named *Macleayia*. It has the superior antennæ appendiculate, shorter than the inferior pair; the mandibles are provided with an appendage; the maxillipedes are exuuguiculate, 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 *Wyvillea*, the name *Macleayia* being dropped without explanation.]

“In *Chloris* (mihi) the antennæ are well developed, the superior pair shorter than the inferior and provided with an appendage; the mandibles are palpigerous; the maxillipedes unguiculate, 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.

On some new Amphipods from Australia and Tasmania. From the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Vol. V. pp. 97–105. Pls. V. VI. VII. 1880.

This paper includes figures and descriptions of *Talitrus assimilis*, n. s.; *Talorchestia limicola*, n. s.; *Talorchestia terræ-reginæ*, n. s.; *Talorchestia (?) marmorata*, n. s.; *Talorchestia pravidactyla*, n. s.; *Talorchestia quadrimana* (Dana), var.?; *Aspidophoreia diemenensis*, n. s.; *Atylus microdeuteropus*, n. s.; *Atylus megalophthalmus*, n. s.; *Pherusa australis*, n. s.; *Mera crassipes*, n. s.; *Cyrtophium (?) hystrix*, n. s. In the Australian Catalogue, 1882, *Talitrus affinis* is given, apparently by mistake, for *Talitrus assimilis*, and in 1885, Mr Haswell makes *Talitrus affinis* a synonym of *Talitrus sylvaticus*, Haswell. *Cyrtophium (?) hystrix* he subsequently named “*Læmatophilus hystrix*.”

The new genus *Aspidophoreia* is thus defined:—“Coxæ of the posterior gnathopoda and of the first and second pairs of pereiopoda greatly expanded, deeper than the respective segments those of the three last pairs of pereiopoda small, that of the third pair bilobed—the posterior lobe larger than the anterior. Antennæ simple; the superior pair shorter than the inferior. Mandibles without an appendage. Maxillipedes with a pointed dactylos. Gnathopoda subchelate—the posterior pair much larger than the anterior. Posterior pleopoda uniramous

—the ramus uniarticulate. Telson squamiform, eleft to the base." Mr. Haswell adds the remark that in most of its characters this genus "approaches *Allorchestes*—being distinguished from that genus only by the largely developed anterior coxae and the character of the telson." For his subsequent view of the position of this genus, see Note on Haswell, 1885.

1880. JOSEPH, GUSTAV.

Ueber *Niphargus puteanus* aus Venedig. Bericht d. naturw. Sektion d. Schlesiseh. Gesellsehaft für vaterland. Cultur. 1879/80. pp. 35 etc. 1880.

See Note on Joseph, 1879.

1880. JOURDAIN, S.

Sur les cylindres sensoriels de l'antenne interne des Crustacés. Comptes rendus. Vol. 91. Paris. 1880. pp. 1091–1093.

M. Jourdain concludes that the cylindres à bâtonnets so commonly met with on the upper antenæ (antenne interne) of Crustacea, both podopithalmie and oligognath, 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."

1880. KOSSMANN, ROBBY, born November 22, 1849 (P. Mayer).

Zoologische Ergebnisse einer im Auftrage der königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin ausgeführten Reise in die Küstengebiete des rothen Meeres. Herausgegeben mit Unterstützung der königlichen Academie von Robby Kossmann. Zweite Hälfte, Erste Lieferung. Leipzig, 1880.

In the order Læmodipoda, pages 126–128, Kossmann describes "*Protella Danæ*," 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 phasma*, 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*, *Orchestoidea* and *Talorchestia*. He prefers to group in the genus *Orchestia* all forms of the family with short upper antenæ and without unguis on the maxillipeds. He then describes *Orchestia fissispinosa*, 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 dactylus which ends in a pointed spine, and also has fine spinules on the whole inner rim, while the rest of the rim is quite bare. The figure shows a hand, terminally rounded, projecting much beyond the dactylus.

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 fissispinosus*, 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 our 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 Wrzesiowski, 1881.

In the family Gammaridae, to the genus *Edicerus*, Kröyer, 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 Gnathopode:

“ A. scheerenförmig	Kröyera, Spence Bate.
“ B. smbeheliform, Carpus	
a. bis gegen den Dactylus verlängert	Monoculodes, Spence Bate.
b. nicht bis gegen den Dactylus verlängert	(Edicerus, Kröyer.
“ C. weder subcheliform, noch scheerenförmig	Westwoodilla, Spence Bate.”

The other distinctions, he says, depend only on the proximity or separation of the eyes. For *Edicerus* he offers the following diagnosis:—

“ Kopf in ein spitzes, abwärts gebogenes Rostrum ansgezogen. Vorderantennen ohne Nebenast. Mandibel mit dreigliedrigem Taster. Maxillarfüsse mit starker Endklaue. Letzter Pereiopode ausserordentlich verlängert, mit griffelförmigem Endgliede. Hintere Pleopoden sämmtlich zweitästig, die Aeste ganz oder fast völlig nackt. Telson einfach.”

He describes *Edicerus equimanus*, 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 cornea to be seen.

Leucothoë crassimana, n. s., Taf. xiii. Fig. 9–10, is probably, as suggested by Miers in his “Alert” Report, 1884, a synonym of *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard. Kossmann’s largest specimen was a female with eggs, 7 mm. in length. Under *Mæra* (properly *Mara*), he describes *Mæra erythræa*, n. s., Taf. xiv. Fig. 1–8, which he says is very like Dana’s *Gammarus brasiliensis*. That species, he thinks, Sp. Bate ought to have placed in the genus *Mæra*, not in *Gammarella*. It may indeed be noted that the description of the antennæ does not agree with Sp. Bate’s own definition of *Gammarella*. Meantime Kossmann’s species does not well agree with *Mæra*, but suits very fairly with *Elasmopus*, Costa, as defined by Boeck, both in respect of the mandibles, antennæ, uropods and telson. It may well stand at present as *Elasmopus erythræus*.

Mæra massavensis, n. s., Taf. xiv. Fig. 9–11, is described as belonging “to that subdivision of the genus *Mæra* 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. 7d) and the peculiarity, that the second joint of the upper antennæ is much longer and thinner than the preceding.” It is perhaps by some oversight that Kossmann describes “the hinder pleopoda” as quite like those of the preceding species, although with less numerous, finer spines. This is, with little doubt, a species of *Mæra*, and in that genus the last uropods have long rami projecting beyond the first and second pairs.

In the family Podoceridae he mentions *Amphithoë filosa*?, Savigny’s species, and *Amphithoë erythræa*, 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*,” Lueas, 1849.

Under *Amphithoides*, new genus, Kossmann remarks that “Claus says in his Lehrbuch, (3rd Edition, p. 515) of the genus *Amphithoë*: ‘die vordern (Antennen) meist ohne

Nebenast,' while Dana says expressly 'Antennæ primæ non appendiculatæ,' 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 *Gammarus* and *Amphithoë*. The *Podocerus longicornis*, Heller, and *Podocerus largimanus*, Heller, 1867, which Nebeski, 1880, transfers to *Amphithoë*, although they have an accessory flagellum, should perhaps rather be placed in Kossmann's genus *Amphithoides*, unless that itself should yield to *Grubia*, Czerniavski, 1868.

The new genus is thus defined:—"Schaft der obere Antenne kürzer, als der untere, trägt eine Nebengeissel. Gnathopoden ungefähr gleich gross (♀?). Epimeren wie bei *Amphithoë*. Aussenast der letzten Pleopoden mit nur einem ausgebildeten Haken versehen. Telson einfach, flach, ohne Bewaffnung. Breite Brutblätter."

The type-species, *Amphithoides longicornis*, n. s., is not figured. The upper antennæ 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 antennæ is quite distinct.

In the family Corophiidae, he notes that *Colomastix*, Grube, is earlier than either *Exunguia*, 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 Synopiadæ, Kossmann describes *Synopia orientalis*, n. s., Taf. xv. Fig. 11-13. Only the first pereopod, 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.

The great frozen sea. A personal narrative of the voyage of the "Alert" during the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6. Fourth Edition. London, 1880.

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, "*Anonyx nugax*, 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 $83^{\circ} 20' 26''$ N., $399\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the North Pole.

1880. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

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.

Arthrostraca, in Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1879. Herausgegeben von der zoologischer Station zu Neapel. Redigirt von Prof. J. Vict. Carus. Leipzig, 1880. pp. 415-426.

1880. MIERS, E. J.

Crustacea collected by E. Whymper, Esq., chiefly in the North Greenland Seas. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zoology. XV. (1880), pp. 59-73.

No new Amphipoda are reported.

1880. NEBESKI, OTMAR.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amphipoden der Adria. Arb. zool. Inst. Wien, Bd. III. 52 pp. Mit 4 Tafeln. Also separately, Wien, 1880.

The first section is on the unicellular glands in the first and second pereopods 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 *Microdeutopus*, *Microprotopus*, *Amphithoë*, *Podocerus*, *Cerapus* 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 Dulichiidae that it ought to be reckoned in this family, and so the exception is only apparent." In *Orchestia* the arrangement is different; in the Gammaridae, 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 pereopods may be regarded as the characteristic mark of the Corophiidae. "It has been long known," he says, "that species of the genera *Cerapus*, *Siphonocætes* and *Unciola*, Say (= *Microdeutopus*, Costa) through cementing sand, mud, particles of wood, etc., by means of a secretion hardening in water, form tubes into which they withdraw

when disturbed." He refers to the method, mentioned by Sp. Bate, adopted by species of *Amphithoë* of wrapping themselves about with sea-weed. This he observed in the case of *Amphithoë penicillata*, Costa, and also in Heller's two species of *Podocerus*, which he names *Amphithoë longicornis* and *Amphithoë laryimana*. (See Note on Kossmann, 1880.) The Corophiinæ adopt a third mode of using their secretion, in lining the walls of the chanuels 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 basos of the three hinder pereopods 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 antenuæ, 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 Corophiidæ 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 *Nicea*, more attached to the water, they are wanting, and may hence have the function of preventing too rapid exhalation of moisture.

Comparing his own observations with those of others, Nebeski concludes "that in the *Phronimidæ* and *Caprellidæ* 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 Crevettina 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 *Hyperidæ* seem to possess both types of glands, so that in this respect they occupy an intermediate position; at least Paul Mayer mentions that in these Amphipoda 'in opposition to the Phronimidæ the complex-formation only occurs in a limited degree or is entirely wanting,' which would consequently betoken a nearer approach to the Crevettina."

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 *Mæra* there is but one gland-tube, at least he himself always found two in *Gammarus marinus* and *Gammarus locusta* as well as in *Mæra brevicaudata*, and with this the statements of Wrześniowski on *Gammarus pulex* agree, although in *Goplana polonica* the right gland suffers degradation in course of development. In *Melita* Nebeski found the gland unpaired. In all the Corophiidæ, he says, we have two small tubular or vesicular structures which rise obliquely from the intestine. Among the Gammaridæ they are small in *Mæra*, 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 *Nicea* 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 pereon-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 *Nicea* exhibits. The difference between *Nicea* 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 branchiae with those of other Crevettina. 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 Cymothoidæ, 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 brood-pouch for hatching them if they were.

In the section headed "Beobachtungen über die Crevettinenfauna des Triester Hafens," under *Orchestia cariniana*, 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 Gammaridæ, subfamily Stegocephalinae, Nebeski gives *Probolium tergestinum*, n. s. (fig. 39), "Artcharaktere: 3. Glied der Maxillarfüsse bedeutend verlängert. 6. Glied des ersten Fusspaars länglich viereckig, vorne abgestutzt, 4. und 5. Glied vorne in nach unten vorspringende Lappen ausgezogen." It is said to be very near *Probolium monoculoides*, nor am I inclined to separate it from that species (*Stenotheö monoculoides*, 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 Gammariinæ, 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 Gnathopodenpaars beim Männchen am Oberrande tief ansgebuchtet: Klauen der Thoracalbeine 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 *Tritæta*. The species should, I think, be named *Tritæta dolichonyx*. The branchiae have lateral dilatations.

Nebeski gives "*Pherusa bispinosa* (= *Atylus bispinosus* 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 bispinosus*.

"*Gammarus Edwardsi*," Sp. Bate, is considered by Nebeski as undoubtedly not more than a variety of *Gammarus locusta*.

In the Corophiidæ, subfamily Podocerinae, he discusses the connection of the telson and the last propods with the mode of life. He thinks that *Aora* and *Stimpsonia* will probably have to be transferred to the Podocerinae, in which Heller has already placed *Microdeutopus*. (It is, indeed, quite certain that those three genera cannot stand in different subfamilies.) Very near to *Amphithoë penicillata*, Costa, which is among the commonest Amphipods of Trieste Harbour, he places *Amphithoë longicornis* and *Amphithoë largimana*, placed by Heller in the genus *Podocerus* because of the uniarticulate secondary flagellum, although in other respects, Nebeski says, they clearly belong to *Amphithoë*. The four so-called species of *Podocerus*, named *variegatus*, *pelagicus*, *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 *pulchellus* 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 ocius*, Sp. Bate, he regards as quite distinct.

To *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton, he assigns *Dereothoë punctata*, M.-Edw., as the female, but without giving reasons.

In *Cyrtophium* he points out that the 1-2-articulate accessory flagellum has been overlooked. He considers that the genus should be transferred from the Corophiidæ to the Dulichiidæ. The species *Cyrtophium darwinii*, Spence Bate, to which Nebeski is referring, ought no doubt to be placed in Dana's genus *Platophium*, which Dana himself distinguished from *Cyrtophium* by the presence of an accessory flagellum.

Pages 47-48 contain the list of "Literatur." Fig. 41 refers to *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Costa; Fig. 42 gives the telson of *Podocerus falcatus*, *Amphithoë longicornis*, *Amphithoë largimana*, *Amphithoë penicillata*, *Microdeutopus*, *Amphithoë bicuspis*, *Microprotopus*. Fig. 42 refers to *Podocerus falcatus*; Fig. 43 to *Podocerus ocius*. The earlier figures illustrate the anatomical details given in this important paper.

1880. NICHOLSON, HENRY ALLEYNE.

A Manual of Zoology for the use of students with a general introduction on the principles of zoology. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. Edinburgh and London, MDCCCLXXX.

In the Arthropoda, Class I. Crustacea, has in this work, p. 302, Subclass IV. [III., sec p. 283], Malacostraca (*Thoraciopoda*, Woodward), in which Division A. Edriophthalmata, is split up into three orders, Læmodipoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda. In the definition of the Læmodipoda, 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 phasma*," which belongs to a genus possessing mandibular-palps. The species is known as *Protella phasma*, Montagu, and has rudimentary peræopods, which are not indicated in the figure.

The second order, Amphipoda, is exemplified by *Talitrus locusta*, which is figured, and *Gammarus pullex*. 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 misleading name *Prosoponiscus*, which is as unsuited as its predecessor *Palaeocrangon* for a genus of fossil Amphipods.

1880? PARONA.

Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze naturali (Modena). XXIII. pp. 42–50.

“*Niphargus puteanus* (Koch). Variety from a cavern in Monte Fcnere Val Sesia, Piedmont; with historical account of that species generally.” (Dr. von Martens, Zool. Record for 1880.)

1880. SMITH, SIDNEY I.

On the Amphipodus genera, Cerapus, Unciola, and Lepidaetlylis, described by Thomas Say. The Transactions of the Connecticut Academy, Vol. IV., July, 1880. pp. 268–284. Pl. IIa.

Professor Smith gives a full description of *Cerapus tubularis*, Say, which he partially figures.

It is, he thinks, “not eongeneric 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 Podocerinæ.” He proposes for it a new subfamily, Cerapinæ, thus described:—

“The single known genus differs from the Podocerinæ 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 peræon, 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 uniramus 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 peræopods.”

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.

Prospetto della Fauna del mare Adriatico. Parte 3. Bolletino della Società adriatica di scienze naturali in Trieste. Vol. 6. 1880.

This paper, included in P. Mayer's list, 1882, I have not been able to obtain.

1880. STUXBERG, ANTON.

Evertebratfaunan i Sibiriens Ishaf. Förelöpande Studier grundade på de zoologiska undersökningarna under Prof. A. E. Nordenskiölds Ishafs-expedition

1878-79. Meddeladt den 12 November 1879. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handlingar. Band 5. N:o 22. Stockholm, 1880. pp. 1-76.

At pages 62-66 Stuxberg enumerates one hundred and fifteen Arctic Amphipoda, which are met with in various localities in the numbers and proportions exhibited by the following table:—

“ 1) Grönland . . . . .	. . . . .	74 arter = 64,3 %
2) Spetsbergen . . . . .	. . . . .	73 „ = 63,5 %
3) Skandinavien N. oeh V. kust . . . . .	. . . . .	69 „ = 60,0 %
4) Sibiriens Ishaf . . . . .	. . . . .	60 „ = 52,2 %
5) Murmanska och Hvita hafvet, Jugor sehar . . . . .	. . . . .	31 „ = 26,9 %
6) Matotschkin sehar . . . . .	. . . . .	30 „ = 26,1 %
7) Arktiska Amerika . . . . .	. . . . .	25 „ = 21,3 %
8) Britannien . . . . .	. . . . .	24 „ = 20,9 %
9) Island . . . . .	. . . . .	23 „ = 20,0 %
10) Danmark . . . . .	. . . . .	22 „ = 19,1 %
{ deraf a) Skagerrak och Kattegat . . . . .	. . . . .	15 }
{ b) Öfriga danska sund . . . . .	. . . . .	20 }
{ c) Danmarks vestkust . . . . .	. . . . .	11 }
11) Östersjön . . . . .	. . . . .	4 „ = 3,5 %.”

In the list are named 17. *Anonyx bidentatus*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 18. *Onesimus zebra*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 19. *Onesimus vorax*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 23. *Onesimus abyssicola*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 30. *Pontoporeia setosa*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 37. *Vertumnus glacialis*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 48. *Aceropsis*, u. gen. et n. sp.; 61. *Halirhiages maculatus*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 67. *Gammarus erythropus*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 71. *Melita*, n. sp. (dentatae affinis); 72. *Melita diadema*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 74. *Weyprechtia mirabilis*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 80. *Stegocephalus kessleri*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 83. *Metopa gigas*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 97. *Ampelisca picta*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 100. *Haploops lineata*, Stuxberg, n. sp.; 111. *Paradulichia* sp. The different stations at which these were severally found are detailed, and as characteristic forms of the Siberian glacial sea, *Atylus carinatus*, Fabr., and “*Acanthostephia Malmgreni*,” Goës, receive much attention. Otherwise descriptions are confined to the following, at pages 27-28:—

“ WEYPRECHTIA. Novum genus Amphipodum, ex familia Gammarinorum BOECK, inter congeneres valde insigne est et ab iis bene diversum, neque cum aliis ejusdem familiæ generibus similitudinem præbet quam eum euere Amathillarum.

“ WEYPRECHTIA MIRABILIS n. sp. Corporis forma robusta, obesa; *cephalocormus* rotundatus, non *carinatus*, eadem ferme latitudine ac altitudine; *cauda* compressa, altitudine duplo majore quam latitudine. *Antennæ superiores* inferioribus tertia parte breviores: *flagello primario* duplo longiore quam pedunculo, 30-32 articulis composito; *flagello accessorio* prope duplo breviore quam pedunculo, 6-7 articulis composito. *Antennæ inferiores* flagello duplo longiore quam pedunculo, 50-59 articulis composito. Caput rostro brevissimo, longitudine paulo minore quam latitudine (= 4:4,5). *Oculi* reniformes, nigri, nitidi. Epimera 1:mum-4:tum duplo altiora quam latiora; 1:mum angulo inferiore aeuminato, 2:dum et 3:tum truneato-rotundato; 5:tum et 6:tum latiora quam altiora, margine inferiore inciso. *Epimeri 4:ti margo posticus supra et infra* valde incisus, in medio cornu magno, valido, acuto, transverso, deorsum currato præditus, angulus infero-posticus subacutus,—ita ut margo posticus bicornis esse videatur. *Caudæ segmenta* 1:mum et 2:dum epimeris angulo postico acutis; 3:tum bidentatum, dentibus subaeutis et sursum productis: 4:tum depressione transversa selliformi hand profunda. *Pedes spurii* biramei, ramis longitudine subæqualibus, lanceolatis, marginibus serratis et setigeris. *Appendix caudalis* tertia parte longior quam

latior; supra finem pedunculi pedum ultimi paris spuriorum porreeta, sursum paullo curvata, non fissa, margine postice 3 sinibus haud profundis, quorum medius latus, laterales arcti, setis singulis prediti. *Integumenta* cephalocormi et eandæ nitida, punetis impressis rotundis confertissime collatis.—*Corporis longitudo* 51^{mm}, *latitude maxima* 17,5^{mm}, *altitudo maxima* 11^{mm}. *Longitudo antennarum superiorum* a) pedunculi 5^{mm}, b) flagelli primarii 10^{mm}, c) flagelli accessorii 3,3^{mm}. *Longitudo antennarum inferiorum* a) pedunculi 7,5^{mm}, b) flagelli accessorii 17^{mm}.

“*Habitat* in Mari Sibiriae Glaciali inter promontorium Vankarema et Fretum Beringianum fundo arenoso, orgyarum 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.

New Species of Crustacea from New Zealand. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 31. July 1880. Vol. VI. Fifth Series. London, 1880. pp. 1–6.

The observations refer to the Crustacean fauna of Dunedin Harbour, the maximum depth of the bay being probably about 6 fathoms. Under “Amphipoda Normalia. Fam. Gammaridæ. Subfam. *Stegocephalides.*,” there is instituted the new genus *Panoplaea*, thus defined:—

“Coxæ of the four anterior segments well developed, those of the second pair of pereiopoda excavated on the upper part of the posterior margin. Antennæ subequal, without a secondary appendage. Mandibles with an appendage. Maxillipeds with a squamiform process on the ischium. Gnathopoda feeble, almost chelate. Three posterior pairs of pleopoda 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 *Pleustes*. It differs from *Pleustes* only in the well-developed squamiform plate on the ischium of the maxillipeds, and in the gnathopoda 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 *Panoplaea spinosa* and *Panoplaea debilis*. Of these, through the kindness of Mr. Thomson, I have been able to examine specimens, and it appears to me that *Panoplaea spinosa* is certainly an *Iphimedia*, while *Panoplaea debilis* has numerous points of resemblance to *Amphilochus longimanus*, Boeck, but as the species has three dorsal spines, it may be more correct to place it in the closely allied genus *Halirages*, Boeck. It cannot be generically united with *Panoplaea (Iphimedia) spinosa*. In “Subfam. *Phoxides*. Genus *Amphilochus*, C. Spence Bate,” is described “*Amphilochus squamosus*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 4.).” In “Subfam. *Gammarides*. Genus *Eusirus*, Kröyer,” is described “*Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kröyer, var. *antarcticus*, n. var.” Of “*Melita tenuicornis*, Dana (*Möra tenuicornis*, Sp. Bate, *Paramöra tenuicornis*, Miers),” it is said, “the females are remarkable for possessing a hook-like process on the exopal lamellæ of the fourth pair of pereiopoda, almost exactly similar to that figured and described by Fr. Müller (Facts for Darwin, p. 27) as occurring in *M. insatiabilis*.” In “Genus *Megamöra*, Spence Bate,” “*Megamöra fasciculata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 5), is described. In “Fam. *Corophiidae*. Genus *Corophium*, Latr.” a description is given of *Corophium contractum*, Stimpson.

1880. ULIANIN, B.

Untersuchungen über Blastoderm- und Keimblätterbildung bei *Orchestia Montagui* und *Mediterranea*. Zoologischer Anzeiger. III. pp. 163–165. 1880. (Verhandl. d. zoolog. sect. d. VI. Versamml. russisch. Naturf. u. Aerzte.)

The results of the investigation are here given in summary. There is a notice of this paper by P. Mayer in *Zoolog. Jahresber.* (1880), II. Abt., pp. 53, 54. 1880. An account of the investigation was published in extenso in 1881. See Note on Ulianin under that date.

1880? WEBER, MAX.

Über den Bau und die Thätigkeit der sogenannten Leber der Crustaceen. Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie. XVII. Bonn, 1880? pp. 385–457. Pls. XXXVI–XXXVIII.

"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 *Typhloniscus steini*, *Asellus aquaticus*, and the subterraneous *A. cavaticus*, *Gammarus pulex*, *fluviatilis*, *puleanus*, *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 cholesterin, serving for the emulsion for fat. He calls the first ferment-cells, the second liver-cells, and the whole organ 'hepato-paureas,' 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.

Life and her Children. Fifth Thousand. London. 1881.

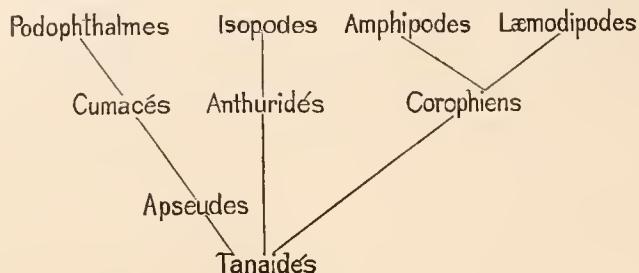
In a popular account of the *Crustacea*, pp. 153–177, the expression "insects of the sea" for these animals is approved and adopted. The figure, 57. C, to which the name *Caprella* is assigned, really represents *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller.

1881. DELAGE, YVES.

Contribution à l'étude de l'appareil circulatoire des Crustacés édriophthalmes marins. Paris, 1881. pp. 173. 12 Plates. From *Arch. de Zool. Exp. et Gen.* Vol. IX. 1881.

This admirably lucid essay discusses the subject successively in regard to the *Isopoda*, *Amphipoda*, *Laeomopoda*, and *Tanaidæ*. An account is given of the ingenious methods of

investigation employed, a historical review is drawn up of the results obtained or errors committed by previous writers on this branch of research, and after a careful record of Dr. Delage's own observations, a graphic representation is submitted of the affinities between different groups of Crustacea to which those observations seem to point:—



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 puteanus*, 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 Wrzesniowski 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 Wrzesniowski 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 Wrzesniowski], a pericardium with perfectly definite and continuous walls, a peri-oesophageal 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 Læmodipoda. 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 pereon; on *Montaguia monoculoides*, Sp. Bate, 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 Corophinæ 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 pereon.

In the Caprellina, observations based on *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, *Caprella acutifrons*, Latr., “*Protella phasma* (Sp. Bate),” “*Proto pedata* (Flemm.) et *P. goodsirii* (Sp. Bate),” show an absence of the peri-oesophageal 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 Corophinæ, in which the two first pairs of orifices have completely disappeared. They agree with the Corophinæ also in the circumstance that the hind limbs receive their blood from the aorta and return it to the ventral sinus, and do not, as in *Talitrus*, receive it from the ventral sinns and return it to the pericardium.

Of the Tanaidæ Dr. Delage examined more particlarily *Paratanais savignyi* (*Tanais savignyi*, Kröyer), in which the heart has two pairs of lateral orifices, situated in the third and fourth segments, *Tanais vittatus*, Lillj., with a single pair in the fourth segment, and *Apseudes latreillii*, Sp. Bate. He thence tabulates the affinities of the Tanaidæ 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 sinus is arterial and not venous; by the pericardiac vessels; by the loose peri-oesophageal vascular collar not giving origin to a ventral median vessel, and, above all, by the peri-cerebral vascular ring characteristic of the Amphipoda.

For the Hyperina, which he had no opportunity of examining, he refers to Pagenstecher's account of *Phronima sedentaria*, 1861 (on p. 90 misprinted 1761), and varions treatises by Clans, who has shown that in the Hyperina the heart has three pairs of lateral orifices besides two aortas with valves, the lower aorta communincating 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 Tanaidæ. For the whole subject, compare Note on Wrześniowski, 1879; for the Tanaidæ, Note ou Blanc, 1884.

1881. GORDON, G.

Phronima sedentaria and its *Beroe*. The Scottish Naturalist. A Magazine of Natural History. Edited by F. Buchanan White. Volume VI. Edinburgh and London, 1881–1882. pp. 56–59.

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 ont 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.

The Sea and its living wonders, a popular account of the marvels of the deep and of the progress of maritime discovery from the earliest ages to the present time. New Edition. London, 1881.

Among the "Edriophthalmia" he mentions, page 247, "the saltatorial sandhoppers (*Talitrus*)," "the ill-famed *Chelurae*," "the parasitical *Cyami* which gnaw deep holes into the skin of the whale." Figures are given of *Chelura terebrans* and a "sandhopper," presumably *Talitrus locusta*. The frequency of the sandhoppers on the shores of the Arctic seas is illustrated by Holböll'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 invertebrate Fauna of the Firth of Forth. Part II. comprising the Protozoa, Polyzoa, Crustacea, and Tunicata. From the Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, vol. vi., 1881. Edinburgh, 1881.

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 linearis* (Linn.)" may probably be the same as the "*C. lobata* (Müll.)," which they identify with "the *C. lavis* of Goodsir." This will reduce the number of species to fifteen, of which five are Caprellidæ. 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 Metzger.

1881. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1879; being Volume sixteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXXI. pp. 1-45.

It is here noted that *Glycera*, Haswell's name for a new genus in the Lysianassinae, is preoccupied in Annelides.

1881. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1880; being Volume seventeenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXXI. pp. 1-61.

It is noted that the name *Chloris*, used by Haswell for a new genus among the Gammaridæ, is twice preoccupied in Aves, and once in Botany.

1881. MAYER, PAUL.

Arthrostraca, in Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1880. II. Abtheilung. Leipzig, 1881. pp. 51-63.

1881. MEINERT, FR.

Crustacea Isopoda, Amphipoda et Decapoda Daniae: Fortegnelse over Danmarks Isopode, Amphipode og Decapode Krebsdyr. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. III. Raekkes 12 Bind. 3. Heft. pp. 456–512.

Lists are given of species and the localities at which they were taken, and an account from Professor Sehiødte of the tubes of *Haploops tubicola*, Lillj., which has small purple-red eyes. No new species of Amphipoda are described in this paper.

1881. MIERS, E. J.

Account of the Zoological Collections made during the Survey of H.M.S. "Alert" in the Straits of Magellan and on the Coast of Patagonia. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., January 1881.

There is here only an incidental allusion to the Amphipoda.

1881. MIERS, E. J.

On a small collection of Crustacea and Pycnogonida from Franz-Josef-Land collected by B. Leigh-Smith, Esq., lat. $79^{\circ} 55'$ N., long. about 51° E., in the "Eira." The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. 5. Vol. VII. pp. 45–49. Pl. VII. London, 1881.

On *Acanthonotozoma inflatum* (Kröyer), Mr. Miers remarks, "A single female was obtained. This specimen agrees very well with Goës's figure of the species; but the anterior margin of the exoa of the 4th thoracic limb is regularly rounded, whereas in Goës's figure it is represented as somewhat angulated. The dorsal carina, which is described by Boeck as very high (altissima), on the first 3 post-abdominal segments, in Goës's figure and in our specimen is distinct, but not much elevated."

Acanthostepheia pulchra, n. s., is figured and described, with a comparison between it and *Acanthostepheia malmgreni*, Goës. *Amathilopsis affinis*, n. s., is figured and in like manner compared with its near ally *Amathilopsis 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.

On a collection of Crustacea made by Baron Hermann-Maltzan at Gorce Island, Senegambia. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, September, October, November, 1881.

The only Amphipod included in this account is *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Liljeborg, of which a detailed description is given.

1881. MOSELEY, HENRY NOTTIDGE.

Report on certain Hydroid, Aleyonarian and Madreporarian Corals proeured during the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, in the years 1873-1876. Zool. Chall. Exp., Part vii. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, 1881.

At page 204, Mr. Moseley says that "in nearly all the mesenterial cavities [of *Stephanophyllia formosissima*] were found one or two small crustacea (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 209, 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 Hyperina.

1881. PACKARD, A. S., JR.

The Fauna of the Nickajaek Cave. By E. D. Cope and A. S. Paekard, jr. The Ameriean Naturalist, November, 1881. Volume XV. Philadelphia, 1881. pp. 877-882.

"Many miles of galleries have been explored, and no end has yet been reached" of this cave on the southern boundary of Tennessee. The Isopod, *Cecidota 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 antennatus*. "It is a large and purplish species; the first antennæ 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. vitreus* Cope, of Mammoth Cave, and from *C. packardi* Smith, differing in its distinct eyes, and larger, more numerously jointed antennæ."

1881. SMITH, SIDNEY I.

Preliminary notice of the Crustacea dredged, in 64 to 325 fathoms, off the south coast of New England, by the United States Fish Commission in 1880. Proceedings of the National Museum; Washington. Vol. III. for 1880, January, 1881. pp. 413-452.

Among the Amphipoda, pages 447-452, is described "*Neohela phasma*, sp. nov.—*Neohela*, nom. nov., vice *Hela* Boeck, praeoc." "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.

Recent Dredging by the United-States Fish Commission off the South Coast of New England, with some Notice of the Crustacea obtained. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 38. February, 1881. London, 1881. pp. 143-146.

"Few species of Amphipoda were found; but the Arctic species, *Stegocephalus ampulla*, *Haploops setosa*, and *Epimeria loricata*, G. O. Sars, occurred, the last in abundance."

1881. ULIANIN, B.

Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Amphipoden. Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Zool., XXXV. pp. 440-460, Taf. XXIV. 1881.

Abstract in Journ. Roy. Microscop. Soc. [2], I. pp. 599, 600. August 1881.

After explaining his methods of investigation, Ulianin refers to eight authors, who have previously treated the same subject. Of H. Rathke's Reisebemerkungen aus Taurien, 1837, he says, "Enthält Beobachtungen über Entwicklung der Amphithoë picta, Gammarus gracilis, Amathia carinata und Hyale pontica.—Die Beobachtungen von RATHKE haben Bedeutung nur in historischer Hinsicht." Of Meissner's paper in 1855, he says, "Enthält die ersten sehr dürftigen und grösstentheils unrichtigen Angaben über das kugelförmige Organ," and at p. 451, "Nach den von Meissner veröffentlichten Abbildungen zu urtheilen, untersuchte er ein zerstörtes Organ, das an Lappen der zerrissenen 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 Mikropylöffnung zu finden glaubte, irrtümlich 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 amöboide Zellen, die nur nach mehrfacher Theilung und Wanderung auf der Oberfläche des Eies in ruhende Blastodermzellen übergehen; während der Wanderung der amöboiden Zellen auf der Oberfläche des Eies wird außerdem der Nahrungsdotter 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 amöboiden Zellen den Pol zu unterscheiden, an welchem das Blastoderm angelegt wird und der später der Bauchfläche des Embryo entsprechen wird."

In Bessels's paper in 1869 and Dohrn's in 1870, Ulianin says, "das kugelförmige Organ wird mit dem Rückenstachel der Zoëa homologisiert," 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 sogenannten Schalengrube der Mollusken."

Having previously observed that, "vorausgesetzt das bei den Orchestien, ähnlich dem, was bei anderen Crustaceen beobachtet wurde, die das Zerfallen des Dotters in Dotterschollen hervorrufenden Zellen zum Aufbaue des Mittel-darmes verbraucht werden, nimmt das Entoderm seinen Ursprung von den Zellen des kugelförmigen Organes," Ulianin thus concludes:—"ähnlich wie bei anderen Crustaceen entsteht bei den Orchestien das Mesoderm durch Zersplitterung des Blastoderms, während das Entoderm aus vom Ektoderm abstammenden und in den Dotter einwandernden Zellen zusammengesetzt wird. Die Thatsache, dass die in den Dotter einwandernden Zellen von den Zellen des kugelförmigen Organes abstammen, kann uns auch nicht sehr befremden: das kugelförmige Organ ist, wie oben gezeigt wurde, ein ererbtes verkümmertes Organ, das seine frühere Bestimmung mit der Zeit verloren hat und dem im Laufe der Zeit neue Funktionen bei der Bildung des Entoderms aufgelegt wurden."

1881. WRZEŚNIOWSKI, AUGUST.

Goplana polonica nowy rodzaj i gatunek skorupiaka obunogiego z okolic warszawy opisał August Wrześniowski. 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 *labium* or lower lip is called *languette* by G. O. Sars, *zunge* by Dybowsky, *Paragnathen* by Claus, but *Unterlippe* is used by Dybowsky for the second maxillæ, and by Claus (as an alternative) for the maxillipeds. Dybowsky is here said to call the uropoda *Schwimmbeine* and *Springbeine*, but that does not quite accurately represent him, since in reality he calls the three pairs of pleopoda *Schwimmbeine*, the first two pairs of uropoda *Springbeine*, and the last pair *das Steuerbein*. It is a mistake also to say that Dybowsky gives *metacarpus* 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 peræopods 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 peræopods), and by Milne-Edwards, in the form *tarse*, 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).

Additions to the New Zealand Crustacea. (Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 13th October 1881.) On some Subterranean Crustacea. (Read before Phil. Inst. Cant., 3d November 1881.) Art. XXIV., XXV. From the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. XIV. 1881. Wellington, 1882. pp. 171–180. Pl. VIII. fig. 3a, 3b. Pl. IX. X.

Art. XXIV. points out the resemblance of the first gnathopods of *Microdeutopus maculatus*, G. M. Thomson, to those of *Aora gracilis* and *Aora typica*. Art. XXV. describes and figures the new well-shrimps *Crangonyx compactus*, *Calliope subterranea*, and *Gammarus fragilis*.

1882. FAXON, WALTER.

Bibliography to accompany "Selections from Embryological Monographs" compiled by Alexander Agassiz, Walter Faxon, and E. L. Mark. 1. Crustacea. By Walter Faxon. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. At Harvard College. Vol. IX. No. 6. Cambridge, 1882.

1882. HASWELL, W. A.

Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-Eyed Crustacea. The Australian Museum. Sydney. 1882. pp. xvi-xx, 212-275, 310-314, 325. Pl. IV.

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 *Neobule* was founded belongs to the *Orchestidae*, and is allied to the form afterwards named by me *Aspidophoreia*." He had previously placed *Neobule* in the subfamily Stegocephalides. The name *Glycera* is now altered to *Glycerina*, *Glycera* being preoccupied. The species *Icilius punctatus* is recognised as only a variety, and therefore a synonym, of *Icilius australis*.

1882. HAY, O. P.

Notes on Some Fresh-water Crustacea, together with Descriptions of Two New Species. The American Naturalist. February, 1882. Vol. XVI. No. 2. Philadelphia. pp. 143-146.

Crangonyx lucifugus, 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 stylets each consist of a single segment. There are some minor differences. From *C. vitreus*, judging from Prof. Cope's description in AMERICAN NATURALIST, Vol. vi. p. 422, it must differ in the caudal stylets. '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 ramus of the posterior stylets 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 Maeon, Miss. "The three species, *C. gracilis*, *C. bifurcus* and *C. lucifugus* present an interesting gradation in the form of the posterior caudal stylets. In the first-named the outer ramus is twice the length of the peduncle, and the inner ramus is present, but rudimentary. In *C. bifurcus* the outer ramus is but two-thirds as long as the peduncle, while it is doubtful whether there is anything whatever to represent inner ramus. In *C. lucifugus* both the outer and inner rami are absent, and the peduncle itself is much reduced."

1882. HOEK, P. P. C.

Die Crustaceen, gesammelt während des Fahrten des "Willem Barents" in den Jahren 1878 und 1879. 75 pp. mit 3 Taf. Separ.-Abdruck aus dem "Nied. Arch. für Zool." Suppl. Band I. 1882.

The part concerning the Amphipoda, beginning at p. 41, describes the new species, *Socarnes ovalis*, Taf. III. fig. 29-29r., given as a link between *Socarnes* and *Ichnopuss*, but recognised by G. O. Sars, in 1885, as a synonym of *Socarnes bidenticulatus*, Sp. Bate (sp.); *Anonyx debruyndii*, Taf. III. fig. 30-30x., noted as having much in common with *Anonyx ampulla*; *Haploops laevis*, Taf. III. fig. 31; *Podocerus tuberculatus*, Taf. III. fig. 32. Brief observations are made upon *Onesimus leucopis*, G. O. Sars; *Tryphosa höringii*, Boeck; *Acanthozone cuspidata*, Lepechin (with criticism of the figure given by Buchholz, in 1874); *Gammarus locusta*, Linn.; *Ampelisca eschrichti*, Kröyer, and others. A short appendix refers to Stuxberg's recently published Evertebratfaunan i Sibiriens Ishaf. 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.

Die Wirbellosen Thiere der Travemünder Bucht. Theil II. Vierter Bericht der Commission zur wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung der deutschen Meere, für die Jahre 1877 bis 1881. VII. bis XI. Jahrgang. I. Abtheilung. Berlin, 1882. pp. 169-179.

On pp. 174, 175, *Corophium longicorne*, Latr.; *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindstr.; *Calliope larviuscula*, Krøy.; *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.

1882. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

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.

Die Caprelliden des Golfs von Neapel und der angrenzenden Meeres-abschnitte. Fauna und Flora des Golfs von Neapel und der angrenzenden Meeres-abschnitte herausgegeben von der zoologischen Station zu Neapel. VI. Monographic: Caprelliden von Dr. P. Mayer. Mit 10 Tafeln in Lithographie und 39 Zincographien. Leipzig, 1882.

It is safe to affirm that for a long time to come this work will be absolutely indispensable to every genuine student of the Caprellidæ. 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 "Geographisch 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 "Entwickelungsgeschichte," "Biologie," "Phylogenie," under which the structure of the Cyamidae 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:—

"Læmodipoden mit schmalen, auf dem Querschnitt annähernd kreisrundem Körper. Kopf und 1. Brustsegment zu einem Cephalothorax verschmolzen, 2.-7. Segment frei. Epimeren fehlen. Kiemcn am 2., 3. und 4. oder nur am 3. und 4. Brustfusspaare, schlauchförmig. Abdomen aus höchstens 5, wenigstens 1 Segmente zusammengesetzt, mit höchstens 3, wenigstens 2 stark rückgebildeten Beinpaaren. Vorderfühler stets länger als Hinterfühler. Füsse an Zahl verschieden; die nicht rückgebildeten sind bengliedrig, ohne Scheere, aber mit einschlagbarer Klaue."

Up to the date of Mayer's treatise there had been established eight genera, for the arrangement of which various useful tables are given. *Cercops*, *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 antennæ; the rest have only two. *Caprella* and *Podalirius* are without the mandibular palp, which is present in the rest. *Proto* stands alone in having seven pairs of complete limbs on the pereon; *Protella* has five pairs complete and two pairs rudimentary; *Cercops*, *Ægina*, *Æginella*, *Caprella*, have only five pairs; *Caprellina* and *Podalirius* have four pairs complete and one pair rudimentary. In *Cercops* the pleon has five segments, in *Protella* two, in the rest only one. In *Ægina*, the abdominal feet are jointed, in *Æginella* not jointed. But of *Cercops* and *Æginella* 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 antennæ carry "Ruderborsten," and those in which they carry "Sinnesborsten." 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 *Cercops* is assigned the single species "*Cercops Holbölli*, Kröyer." *Proto*, Leach, has the synonymy, *Leptomera*, Latreille; *Naupredia*, Latreille; *Naupridia*, Milne-Edwards; *Proton*, Desmarest. The species assigned to it are, *ventricosa*, O. F. Müller; *brunneocittata*, Haller; "*Nova-Hollandia*," Haswell; and "? *Proto 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 "Novæ-Zealandiæ," Thomson, and *brevicollis*, Nicolet, for synonyms.

Protella, Dana, has the species *phasma*, 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 pereon are coalescent. 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* [? *C. dentata*] but in other respects the two species are quite different." Mayer remarks

that if Boeck's *Aegina echinata* should prove to be a *Protella*, Haswell's *Protella echinata* might be renamed *echinimana*.

To the genus *Aegina*, Kröyer, Mayer assigns *Aegina longicornis*, Kröyer, with *Aegina laevis*, Boeck, for a synonym; and *Aegina echinata*, Boeck, with the synonymy, *Aegina spinosissima*, Stimpson; *Caprella spinifera*, Bell; *Caprella spinosissima*, Bate, and ? *Caprella spinosissima*, Norman. Of these, however, the first three represent *Aegina spinosissima*, Stimpson, 1854, and the fourth is *Caprella horrida*, Sars (see Note on Sars, 1885). As doubtful species of *Aegina* are mentioned Dana's "A.? aculeata" and "A.? 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. *Aeginella*, Boeck, distinguished from *Aegina* only by having the appendages of the pleon unjointed, has the solitary species *Aeginella spinosa*, Boeck, also marked out by the strong dorsal spine at the beginning of the first pereon-segment. A spine on this segment is to be noted also in *Caprella spinulata*, Couch, 1852.

In regard to the genus *Caprella*, Lamarck, Mayer calls attention, as Kröyer 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 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:—

"A. Hinterfühler mit Sinneshaaren. Dimorphismus bedeutend.

Stamm völlig glatt ; 2. Arm des erwachsenen Männchens laug,
Hand desselben ausserordentlich gross und dick

C. grandimana, n. s.

Stamm entweder auf allen oder wenigstens den drei letzten
Segmenten mit paarigen oder unpaaren dorsalen Höckern
oder Dornen ; 2. Arm des erwachsenen Männchens kurz,
Hand desselben im Verhältniss nicht so stark entwickelt
wie bei der vorigen Art.

C. acanthifera, Leach.

"B. Hinterfühler mit Ruderhaaren. Dimorphismus wechselnd.

Stirnstaehel fehlt.

Körper ungemein bestachelt. 2. Arm kurz. *C. tuberculata*, Bate and Westwood.

— dorsal ganz glatt. 2. Arm kurz. *C. equilibra*, Say.

— nur auf Segment 5-7 bestachelt. 2. Arm des erwachsenen Männchens lang *C. linearis* (Linné) Bate.

Stirnstaehel vorhanden.

2. Arm des erwachsenen Mäusehens kurz.

Geissel des Vorderfühlers mit 19-20 Gliedern *C. septentrionalis*, Kröyer.

Geissel des Vorderfühlers mit 14 Gliedern.

Kiemen länglich. 5. und 6. Segment mit Höckern *C. dentata*, Haller.

— rund. 5. und 6. Segment glatt *C. acutifrons*, Latreille.

2. Arm des erwachsenen Männchens lang.

2. Hand desselben normal *C. attenuata*, Dana.

2. — — ungewöhnlich lang *C. inermis*, Haswell."

To this table I have added the names of the authors of the species from the accounts given by Mayer further on.

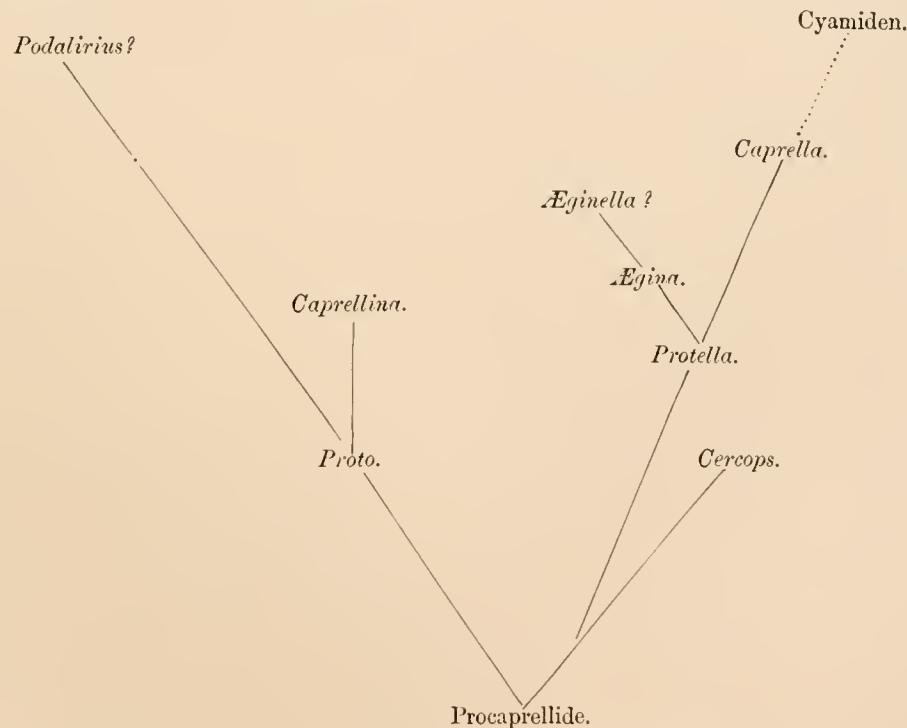
To his new species, *Caprella grandimana*, Mayer assigns the earlier "Caprella Dohrnii," Haller, as a synonym, apparently rejecting Haller's name on the ground of some uncertainty connected with his species, and what seems to be an error in the description. It must be observed also that the name *Caprella inermis*, Haswell, requires to be changed, having been already used by Grube for a different species. As it appears to be undistinguishable "from *Caprella Danilevskii*," Czerniavski, it may as well be known by that name. With *Caprella tuberculata*, Bate and Westwood, Mayer suggests the possible identification of de Quérone's *Puce de Mer arpenteuse*, 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:—

" Palmarrand der Grossen Greifhand beim Männchen mit einem kleineren proximalen und einem grösseren medialen Fortsatz, .	<i>P. typicus</i> , Kröyer.
" Palmarrand der Grossen Greifhand ohne den medialen Fortsatz :	
Hinterbeine enorm verlängert, Palmarrand ohne Einschlag-	
haken,	<i>P. Kröyeri</i> , Haller.
Hinterbeine kurz, Palmarrand mit Einschlaghaken, .	<i>P. minutus</i> , 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*, Hock.

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*, *Protella phasma*, *Podalirius kröyeri*, *Podalirius minutus*, *Caprella*

grandimana, *Caprella acanthifera*, *Caprella æquilibra*, *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.

Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer med foreløbige Bemærkninger over de nye eller mindre bekjendte Arter. (Podophthalmata—Cumacea—Isopoda—Amphipoda) (med 6 autographiske Plancher) (Christiania Videnskabsselskabs Forhandlinger 1882. No. 18. Fremlagt i Mødet den 13de Oktober).

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. *Clydonia borealis*, rather to be called *Tyro borealis*; 97. *Lysianella petalocera*, 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 antennæ, "insolito modo dilatato, laminari, facie interna seriebus numerosis transversis ciliorum exornata." The undivided telson brings it near to the genus *Lysianassa*, from which it is distinguished by the antennæ, the first maxillæ "lobo incisivo angusto spinis miuitis crebris armato, palpo brevi, lobo interno angusto, bisetoso," and the first gnathopods "sat breves, distincte subcheliformes, manu carpo parum longiore leviter attenuato, apice oblique truncato;" 98. *Ichnopus umbonatus*; 99. *Orchomene pectinatus*, said to be distinguished from *Orchomene serratus*, Boeck, by the pale, narrow, subsigmoid eyes, the high, compressed gibbosity on the fourth pleon-segment, and other details; 100. "*Orchomene Batei*," "= *Anonyx Edwardsii* Sp. Bate (nou Krøyer) ♀ = *Lysianassa longicornis* Sp. Bate ♂." Professor Sars says that Boeck seems not to have had this form under his notice, otherwise he could not have identified it with his *Orchomene serratus*, which is very distinct and the same as *Lysianassa crispata*, Goës. As it is not the same as Krøyer's *Anonyx edwardsii*, with which Bate had identified it, Sars renames it *Orchomene batei*, which, however, cannot rightly, I think, be made to include the species which Sp. Bate calls *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas; 102. *Tryphosa ciliata*, apparently very near to *Tryphosa nana*, Krøyer; 104. *Normania latimana*, provisionally referred to the genus *Normania*, but without examination of the mouth-organs; 110. *Phoxus falcatus*, "= *Phoxus simplex* Boeck non Sp. Bate," the name proposed for this species (already described by Boeck, but by him incorrectly identified with Bate's species), referring to the characteristic form of the rostrum; 112. *Stegocephalus gibbosus* said to be easily distinguishable from the two other northern species by the "Epimera 4ti paris permagna, antecedentibus junctis plus duplo majora, postice valde producta et æqualiter rotundata, distincte latiora quam altiora" and by the "segmentum 3tium corporis postici supine in gibberum acutum desinens, epiphysis in medio marginis posterioris processum acuminatum leviter recurvum formantibus, angulis inferioribus obtuse rotundatis;" 113. *Stegocephalus auratus*, said to resemble *Stegocephalus christianensis*, Boeck, but to be distinguishable by its smaller size, a broad orange stripe over the back, and the structure of the fifth peræopods with "articulus basalis permagnus, laminaris, ceteris junctis multo longior, ad marginem posticum dense serratus et deorsum in angulum valde prominentem et ultra articulum 4tum porrectum excurrens;" 114. *Andania pectinata*, said to be near *Andania nordlandica*, Boeck, but to

be distinguished from it by the first gnathopods "ungve terminali spinis 4 pectinatim ornato," the second gnathopods, "ungve terminali spinis 2 armato," the "cpiimera 4ti paris antecedentibus junctis circiter æqualia, oblique triangularia, postice obtuse producta, margine inferiore parum arcuato," and by the "pedes ultimi paris articulo basali subelliptico deorsum rotundato-producto, margine posteriore lœvi; articulo 3tio qvam in *A. nordlandica* minus dilatato;" for the relationship of this species to *Stegocephalus*, see Note on Aurivillius, 1885; 115. *Amphilochus inermis*, said to be very like *Amphilochus manudens*, Sp. Bate, but having the hand of the first gnathopods "angulo anteriore non in spinam producto," and distinguished from *Amphilochus odontonyx*, Boeck, by the second gnathopods, in which the hand is much larger than in the first pair, "apicem versus dilatata, acie arcuata calce carpi angusta et elongata ad aciem manus porrecta," and by the very elongate telson; 116. *Stegoplax 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 pereiopods, by which it recalls the genus *Stegocephalus*." It is very near to, if not synonymous with, the earlier genus *Peltocoxa*, Catta, 1875, and the genus *Cypridida*, Haswell, 1880; see Notes on Catta and Haswell under those dates; 117. *Stenothoë tenella*, distinguished from the two other northern species of *Stenothoë* by the less strongly built body, the thin antennæ and pereiopods and light-coloured eyes; 118. *Stenothoë brevicornis*, like *Stenothoë monoculooides* in the very short antennæ, distinct in the much less developed side plates; 119. *Metopa rubrovittata*, recognised by Sars as standing very near to *Metopa alderi*, Sp. Bate, but distinguished from it by its far smaller size, the antennæ of uniform length, the hand of the second gnathopods, thus described, "pedes 2di paris robusti, manu magna, oblonga, acie brevi, fere transversa, subtiliter serrulata, inferne processu dentiformi sat prominente apici quam basi multo propiore definita;" and the colouring, "corpus pellucidum fasciis transversis angustis ex parte interruptis colore intense purpureo ornatum;" 120. *Metopa leptocarpa*, "pedes primi paris forma insolita, tenuissimi, fere filiformes, carpo valde elongato et angusto, manu apicem versus leviter dilatata, acie transversa et inferne distinctissime definita;" 122. *Metopa borealis*, synonymous with *Metopa bruzelii*, Boeck, non Goës, being distinguished, Sars says, from *Metopa bruzelii*, Goës, by its more considerable size, shorter antennæ, first gnathopods "articulo 3tio inferne parum producto, manu medio leviter dilatata carpi longitudinem æquante," 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 pereiopods and by the second gnathopods in the male, which are "permagni, manu valde elongata, subarcuata, margine inferiore dense ciliata et antice eminentiam serratam præbente, nongve terminali fortissimo margine altero ciliata;" 124. *Metopa gregaria*, the hand of the second gnathopod in the male "valde praelongata, subarcuata, marginé inferiore toto dense ciliata in medio dentibus 2 et prope apicem eminentia subtiliter serrata armata, acie non definita, nongve terminali validissimo manu longiore in marginé interno ciliata;" 128. *Bruzelia tuberculata*, near *Bruzelia 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 sinsum curvati margine inferiore serrato;" 129. *Elicherus microps*, near *Elicherus lynceus*, M. Sars, but scarcely half the size, with a shorter, less inflated rostrum, smaller eyes, second joint of upper antennæ linear, hands of the first and second gnathopods more elongate, third uropods very long; 131. *Halimedon*

megalops, distinguished by the uncommonly thick arched rostrum and large, confluent eyes; 132. *Halicreion* (?) *latipes*, 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, *Halicreion longicaudatus*, and that the proportions of the first four pairs of pereopods in the two species are very different; 133. *Paramphithoë brevicornis*, with a general resemblance to species of *Metopa*, to be distinguished from its own allies by its small size, pale colour, and unusually short antennæ; 134. *Paramphithoë assimilis*, nearest to *Paramphithoë glabra*, Boeck, but distinguished by the eyes, "magni, rotundato-triangulares," the "epimera anteriora medioreria, dente anguli infero-posterioris fere obsoleto," the two gnathopods "manu elongato-ovata in 2^{do} pari paulo majore, aeie bene definita, obliqua, margine inferiore spinis nonnullis et fasciculis pilorum ornato," and the considerably greater length of the pereopods; 136. *Iphimedia minuta*, distinguished from *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, by Professor Sars by its having no spine on the first joint of the upper antennæ 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 *Iphimedia obesa* undoubtedly presents; 137. *Atylus uncinatus*, very like *Atylus swammerdami*, M.-Edw., but distinguished by the very remarkable first pereopods "structura singulare, organa valida affixionis formantes, articulo 4to brevissimo, cupuliformi, 5to magno et curvato ad basin fasciculis 2 spinarum armato, ungve terminali fortissimo, falciformi," a species which appears to be synonymous with *Atylus falcatus*, Metzger, 1871; 138. *Halirages megalops*, distinguished from its ally *Halirages tridentatus*, Biuzelius, by the enormously developed eyes and the "segmenta 2 priora corporis postici supine medio in processus singulos acutos producta; segmentum 3tium ad angulum infero-posteriorem truncatum et fortiter serratum"; 139. *Halirages inermis*, to be recognised by its slender body, want of dorsal processes, thin, elongate pereopods, and the sides of the head produced downwards into conical processes; 141. *Amphitloës nodifera*, 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 avirostris*, which, with the preceding species, must be transferred to *Rhachotropis*, S. I. Smith; 147. *Melita pellucida*, "corpus pellucidissimum absqve pigmento. Longit. 5^{mm}."; 149. *Ampelisca gibba*, in the form of the last pereopod said to be very like *Ampelisca lærigata*, Lilljeborg, 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 lærigata* 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 *Byblis*, even without links sufficiently close. In the general form of the body and development of the side-plates, the new species, according to Sars, is a genuine *Ampelisca*, whereas the two basal-joints of the lower antennæ are quite uncovered as in the genus *Byblis*. The last nropods extend indeed beyond the others, but still are far from being as strongly developed as is usual in species of *Ampelisca*; 153. *Byblis erythrops*, distinguished from *Byblis gaimardi* by smaller size, red eye-pigment, longer upper antennæ, and by the penultimate joint of the peduncle of the lower antennæ being distinctly shorter than the last joint; 154. *Photis tenuicornis*, the antennæ shorter and thinner than usual, sparsely pilose with short bristles, the palm of the first gnathopod obliquely excavate, of the second "bisinuate"; 156. *Gammaropsis melanops*, " = *G. erythrocephalma* Boeck, non Lilljeborg," distinguished by Sars from Lilljeborg's species by the shorter secondary flagellum of the upper antennæ, 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*, Montagn, on the ground of its far smaller size, the eyes considerably larger, the slighter unciliated lower antennæ, 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 *pulchellus* 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. *Siphonacetes pallidus*, said to be distinguished from *Siphonacetes typicus*, Kr., and *Siphonacetes colletti*, Boeck, by its small size, pale colour, and the antennæ thus described, "1mi paris dimidio corpore longiores, articulis pedunculi sensim magnitudine deerescenibus, flagello articulis pedunculi 2 ultimos junetos longitudine aequante vel paulo superante, 6-articulato; 2di paris validæ corporis longitudinem excedentes, margine utroque valde setoso, articulo ultimo pedunculi penultimo nonnihil breviore;" 165. *Caprella ciliata*, 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 "acie prope basin dente minuto 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 Bate and Westwood on the second pereon-segment of their *Caprella tuberculata*, "die aber nichts Anderes als Pilzhypfen 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 medusarum*, Fabr., so that, combining Sars' view as to the species with that of Bovallius as to the genus, Fabricius' species should be called *Hyperia abyssorum* (Boeck); 92. *Parathemisto abyssorum*, Boeck, is obviously identical with Bate's *Hyperia obliqua*, but as this is distinct from Krøyer's *Hyperia obliqua*, which = *Hyperia galba*, Montagu, Boeck's name is retained. *Tryphana malmii*, Boeck, is referred to Dana's genus *Lycæa* as 94. *Lycæa malmii*. *Lycæa puler*, Marion, 1874, from the Mediterranean, is said to come very near the northern species. *Lysianassa plumosa*, Boeck, is said to be undoubtedly the male of 96. *Lysianassa costæ*, Milne-Edwards; *Lysianassa umbo*, Goës, which Boeck gives as *Orehomene umbo*, is considered by Sars as belonging to the genus *Lepidepecreum*, Sp. Bate. *Pontoporeia furcigera*, Bruzelius, is considered to be scarcely distinct from 105. *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer, since Krøyer figures the peculiar process on the fourth pleon-segment which has suggested the name *furcigera*. The eurions 107. *Argissa typica* of Boeck is said in some degree by its general habit to recall the Ampeliscidæ, and to be slower in its movements than other members of the family Pontoporeiidæ. 108. *Bathyporeia robertsonii*, 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. *Montagua (Probolium) pollexiana*, Sp. Bate, is mentioned as 125. *Metopa pollexiana*. *Cressa schliödtei*, Boeck, is stated to be a synonym of 126. *Danaia dubia*, Sp. Bate. 130.

Monoculodes carinatus, Sp. Bate, is disunited from *Monoculodes affinis* of Boeck [which J. S. Schneider thinks may = *Monoculodes stimpsoni*, Sp. Bate]; 142. *Leucothoë furina*, Savigny (Sp. Bate), is thought to be easily distinguishable from *Leucothoë 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 distinctions suffice to establish the specific difference in question. *Halice grandicornis*, Boeck, is undoubtedly, Sars says, the male of 146. *Halice abyssi*, Boeck. Bate's *Ampelisca gaimardi* (originally *Tetromatus 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." Hoek is probably right in adopting Normau's suggestion that *Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius, is the male of *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius, but again neither Norman nor Hoek 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 gaimardi* (Bate, non Kröyer), while *Ampelisca typica*, Boeck, is united to *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg. The question, however, remains, whether the specific name of *Tetromatus typicus* can with propriety be retained, when the species to which it refers has been found to belong to a previously established genus. 158. *Coroplium bonelli*, M.-Edwards, is distinguished from *Coroplium crassicornis*, Bruzelius, by the rounded side-lobes of the head and the far weaker form of the lower antennae both in male and female. *Siphonacetes 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.

A Study of the Phronimidae of the North Pacific Surveying Expedition.
Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. V. 1882. pp. 3-9.
Pl. I.

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 styliform 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 styliform 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 *Anchylonyx hamatus*, 1877.

1882. STUXBERG, ANTON.

Evertebratfaunan i Sibiriens Ishaf. Förelöpande Meddelanden. Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Jakttagelser. Bd. I. Stockholm, 1882.

E. von Martens in the Zoological Record for 1883 says that *Stegocephalus kessleri*, sp. n., from the northern coast of Asia, is figured but not described (p. 713). Of *Acanthostephia malmgreni* (Goës) a woodcut is given and an account of its general occurrence in the Siberian glacial sea (pp. 724, 729). *Atylus carinatus* (Fab.) is mentioned (pp. 723, 729) for its occurrence in the same sea. “*Weyprechtia*, g. n., for *W. mirabilis*, sp. n., 51 mm. long. Description of the species, but no generic characters given.” (See Note on Stuxberg, 1880.)

1883. BLANC, HENRI.

Structure des eupules membraneux ou “calceoli” chez quelques Amphipodes. Zoologischer Anzeiger. VI. Jahrgang. 1883. No. 143. pp. 370-372.

For the views explained in this paper see Note on H. Blanc, 1884.

1883. CHEVREUX, ÉDWARD, born November 10, 1846 (É. C.).

Crustacés amphipodes et isopodes des environs du Croisic. Association française pour l’avanement des Sciences. Congrès de Rouen. 1883. pp. 517-520.

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 microdeutopa* S. Bate,” but this M. Chevreux has since informed me was entered in mistake for *Calliopius norvegicus*, Rathke.

1883. CHILTON, CHARLES.

Further additions to our knowledge of the New Zealand Crustacea. (Read before the Phil. Inst. Cant., 7th September, 1882.) Notes on, and a new Species of, Subterranean Crustacea. (Read before the Phil. Inst. Cant., 5th October, 1882.) Art. II. III. Trans. and Proe. New Zealand Inst., 1882. Vol. XV. Wellington, 1883. pp. 77-92. Pl. II. III. IV.

The new species described are *Nicea egregia*, *Cypridilia* (?) *crassa*, *Mera incerta*, *Podocerus frequens*. *Cypridilia* (?) *crassa* differs so much in the form of the coxae from the other three species belonging to Haswell’s genus *Cypridilia* that, as Mr. Chilton himself suggests, it will probably have to find a generic place elsewhere.

Article III. describes and Plate IV. figures *Phreatoicus 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.

Gliedfüssler: Arthropoda. Dr. H. G. Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild. Fortgesetzt von Dr. A. Gerstaecker. Mit auf Stein gezeichneten Abbildungen. Fünfter Band. II. Abtheilung. 9.—15. Lieferung. Leipzig und Heidelberg. 1883, 1884. Siebente Ordnung. Amphipoda. Flohkrebse. pp. 279—416. Taf. XXVII.—XLVIII.

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 Tanaidæ to the Amphipoda is made without reserve. See further, Note on Gerstaecker, 1886.

1883. JOSEPH, GUSTAV.

Berliner Entom. Zeitschrift. XXVII. p. 7. 1883.

The blind *Niphargus orcinus* recorded from the caves of Potis Kawez and Mrzla jama, Carniola, 51 mm. long. (Zool. Record.)

1883. MARION, A. F.

Esquisse d'une topographie zoologique du golfe de Marseille. Mémoire No 1. Annales du Musée d'histoire naturelle de Marseille.—Zoologie. Tome 1^{er}. Marseille, 1883.

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* wears "une livrée brunâtre, parfaitement en rapport avec la teinte des débris décomposés de zostères. Souvent, lorsque la vague accumule des débris d'algues vertes (Ulves et conferves), ces Crustacés changent, par mimétisme, de coloration" (p. 42). In the "zone littorale immergée 0 à 2 mètres," "*Melita palmata* et *Nicea nudicornis* ne sont pas rares," under stones scarcely covered by the waves, and *Gammarella brevicaudata* among Algae (pp. 46, 47). In the "Faune littorale immergée (0 à 2 mètres), dans la région des eaux vives," "les Edriophthalmes des algues encroûtées comprennent les *Caprella acutifrons*, Latr., *Caprella equilibra*, Say, *Caprella grandimana*, P. May., *Caprella dentata*, Heller, *Tanais vittatus*, Rathke, *Euryxetus erythrophthalmus*, Lij., *Leptochelia Edwardsii*, Kroy., *Podocerus pulchellus*, Leach, *Allorchestes imbricatus*, Sp. Bate (nombreuses variations mimétiques dans la coloration), *Amphithoe littorina*, Sp. Bate (coloration variée)" p. 49.

At page 84, in a footnote, Professor Marion says, "Les Amphipodes sont excessivement abondants dans nos graviers coralligènes ; ils se rapportent pour la plupart à des formes nouvelles qui devaient être le sujet d'un mémoire spécial, mais qui n'ont été décrites jusqu'ici que d'une manière préliminaire (voy. Catta : *Note pour servir à l'histoire des Amphipodes du golfe de Marseille*, Revue des Sc. natur., t. IV, no 2, septembre 1875).

"L'espèce la plus commune est le *Mæra truncatipes*, Spinn., à laquelle sont associées les *Mæra integrimana*, Heller, *Lysianassa Audouiniana*, Sp. B., *Lysianassa spinicornis*, Costa, *Melita palmata*, Leach, *Leucothoë articulosa*, Mont., *Ampelisca Belliana*, Bate, *Iphimedea obesa*, Rathke, *Liljeborgia pallida*, Bate, *Microdeutopus anomalus*, Rathke, *Protomedea hirsutimanus*, Sp. Bate, *Icridium Risoanum*, Grube et Bate ; et quelques Isopodes, *Sphaeroma curvum*, Leach, *Anceus forficularis*, Risso, *Praniza ventricosa*, Risso, etc."

1883. MARION, A. F.

Considération sur les Faunes profondes de la Méditerranée d'après les dragues opérés au large des côtes méridionales de France. Mémoire N° 2. Annales du Musée d'histoire naturelle de Marseille.—Zoologie. Tome 1^{er}. Marseille, 1883.

From the "Sables vaseux au sud de Mairé, profondeur = 65 à 70 mètres ; et vase sableuse de 75, 80 et 90 mètres, par le travers de Riou," *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas, is recorded (p. 16). Among the species dredged by the *Travailleur* between Marseilles and Corsica were *Leucothoë denticulata* and *Lysianassa ciliata*, and at the deepest station, "234 à 250 mètres," "*Ichnopus taurus*, *Ichnopus calceolatus*, *Ampelisca Gaymardi*."

1883. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1882 ; being Volume nineteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXXIII. pp. 1-39.

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.

Nogle zoologiske iagttagelser fra Vardø i Øst-Finmarken. Separataftryk af Tromsø Museums Aarsberetning for 1882. Tromsø. 1883. pp. 16-34.

A list, accompanied by short notes, is given, pp. 27-30, of thirty-five Amphipods, none described as new, including two littoral forms, *Cyamus boopis* parasitic on *Megaptera boops*, and the rest from depths between five fathoms and thirty.

1883. SCHNEIDER, J. SPARRE.

Bidrag til en nøjere karakteristik af de ved Norges kyster forekommende Arter af familien Oediceridæ. Separataftryk af Tromsø Museums Aarshefter VI. Tromsø. 1883. 44 pages. 3 Pl.

The subfamily Oedicerina, Lilljeborg, 1865, Oedicerinæ, Boeck, 1870, was called by G. O. Sars, in 1882, the family Oediceridæ. This change is here accepted. Great weight is laid on the
(Zool. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

stiliform 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 *Kroyera altanarina*, Sp. Bate, instead of with *Kroyera 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 stimpsoni*, Sp. Bate, than to *Monoculodes carinatus*, Sp. Bate. A relationship is suggested between *Monoculodes grubei*, A. Boeck, and *Monoculodes longicornis*, of the same author. A species is described under the title *Halimedon saussurei*, 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.

List of the Crustacea dredged on the Coast of Labrador by the expedition under the direction of W. A. Stearns, in 1882. pp. 218–222. Review of the Marine Crustacea of Labrador. pp. 223–232. Proceedings of United States National Museum. Vol. VI. Washington, 1883.

In the "List," sixteen species of Amphipoda are recorded, none of them new. To *Rhachotropis aculeata*, Lepechin sp., is appended a note, "‘Πάχις et τρόπις, nom. nov., vice *Tritropis* Boeck, praeoc.’"

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. 262–303, 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 pumilus* Lilljeborg; *Monoculodes nubilatus* Packard, 1867, to *Œdicerus lynceus* M. Sars; *Amphithonotus cataphractus* Packard, 1867, to *Pleustes panoplus* Bate (Kröyer); *Atylus vulgaris* Packard, 1867, to *Pontogenia inermis* Boeck (Kröyer); "*Atylus (Paramphitoe [—thoe]) inermis* (Kröyer, fide Boeck)," Packard, 1867, to *Halirages fulvocinctus* 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); *Auphitonotus Edwardsii* Packard, 1867, to *Rhachotropis aculeata* Smith (Lepechin); *Ampelisca pelajica* Packard, 1863 and 1867, to *Ampelisca macrocephala* Lilljeborg; *Ampelisca Gaimardi* Packard, 1867, to *Byblis Gaimardii* (Kröyer); *Amphithoe maculata* Stimpson, 1853, Packard (*Amphithoe*), 1867, Smith, 1874, to *Amphithoe podocerooides* Rathke, 1843; *Cerapus rubricornis* Stimpson, 1853, Packard (*rubiiformis*), 1867, to *Eriichthionius difformis* Milne-Edwards; *Glauconome leucopis* Kröyer, to *Unciola irrorata*, Say.

1883. STEBBING, T. R. R.

The Challenger Amphipoda. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History.
March 1883. Ser. 5, vol. xi. pp. 203-207. London, 1883.

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 Boeek's subfamily Oedicerinae, *Acanthostepheia ornata*, n. sp., since transferred to a new genus as *Oediceroides ornata*, and *Oediceropsis rostrata*, n. sp., now called *Oediceroides conspicua*, the specific name *rostrata* having become inappropriate in the change of genus; in the subfamily Epimerinae, *Epimeria conspicua*, 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 *Acanthozone tricarinata*, n. sp., since transferred to a new genus as *Acanthechinus tricarinatus*; in the subfamily Gammarinae, *Amathilopsis australis*, n. sp., nearly allied to *Amathilopsis spinigera*, Heller, and *Amathilopsis affinis*, Miers; in the subfamily Stegocephalinæ, *Andania gigantea*, n. sp.; in the subfamily Iphimedinae, *Iphimeda pulchridentata*, n. sp., and *Iphimeda pacifica*, n. sp., and lastly, in the family Caprellidæ, *Dodecas elongata*, n. g. et sp.

The new genus *Dodecas* is thus defined:—"The mandibles having an elongate triarticulate palp. Six pairs of feet attached to the pereion, the fourth segment having none. Branchial vesicles at the base of the second gnathopods, the first pereiopods, and attached to the footless fourth pereion-segment, the rudimentary pleon having two pairs of biarticulate appendages."

Heller placed his new genus *Amathilopsis* between *Amathilla* and *Gammaracanthus*, two genera of the Gammarinae. In accordance with this arrangement I placed the new species, *Amathilopsis 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.

Crustacea. Cassell's Natural History. Vol. VI. London, Paris and New York, 1883.

The Class Crustacea, page 196, has for its first division the Thoracipoda, with two legions, 1. Podophthalmia, containing two orders, 2. Edriophthalmia, 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 *Lafystius*, *Icilius* 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 Faets for Darwin, the *Caprella* from Bate and Westwood's *Caprella tuberculata*.

1884. BELTRÉMIEUX, ÉDOUARD.

Faune vivante de la Charente-Inférieure. Extr. des Ann. de la Soc. des Scien. nat. de la Rochelle. 1884. pag. 29 et 30.

"Cite les cinq espèces suivantes : *Pherusa fucicola* Leach, *Talitrus gammarellus* Lam. (*Orch. littorea* Leach), *Talitrus saltator* Edw., *Corophium longicorne* Latr., *Hyperia Latreillii* Edw." (M. Chevreux in litt.)

1884. BLANC, HENRI.

Die Amphipoden der Kieler Bucht nebst einer histologischen Darstellung der "Calceoli." Nova Acta der Ksl. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher. Band XLVII. Nr. 2. Mit 5 Tafeln Nr VI-X. (*Eingegangen bei der Akademie den 25 Juni 1883.*) Halle. 1884.

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 clasping or smelling. The occurrence of the apparatus in the females as well as the males is urged against the suggestion that they are organs of clasping. 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 circlet 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 antennal-nerve, but a dark stripe within the stem he considers to be a sensory nerve-mass carrying the circlet of hairs. The so-called Riechzapfen (bâtonnets hyalins) he finds on the upper antennæ of both sexes of the Amphipoda, but Hoek's discovery of them on the lower antennæ 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 galba*, Montagn, found in late summer lodging in *Medusa aurita* and *Cyanea capitata*, commonly free in winter: *Orchestia littorea*, Montagu, with two forms of the male, on which light has since been thrown by Faxon's observations upon *Cambarus*; *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kröyer (with *Pontoporeia affinis*, Lindström, in the synonymy), and *Pontoporeia furcigera*, Bruzelius, which, however, should probably be named respectively *Pontoporeia affinis*, Lindstr., and *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kröyer (see Sars, *Oversigt*, p. 83, 1882); *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström; *Dexamine spinosa*, Montagu; *Atylus bispinosus*, Sp. Bate, which Boeck calls *Halirages bispinosus*; *Calliopus læviusculus*, 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, *Liljeborgia shetlandica*, Sp. Bate, *Protomedea whitei*, Sp. Bate, *Liljeborgia normanni*, Stebbing, so that its proper designation is *Cheirocratus sundevallii*, Rathke; "Amathilla Sabinii," Leach; *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Costa, referred in accordance with Heller to the family Corophidae, subfamily Podocerinae; *Amphithoë podoceroides*, Rathke; *Podocerus falcatus*, Montagu; *Corophium longicorne*, Fabricius; *Proto ventricosa*, Müller, and lastly *Caprella linearis*, 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.

Contribution à l'histoire naturelle des Asellotes hétéropodes. Observations faites sur la *Tanais Oerstedii*, Kröyer. Avec les Planches X, XI et XII. Recueil zoologique Suisse (Dr Hermann Fol). Tome premier. No. 2. Sorti de presse le 28 février 1884. Genève-Bale. pp. 189–258.

Dr. Blanc agrees with Lilljeborg in referring the two species *Tanais rhynchites* and *Tanais balticus* of Fr. Müller, as respectively male and female forms, to the older *Tanais oerstedii*, Kröyer. The description which he proceeds to give bears on the disputed question, whether the Tanaidæ 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 vittatus*. The ostioles are situated in the second and third free segments of the peræon. 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 ostioles in the second free thoracic segment, and running a ventral course to the first thoracic feet.

In conclusion Professor Blaue says, "the characters which bring the Tanaidæ 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 Cymothoæ, Ligidiæ; 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 Aneus, 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 Tanaidæ 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 Tanaidæ and the Isopoda 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 Hyperina. The absence of lateral arteries was considered by Delage to show a nearer connection of the Tanaidæ with the Amphipoda (Gammarina) than with the Isopoda, 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 Tanaidæ and Isopoda, since Claus finds lateral arteries in many genera of the Amphipoda (Hyperina).

Gerstaecker, 1886, is by no means convinced by Professor Blanc's arguments, and, as will be seen, retains his conviction that the Tanaidæ ought to be classed among the Amphipoda.

1884. CHEVREUX, ÉDOUARD.

Suite d'une liste des crustacés amphipodes et isopodes des environs du Croisic.
Association française pour l'avancement des Sciences. Congrès de Blois. 1884.

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.

Additions to the Sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand. (Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, November 15th, 1883.) The Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, 1883. Vol. XVI. Wellington, 1884. Art. 14. pp. 252–265. Pls. XVII.–XXI.

Of a whale-louse, found on *Euphysetes potzii*, 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 ceti*, 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."

Wyvillea 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. Coxæ of first four segments as deep as their respective segments. Antennæ 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 *Seba* of A. Costa. The type species, *Teraticum typicum*, seems to be identical with "*Seba Saundersii*," Stebbing.

A new genus, *Paranænia*, is thus defined:—"Antennæ subequal, superior with a secondary appendage, both with multiarticulate flagella. Appendage of mandible with three broad setose joints, as in *Podocerus*. Maxillipedes with well-developed plates on ischios and meros. Gnathopoda subchelate, first small in both sexes, second small in female, very large in male. Last pair of pleopoda biramous, rami styliform. Telson single, ending posteriorly in two conical projections." This genus was instituted to receive *Paranænia typica*, n. sp. pl. xix. fig. 1, *Paranænia longimanus*, n. s., pl. xx. fig. 2, and *Mæra dentifera*, Haswell, pl. xxi. fig. 2. Of these the first and third have the coxæ of the third peræon-segment in the males "large, and produced along the inferior edge of the second segment." In the females and in the other species the coxæ 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 erythrophthalmus* (*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 *Paranænia* cannot be separated from *Gammaropsis*.

The mouth-organs and pleon seem to be in minute agreement, while the antennæ and gnathopods have a full generic correspondence.

Corophium lewissenfeldii, 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 antennæ, 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 *Gammarus barbimanus*, G. M. Thomson, 1879, which no doubt belongs to Haswell's genus *Haplocheira*. *Panoplaea translucens* n. s., pl. xxi. fig. 3, is next described, as closely related to, and taken in company with, *Panoplaea debilis*, Thomson, for which see Note on Thomson, 1880.

The new genus *Bircenna* is thus defined:—"Body broad, coxae very shallow. Antennæ subequal, upper without a secondary appendage. Mandibles without an appendage. Maxillipedes with well-developed plates on both basos and ischios. Gnathopoda equal, not subchelate. Last segment of pleon and its appendages rudimentary. Telson simple, not divided." The type species is *Bircenna fulvus*, n. s., pl. xxi. fig. 1 (*Bircenna fulva* at p. 265). Mr. Chilton thinks it may come near to *Phlias*, but he is very uncertain.

1884. CHILTON, CHARLES.

Notes on a few Australian Edriophthalmata. Extracted from Vol. IX., Part 4, of the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales." 10 pp. Pl. 46. 47. 1884.

In this paper Mr. Chilton proposes the specific name "*Coogeensis*" for a variety of *Allorchestes crassicornis*, Haswell, pl. 46. fig. 1., but this variety according to Haswell is not *Allorchestes crassicornis*, but the female of *Talorchestia quadrimana*, Dana. He describes *Glycerina affinis*, n. s., pl. 47. fig. 1., which "closely resembles *G. tenuicornis*, Haswell"; *Mæra festiva*, n. s., pl. 46. fig. 2., which, according to Mr. Haswell, belongs to *Mæra rubromaculata*; gives notes on *Megamæra (Mæra) subcarinata*, Haswell, to which he finds that *Mæra petriei*, Thomson, is a synonym, and on *Amphithoë 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 *Paranomia typica*, Chilton, is the same as *Mæra approximans*, Haswell.

Mr. Chilton further suggests that the genera *Aora* and *Microdeuteropus* will eventually have to be combined.

He transfers *Montaguia miersii*, Haswell, which he had previously renamed *Montaguana miersii*, to Costa's genus *Probolium*, but without saying whether it has or has not mandibular palps, so that it remains uncertain whether it should be placed in the genus *Stenothoë*, Dana, of which Costa's *Probolium* is a synonym, or in *Metopa*, Boeck.

1884. CHILTON, CHARLES.

The distribution of terrestrial Crustacea. The New Zealand Journal of Science. Vol. II. No. 4. Dunedin, N. Z. July, 1884. pp. 154-157.

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 antennæ 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 *Nicea*, living wholly in the water, through *Allorchestes*, etc., which live in rock-pools, but can walk and live (leap, 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. Sylvicola*, which live far away from the sea."

1884. CHILTON, CHARLES.

The New Zealand Journal of Science. Vol. II. No. 5. September 1884.
p. 230.

This note identifies *Mæra petriei*, G. M. Thomson, with *Megamæra (Mæra) subcarinata*, Haswell, the latter name having the priority.

1884. CLAUS, C.

Elementary Text-book of Zoology. General part and special part; Protozoa to Insecta. By Dr C. Claus. Translated and edited by Adam Sedgwick, M.A., with the assistance of F. G. Heathcote, B.A. London, 1884.

At page 405, the Arthropoda are defined as "*Laterally symmetrical animals with heteronomously segmented body and jointed segmental appendages; with brain (supræsophageal ganglia) and ventral nerve cord (ganglionic chain).*"

At page 411, Class I.—Crustacea are defined as "*Aquatic Arthropoda, which breathe by means of gills. They have two pairs of antennæ; 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 *Nebalia*), and Gigantostraca. The Malacostraca include the two orders, Arthrostraca (*Amplipoda* 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 antennæ, the two mandibles, four maxillæ, 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 maxillæ 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 Malacostraea, 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 maxillæ. 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 antennæ, one pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ. 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 *Amphelisca* 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. locusta* and other marine species) undergoes a complete segmentation. Sometimes (*G. pullex*), after a superficial segmentation, a peripheral cell-layer is separated, which develops 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 micropyle, 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 antennæ 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.—Læmodipoda. *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 Orchestiidae, and the Gammaridae.

"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 antennæ are sometimes short and rudimentary, sometimes of considerable size, and in the male are elongated into a multiarticulate flagellum (*Hyperidae*). The posterior antennæ may in the female be reduced to the basal joint enclosing the glandular tube (*Phronima*); in the male, on the contrary, they are folded in a zigzag, after the manner of a carpenter's rule (*Platyscelinae*). A paired auditory vesicle may be present above the brain (*Oxycephalus*, *Rhabdosoma*). Three families are assigned to this group, the Hyperidae, the Phronimidae and Platyscelidae. In the description of the family Phronimidae, 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."

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 Euisopoda. The Anisopoda are thus defined:—"Body more or less resembling that of an Amphipod. The abdomen with biramous swimming feet (*Tanaïs*), 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.

Crustacea on the South Coast of Devon. The Zoologist. Ser. 3. Vol. VIII. London, 1884. pp. 151–153.

The capture of half a dozen species of Amphipods, not new ones, is recorded.

1884. FAXON, WALTER.

On the so-called Dimorphism in the genus *Cambarus*. From the American Journal of Science, Vol. XXVII. January 1884. pp. 42–44.

"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 *Tanaïs* 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.

Schaaldieren van de Oosterschelde. Crustacés de l'Escaut de l'Est. Overdruk uit: Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Vereen., Supplementdeel I. Afl. 2. 1884. 31 pages.

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 vellomensis*, Bate and Westwood; (also recorded from Guernsey, see Note on Koehler, 1885).

1884. KINGSLEY, JOHN STERLING.

The Standard Natural History. Vol. II. Crustacea and Insects. Boston, 1884.

Crustacea are Class I. of the Arthropoda. The Edriophthalmia are Subclass IV. of the Crustacea, and embrace two orders, Isopoda and Amphipoda. The Amphipoda, pages 72–77, include two suborders, Læmodipoda and Amphipoda genuina. The families assigned to the first suborder are the Caprellidae and Cyamidae, to the second, the Oxycephalidae, Phronimidae, Hyperidae, Cheluridae, Corophidae, Gammaridae, Orchestidae.

Species are figured under the following names, but without names of the authors of the species; fig. 96. *Caprella geometrica*; fig. 97. *Cyamus ceti*; fig. 98. *Rhabdosoma batei*; fig. 99.

Thaumops pellucida; fig. 100. *Hyperia*; fig. 101. *Cystosoma neptuni*; fig. 102. *Cerapus rubricornis*; fig. 103. *Unciola irrorata*; fig. 104. *Gammarus ornatus*; fig. 105. *Oreohestia agilis*, 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.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1883; being Volume twentieth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXXIV. pp. 1-34.

1884. MIERS, E. J.

Report on the Zoological Collections made in the Indo-Pacific Ocean during the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Alert,' 1881-2. London, 1884.

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 aequilibra*) 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. *Ephippiphora kröyeri*, White, which Boeck doubtfully referred to his genus *Socarnes*, 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 seem, 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 *Ephippiphora kröyeri*, 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 crassimana* 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 novae-*

hollandiae, Haswell, on the one hand, and, on the other, *Leucothoë commensalis* with the closely allied species or varieties *Leucothoë diemenensis*, Haswell, and *Leucothoë 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 *Mæra ramsayi*, but that species is now recognised by Mr. Haswell as a synonym of *Mæra rubromaculata*, 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 *Mæra crassimana*. Another imperfect specimen is described, but not named. "In the form of the anterior legs and in the coloration it resembles *Amphithoë setosa*, Haswell, from Botany Bay, but differs in the form of the palm of the second leg, and, I suppose, of the posterior uropoda." *Megamæra suensis*, Haswell?, 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, *Megamæra haswelli*, is not needed. *Megamæra thomsoni*, pl. 34, fig. B., is described and figured as a new species, though near to, and possibly only a variety of, *Megamæra semiserrata*, Sp. Bate, or *Megamæra brevicaudata*, Sp. Bate, which are British species. Its points of distinction from *Megamæra mastersii*, Haswell, are pointed out, but nevertheless Mr. Haswell in his latest revision considers it a synonym of that species. *Podocerus australis*, Haswell, is briefly discussed. Notes are given upon *Caprella aequilibra*, 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. 567) and figured under the name *Mæra diversimanus*, pl. 52, fig. D. It is compared with *Mæra truncatipes* (Spinola) from the Mediterranean, and with *Mæra 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 Kvænangsfjorden 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 (Orchomene?) 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 Lysianassinae, the result often being, as in this instance, that the author of a new species canot decide in which of the genera he ought to place it. Another new species, *Metopa sôlsbergi* (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 *Æliceros 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*, Kröyer, is discussed. Schneider, comparing his own drawings with Boeck's, finds that the maxillipeds differ somewhat, and that the second maxillæ assigned in Boeck's plate to *Pardalisca* in fact belong to *Syrrhoë 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 *Pardalisca 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 *Pardalisca cuspidata*, these limbs would have eight joints instead of the usual six.

A single damaged example of a *Melphidippa* is referred provisionally to *Melphidippa borealis*, Boeck. Figures (Tab. V.) and as full a description as circumstances would permit are given of it.

In the account of *Ampelisca eschrichtii*, Kröyer, 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 *Onesimus*, *Tryphosa*, *Socarnes* and *Anonyx*. It occurs also in *Ichnopus*. The objection to Boeck's description of *Hippomedon holboelli*, Kröyer, 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.

Crustacea of the "Albatross" Dredgings in 1883. American Journal of Science, July, 1884, pp. 53-56. Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. 5. Vol. XIV. London, 1884. pp. 179-183.

He records the capture of *Eurythenes 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.

1885. AURIVILLIUS, CARL WILHELM SAMUEL, born August 31, 1854 (C. W. S. A.).

Krustaeer hos Arktiska Tunikater. Härtill tre taflor. [Ur Dvega-expeditionens vetenskapliga iakttagelser, Bd. IV. Stockholm, 1885.] pp. 223-254.

Andania pectinata, Sars, 1882, is described and figured (Taf. 7, figs. 1-12). Of the four characters by which Boeck distinguishes *Andania* from *Stegocephalus*, Aurivillius observes that this species has only two. In regard to the two-jointed palp of the first maxillæ, and the undivided telson, it agrees with Boeck's description of *Andania*, but in regard to the mandibles and the palp of the second maxillæ it agrees with *Stegocephalus*. 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 *Stegocephalus*.

Variations are noticed in specimens of "*Aristias tumidus* Kröyer," from different localities.

1885. BOVALLIUS, CARL.

On some forgotten genera among the Amphipodous Crustacea. With one plate. Communicated to the Roy. Swedish Academy of Science, February 1885. Stockholm, 1885. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-akad. Handlingar. Band 10. N:o 14.

* In this acute and ingenious paper Bovallius vindicates the genus *Lanceola*, Say, 1818, as distinct from *Hyperia*, Latreille, and *Vibilia*, Milne-Edwards, and gives preliminary descriptions of the

following new species, “*Lanceola Lovéni*,” “*Lanceola Sayana*” (Fig. 1. 1a and 1b.), *Lanceola felina*, *Lanceola serrata*, *Lanceola curticeps*, “*Lanceola Clausii*.” He considers that the genus *Daira*, Milne-Edwards, 1830, is either identical with or very near to *Paraphronima*, Claus, and that *Dairinia*, Dana, is quite distinct, synonymous with *Thamyris*, Spence Bate, and belonging to Claus’ family Lycaeidæ. *Dairinia* [or rather *Dairilia*] was substituted by Dana for *Daira*, the latter being preoccupied. Bovallius describes the new species *Paraphronima clypeata* (Fig. 2), *Paraphronima californica*, “*Paraphronima Edwardsii*,” and, for the sake of comparison, *Paraphronima gracilis*, Claus, and *Paraphronima crassipes*, Claus. He argues that *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, 1840, is the same as *Clydonia*, Dana, which the latter author placed among the Corophidæ 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 marginata*, “*Tyro Sarsi*” (Fig. 3 and 3a), “*Tyro Tullbergii*.” Lastly he upholds the genus *Tauria*, Dana, 1853, as distinct both from *Hyperia*, Latreille, and *Metoecus*, Kröyer; he gives figures copied from Dana of the type species, *Tauria macrocephala*, and concludes with the following observation:—“The *Tauria medusarum* O. 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. e. 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*, Bate 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 mandibles without palp. The maxillipeds well developed.”

The new genus *Mimonectes* is thus defined;—“*Caput magnum, latum, valde inflatum, simul cum pereio sphæram formans. Oculi parvi, dispersi. Antennæ superiores longæ, rectæ, flagello articulato. Antennæ inferiores parvæ. Pleon compressum non inflatum. Pedes uri 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 pereion forms a bladder containing a fluid. With the genus *Lanceola*, Say, it agrees in the strong development of the maxillipeds, with *Cysteosoma*, Guérin, and *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, in the form of the upper antennæ, with the true Hyperiæ in the shape of the urus and its appendages."

The type species, "*Mimoncetes Lovéni*," is very minutely described. The two other new species are called *Mimoncetes sphaericus* and "*Mimonectes Steenstrupii*." They all three come from the Atlantie, 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 peræon, 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.

Die Sehorgane der Thiere vergleichend-anatomisch dargestellt. München & Leipzig.

According to the Zool. Jahresbericht für 1885, this paper discusses among others the eyes of *Gammarus*, *Hyperia*, and *Phronima*.

1885. CARUS, JULIUS VICTOR.

Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ sive Descriptio Animalium Maris Mediterranei incolarum quam comparata silva rerum quatenus innotuit adjectis locis et nominibus vulgaribus eorumque auctoribus in commodum Zoologorum congregavit Julius Victor Carus. Vol. I. Pars II. Arthropoda. Stuttgart, 1885.

Pages 386 to 428 embrace the Amphipoda. These are classified as follows:—

- "1. Tribus. *Laemodipoda*. 1. Fam. Caprellidae. 2. Fam. Cyamidae.
- "2. Tribus. *Crevettina*. 1. Fam. Duehilidae. 2. Fam. Cheluridae. 3. Fam. Corophiidae. 4. Fam. Orchestiidae. 5. Fam. Gammaridae.
- "3. Tribus. *Hyperina*. 1. Fam. Vibiliidae. 2. Fam. Hyperidae. 3. Fam. Phronimidae. 4. Fam. Platyseelidae."

It does not seem consistent, in the definition of the Læmodipoda to give "abdomen rudimentare absque appendieibus," and to follow this by a definition of *Proto*, including "abdomen triarticulatum, pedum paribus duobus biarticulatis rudimentaribus." The epithet *triarticulatum* is not in agreement with Mayer's account of *Proto*, "die Anhänge des eingliedrigen Abdomens sind in beiden Geschlechtern 2 Paare zweigliedriger Fuss-stummel."

Caprella grandimana, Mayer, is here made a synonym of "*Caprella Dolomi*," Heller. *Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, is given as a synonym of *Cyamus ceti*, contrary to Lütken's view. The genus *Cyamus* is attributed to Lamarek, instead of Latreille, the actual author.

In the "Subfam. *Coroplinae* (Dana) Cls.," are given "*Cratippus pusillus* Hell. (*Colomastix pusilla* Grube)," and *Cratippus crassimanus*, Heller, but *Colomastix*, Grube, has priority over *Cratippus*, Sp. Bate. To *Coroplium acicrusicum*, A. Costa, is attached the synonym, "? *C. crassicornis* Bruz." To *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius, is attached the synonym "*C. Bonelli* Sp. B. et W., ♀." In the "Subfam. *Podohercinæ* Cls.," to the genus *Cerapus*, Say, "*Erichthonius* et *Cerapodina* M.-Edw., *Pyctilus* Dana," are given as synonyms, but the definition does not

say whether the second uropods are biramous or uniramous. *Erichthonius bidens*, A. Costa, is named *Cerapus bilens*, V. Crs. (nec Czern.). Of *Pyctilus macrodactylus*, Dana, and *Pyctilus pugnax*, Dana, referred to *Cerapus* by Czerniavski, Carus remarks, "Haæ species duæ maris orientalis (insulæ Sulu) a Czerniawski in Ponto Euxino repertæ forsitan etiam in Mediterraneo occurunt." *Elasniopus rapax*, A. Costa, is here named *Podocerus rapax*, V. Crs. *Grubia*, Czern., is placed between *Podocerus* and *Amphithoe*. "*Amphithoe Salenskii*," V. Crs., is thus described:—"Caput rotundatum, sine rostro; antennæ I. inferioribus duplo longiores, stipite biarticulato et flagello 16-articulato, antennæ II. stipite triarticulato, flagello 5-6-articulato; dorsum leviter rotundatum, absque spinis; oculi fere orbiculares; pedes I. secundis multo robustiores, ungue magno terminati; pedes VII. omnium longissimi; pedum caudalium paria tria anteriora multo longiora; telson triangulare. Habit.: Napoli (Salensky)." By the biarticulate stipes of the upper antennæ 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 *Microdeutopus* 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, "Antennæ I. æque longæ ac stipes inferiorum, articulis basalibus imperfecte cum fronte connatis; spina olfactoria rudimentaris; mandibulæ palpo carentes; maxillipedes uncino terminali acuminato; pedes I. et II. subcheliformes." The tenth species assigned to this genus is ? *Allorchestes punctatus*, Sp. B. (*Euone punctata*, Risso). Risso's definition of his genus is quoted. The name should be *Enone*, not *Euone*. This is followed by "Nicea Nicolet (*Hyale* Rthke., *Amphithoe* M.-Edw. p., *Allorchestes* Dana p.). Antennæ I. et II. subæquales, vix capite longiores; telson profunde divisum (aut duplex?); pedes paris I. et II. subchelati; reliquæ notæ uti in *Allorcheste*." Thirteen species are assigned to *Nicea*, ending with "*N. pontica* Catta (*Hyale pontica* Rthke.)."

In the family *Gammaridae* (M.-Edw.), Sp. B., "subfam. *Atylinæ* Cls." to *Pherusa*, Leach, is given the synonymy, "*Amphithoe* M.-Edw., *Titanethes* Schiödte, *Paramphithoe* Bruz. p." *Titanethes*, Schiödte, however, is the name of an Isopod, given in place of *Pherusa*, Koch, preoccupied. *Probotium*, A. Costa, is retained, with five species, but as the definition given of it includes "mandibulæ sine palpo," this suffices to show that the species in question, *polyprion*, Costa, *marina*, Sp. Bate, *longimana*, Sp. Bate, *megacleles*, Heller, *tergestina*, Nebeski, belong to *Stenothoe*, Dana, if in each case the character of the mandibles has been ascertained. The third of these species is entered as "*Pr. longimanum* V. Crs. (*Montagu longimana* Sp. B.)." *Amphitonotus*, Costa, is given, with *Tritropis*, Boeck, for a synonym. Among the species is included "*A. Bobretzkii* Catta. Nondum descripta. (Corpus omnino inerme.) Habit.: Marseille, Calangue de Podesta (Catta)."

In the second subfam. *Ampeliscinæ*, Lilljeb. (Sp. B.), "*A. Gaimardi* Kr." has the synonyms, "*Tetromatus typicus* Sp. B., *Araneops diadema* Costa, *Byblis Gaimardi* Boeck." "*A. brevicornis* Marion," has the synonyms "*Araneops brevicornis* A. Costa, *A. Belliana* Sp. B., *A. lavigata* Lilljeb."

In the third subfam. *Leucothoinæ*, Dana, under *Leucothoe*, Leach, is given as the second species, "*L. Richiardii* Lessona. A *L. furina* differt pari ultimo pedum spuriorum projiciente uti in *L. furina*, sed in chelam bidigitalem terminato. Thorax, antennæ et par pedum chelatum rubra, abdomen maculis rubris. Habit.: 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 "projiciente uti in *L. furina*" seem to contradict what is said in the account given of that species, "par ultimum pedum caudalium extremitatem præcedentium non superans." The account given of "*Seba* A. Costa" and of its species, "*S. innominata* A. Costa," agrees exactly with that given in the Brit. Mus.

Catal. by Spence Bate, except that to the generic account is added the fact that the upper antennæ are without accessory flagellum, and from the specific account is omitted the statement that the pereopods are subequal.

In the fourth subfam. Phoxinæ, Sp. B., is given "*Phoxus erythrophthalmus* Catta. A. Ph. Holböllii differt oculo perfecto in utroque latere. (Descriptio plenior nondum exstat.) Habit.: Marscille, Montredon (Catta); to *Pontocrates*, Boeck, is attached the synonym "*Kroyeria* Sp. B.," which should be *Kroyera*. *Acanthonotus*, Owen, is retained in preference to *Epimeria*, Costa, which, however, rightly supersedes *Acanthonotus*, preoccupied long before Owen used it. Here also Carus places "*Lilljeborgia* Sp. B." and *Guerinia*, Hope.

In the fifth subfam. Gammarinæ (Dana), Cls., the habitat of "*Mæra Blanchardi* Sp. B." is given as "Capo S. Viti, Sicilia (Milne-Edwards)," but the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 190, gives for this species "*Hab. Cape of Santo Viti, Sicily (M. Emile Blanchard)*," and ascribes to M. Blanchard "the description as well as the figure." To *Mæra erythrophthalmus*, Heller, "*Eurystheus erythrophthalmus* 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 imbricatas divisum." *Ceradocus*, A. Costa, is given as a synonym for *Melita*, Leach, as well as for *Mæra*, Leach, *Ceradocus orchestiipes*, A. Costa, being assigned under the latter as a synonym to *Mæra orchestiipes*, Heller. *Melita oxyura*, Catta, is thus described:—"Stipitis antennarum I. articulus 1. in extremitate spina fortis armatus; segmenta caudalia margine postero-inferiore fortiter denticulata; stili caudales posteriores graciles breves. Habit.: Marseille, Ratonneau, 10–13 org. prof. (Catta)." To *Protomedieia*, Kr., the synonyms "*Leptocheirus* Zadd., *Ptilochirus* Stimp.," are assigned. Zaddach's genus *Leptocheirus* has, however, been shown by Boeck to be distinct from *Protomedieia*. Some rearrangement therefore is necessary of the species assigned to this genus, viz. 1. *Protomedieia hirsutimana*, Sp. B. ♀. "Habit.: Marseille (var. *massiliensis*) Catta," which should be *Leptocheirus hirsutimanus*; "2. *Pr. pilosa* Sp. B. (*Leptocheirus pilosus* Zadd.)," which should be *Leptocheirus pilosus*, Zaddach; "3. *Pr. guttata* Gr. ♀," "4. *Pr. fasciata* A. Costa." The name *Protomedieia fasciata*, was used by Kröyer for the briefly described type species of his genus. Stimpson's genus is not *Ptilochirus*, but *Ptilocheirus*.

In the sixth subfam. Lysianassinæ, Dana, for the eighth species, *Lysianassa ciliata*, Grube, the synonym "? *L. aulouiniana* Sp. B." is suggested, but whereas in *Lysianassa aulouiniana*, "the central tail-piece is simple, squamiform, concave above, and rounded at the apex," which agrees with the definition of *Lysianassa* here given (telson simplex squamiforme), *Lysianassa ciliata*, Grube, on the contrary, has the telson "usque ultra medium fissum." *Egilia*, A. Costa, has been identified by Boeck with *Urothorax*, Dana, 1852. *Ichnopus calceolatus*, Heller, 1867, is identified by Boeck with his own *Ichnopus spinicornis*, 1860. "*Callisoma Barthlemyi* 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. Vibiliidæ (Dana) Cls., to "*Vibilia Jeangerarli* Lnc., are suggested as synonyms, "? *V. speciosa* A. Costa, ? *V. mediterranea* Cls." In the second fam. Hyperidæ (M.-Edw.), Sp. B., for *Lestrigonus mediterraneus*, A. Costa, is substituted *Hyperia mediterranea*, V. Crs. In the fourth fam. Platyscelidæ, Cls., and its first subfam. Typhidæ, Cls., the name *Eutyphis*, Cls., is adopted with the synonymy "*Typhis* Risso, *Thyrops* Dana ♂, *Dithyrus* Dana et *Platyscelus* Sp. B. ♀," of which, however, *Dithyrus*, Dana, has the claim of priority over *Eutyphis*. In the third subfam. Lycæidæ, Cls., to *Lycæa robusta*, Cls., a synonym is suggested in "? *L. pulex*, Marion. In the fourth subfam. Oxycephalidæ, Cls., *Oxycephalus*, M.-Edw., has the synonymy "*Natalius* A. Costa, ? *Ornithorhamphus* De Nat.," and the species *Oxycephalus similis*, Claus, is accompanied by the synonym, "? *Natalius candidissimus* A. Costa." In

this subfamily are also placed, with notes of interrogation, the genera *Carcinornis*, A. Costa; *Orio*, Cocco; *Chiropristis*, Cocco; "*Ornithorhamphus*," 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 Læmodipoda 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 Magazine of Natural History. November 1885. Ser. 5. Vol. XVI. London, 1885. pp. 368-376. Pl. X.

Mr. Chilton gives as the synonymy of *Aora typica*, Kröyer, the following names, *Lalaria longitarsis*, Nicolet, *Microdeuteropus mortoni*, Haswell, *Microdeuteropus tenuipes*, 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 setæ 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 setæ; dactylos as long as propodos and with two or three tufts of setæ 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 Zélande. Bull. Soc. Philom. IX. p. 26.

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. Arch. Mikr. Anat. 25. Bd. p. 137-190. T. 8-9.

According to the Zool. Jahresbericht für 1885, *Plironima* is one of the animals investigated in regard to the subject of this paper.

1885. GIESBRECHT, W.

Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1884. II. Abtheilung. Berlin, 1885. Crustacea. pp. 7-65.

1885. GILES, G. M.

Natural History Notes from H.M.'s Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator," Commander A. Carpenter, R.N. No. 1. On the structure and habits of *Cyrtophium calamieola*, a new tubicolous Amphipod from the Bay of Bengal. [Reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, Vol. LIV. Part ii. No. 1, 1885.] Calcutta, 1885.

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 *Cerapus*. 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 pereiopods being spoken of only as the 8th pair of appendages.

1885. GILES, G. M.

Natural History Notes from H.M.'s Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator," Commander A. Carpenter, R.N. No. 2. Description of a new species of the Amphipod genus *Melita* from the Bay of Bengal. [Reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, Vol. LIV. Part ii. No. 2, 1885.] Calcutta, 1885.

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.

"Spermatogénèse chez les Arthropodes (188 pp., 8 pls.) by G. Gilson; *Oniscus*, *Asellus*, *Gammarus*, p. 140 *et seq.*" (G. H. Fowler, in Zool. Record for 1885.)

1885. GUERNE, JULES DE, born August 20, 1855 (J. de G.).

Zoologie. La rade de Dunkerque. Revue scientifique (revue rose). Numéro 11. 22^e année).—14 Mars 1885.

M. de Guerne, in discussing the fauna of the buoys, says (p. 327) that upon them "au milieu des hydriaires grouille une innombrable quantité d'amphipodes (*Podocerus pulchellus*)."

"Ces petits crustacés construisent des cellules où la vase entre pour une grande part." He combats 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.

Revision of the Australian Læmodipoda. Extracted from Vol. IX., Part 4, of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. 8 pp. Pls. XLVIII. XLIX. 1885.

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 condylata* 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 peræon coalesced. *Cuprella cornigera*, Haswell, =? *Proto cornigera*, Mayer, is transferred to a new genus, *Hircella*, somewhat prematurely, on the supposition that the three anterior pairs of peræopods 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.

Notes on the Australian Amphipoda. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Vol. X. Part. 1. 1885. 20 pp. Pl. 10-18.

To *Talitrus sylvaticus*, Haswell, pl. x, fig. 1., *Talitrus affinis*, Haswell, is assigned as a synonym, *affinis* being evidently a mistake for *assimilis*.

Remarks are made on some of the Australian species of *Allorchestes* instituted by Dana and by Mr. Haswell respectively. Under *Neobule algicola*, pl. xi, figs. 4-6, it is suggested that the genus *Neobule*, Haswell, may be the same as *Hyale*, Rathke. Of *Aspidophoreia*, 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 antennæ, and in having the lower pair much larger than the upper."

Additional details are given as to *Stegocephalus 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 *Anonyx*. He would keep *Lysianassa australiensis* and *Lysianassa affinis* as distinct species, but I still think that the distinctions he mentions are insufficient to keep them separate from *Anonyx 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 haswelli*. 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 almost to the root. He accepts the view of Miers that *Leucothoë commensalis* is a variety of *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, and states that *Leucothoe gracilis* and *Leucothoe diemenensis* are to be regarded as marked varieties of the same. He describes a new species under the name *Atylus homochir*, 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 *Megamæra suensis*, and yet differs from it in several particulars." "This species bears a considerable general resemblance also to *Mæra hamigera*, but the modification of the left posterior gnathopods in this latter species is so special as to distinguish it very clearly." *Megamæra thomsoni*, Miers, is identified with *Megamæra mastersii*, Haswell. *Mæra spinosa*, Haswell, *Mæra ramsayi*, Haswell, and *Mæra festiva*, Chilton, are identified with *Mæra rubro-maculata*, Stimpson. To this list of synonyms must no doubt be added *Megamæra serrata*, Spence 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 *Xenocheira fasciata*, Haswell, pl. xvi., figs. 1–3, with the remark that "in most of its characteristics this species shows evident relationships with *Microdeuteropus*. In fact it is only the form and proportions of the gnathopoda (figs. 1 and 2) that separate it from the normal members of that genus, with which it is connected through the European *M. versicoloratus*, Spence Bate." Of *Haplocheira typica*, pl. xvi., figs. 4–8, Mr. Haswell writes that its relations are rather with the Podocerides than with the Gammaridae, "the last pair of pleopods being short, with slightly hooked spines on the outer ramus, and a very short inner ramus with a simple pointed spine, and the telson (fig. 8), being a small undivided plate with a strong hook at each of its postero-lateral angles." He says further, "the superior antennæ have small two-jointed appendages—a feature which I overlooked in my first examination. The flagellum of the inferior antennæ 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. Lenulenfelli* of Chilton (Trans. N. Z. Inst. etc.) is probably this species." *Gammarus barbimanus*, Thomson, 1879, takes precedence as *Haplocheira barbimanus*. 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 *Corophiidae*, distinguished from *Amphithoë*, *Sunamphithoë* and *Nænia*, among other points, by the presence of an appendage on the superior antennæ, from *Cerapus* by the biramous character of the posterior pleopoda, and from *Podocerus* by the multi-articulate flagella of both pairs of antennæ. The genus may be defined as follows:—Coxæ not so deep as the corresponding segments; antennæ both with multi-articulate flagella, the superior pair with an appendage. Mandibles palpigerous. Maxillipedes unguiculate, sub-pediform, with a squamiform process on the basos only. Gnathopods sub-chelate, unequal, posterior pair very large. Posterior pleopods biramous, the outer ramus 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 *Grubia*, 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 antennæ having a short, multi-articulate flagellum and a well-developed secondary appendage." This is obviously the same as Dana's *Plutophium*. See Note on Dana, 1852. *Dexiocerella lobata*, pl. xviii., figs. 6-8, and *Dexiocerella larvis*, pl. xviii., figs. 10-12, are described and in part figured, as new species belonging to this genus. *Cyrtophium hystrix*, Haswell, is transferred to *Læmatophilus*, Bruzelius, since the superior antennæ 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 parasiticum*, 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 antennæ well-developed and indistinctly multi-articulate, but has no appendage to the superior antennæ." The genus of Bruzelius is given as *Læmatophilus*, but there cannot be any doubt about the true spelling, as Bruzelius derives it from *λαῖτμα* and *φίλος*. Some additional figures and particulars are given for *Proto novæ-hollandiæ*, pl. xviii., figs. 13-16.

1885. KOEHLER, RENÉ.

Recherches sur la Faune Marine des Iles Anglo-normandes. 70 pages. Nancy.
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 *Aora gracilis*, which, however, is not, as he supposes it, rare.

A species of *Gammarella*, closely allied to *Gammarella brevicaudata*, he proposes to name *Gammarella longicornis*, from the length of the antennæ, 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 Amphipoda at Jersey, *Erysthreus edriophtalmus*, Sp. B., which is in all probability a slip of the pen for *Eurystheus erythropterus*. Thirty-two species of Amphipoda were observed. From Guernsey Dr. Koehler has since sent me a specimen of *Atylus vedlomensis*, 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 *Gregarinidæ* found in *Portunus*, *Carcinus*, *Pachygrapsus*, *Dromia*, *Nicoea* [? *Nicea*], *Phronima*, and *Caprella*; J. FRENZEL, 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 Caprellidæ, on the authority of "J. COLLIN, Limfjordens marine Fauna, pp. 21 & 22," and in the Baltic of eleven Amphipods, including the fresh-water *Gammarus pulex*, on the authority of "M. BRAUN, Arch. Nat. Liv. (2) x. pp. 98-102, 114, & 112."

1885. MURDOCH, J.

Seven new species of *Crustacea* and one Worm from Arctic Alaska. Proceedings of the United States National Museum. VII. Washington. pp. 518–522.

Acanthozone polyacantha, n. s., *Melita formosa*, n. s., *Melita leonis*, n. s. (G. H. Fowler, in Zool. Record for 1885.)

1885. PACKARD, A. S.

On the structure of the brain of the Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Read at Washington, April 14, 1884. Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences. Vol. III. Part 1. 1884. Washington, 1885. pp. 97–110. 5 Plates.

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 *syncerebrum*, though far less complicated than in the Decapoda. It will be remembered that Professor Lankester, in his memoir on Apus, designates the simple brain of that crustacean as an *archicerebrum*, while the composite brain of 'all crustacea, excepting Apus, and possibly some other Phyllopods,' he denominates a *syncerebrum*." "As seen in Fig. 1, the brain or supraoesophageal 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 Rabl-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.

Den norske Nordhavs-Expedition 1876–1878. The Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876–1878. Zoology. Crustacea. I. By G. O. Sars. With 21 Plates and 1 Map. Christiania, 1805.

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 "*Hyperiopsis Voringii*."

In Tribus I. Gammarina, the genera and species are distributed and numbered as follows:—
Fam. 1. Lysianassidae. Gen. 1. *Socarnes*, 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. *Socarnes bidenticulatus*, Sp. Bate, with the synonymy, "*Lysianassa bidenticulata*, Sp. Bate, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 3, Vol. 1, p. 362. *Lysianassa nugar*, Sp. Bate, Cat. Amphip. Brit. Mus. p. 65. Pl. x. fig. 3 (non Phipps). *Lysianassa Vahlii*, Goës, Crust. Amphip. Spitsb. No. 2 (ex parte). *Anonyx bidenticulatus*, Miers, 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. *Hippomedon*, Boeck, 1870. 32. *Hippomedon holbölli* (Kröyer), var., with the synonym, "*Hippomedon abyssi*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descriptionis Crust., etc., No. 94 (non Goës)," a variety without eyes. Gen. 3. *Anonyx*, Kröyer, 1883 [1838]. 33. *Anonyx calcaratus*, "*Anonyx (Hippomedon) calcaratus*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnogonida nova etc., No 16." "Of the previously known *Anonyx* species, it unquestionably approximates closest *A. pumilus* 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 *Socarnes*." 34. *Anonyx typhlops*, carinate on the fourth abdominal segment, totally devoid of eyes. Gen. 4. *Onisimus*, Boeck, 1870, in the table of contents and index spelt *Onesimus*. 35. *Onisimus turgidus*, "*Anonyx (Onisimus) turgidus*, G. O. Sars, Crust. et Pycnogonida nova etc., No 13," "approximates closest *O. Edwardsii* Kröyer, 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. plautus* Kröyer, which, in other respects, however, differs very decidedly." 35. *Onisimus leucopis*, "*Anonyx (Onisimus) leucopis*, 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. 5. *Tryphosa*, Boeck, 1870. 37. *Tryphosa pusilla*, "*Anonyx (Tryphosa) pusilla*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnog. 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 *Onisimus* and *Orchomene* 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 antennæ, and the form of the head." Gen. 6. *Acidostoma*, Lilljeborg, 1865. 38. *Acidostoma laticorne*, "from the only hitherto known species of this genus, viz. *A. obesum* Sp. Bate, the present is easily distinguished by the total absence of eyes, the prodigiously developed 1st pair of antennæ, and the remarkably robust 3 posterior pairs of legs. Moreover, in the rudimentary character of the last pair of caudal stylets, as also the posteriorly non-incised telson, this species differs essentially from the typical form."

Fam. 2. *Phoxidæ*. Gen. 1. *Phoxus*, Kröyer, 1842. 39. *Phoxus oculatus*, distinguished by the well-developed, darkly pigmented eyes, and from *Phoxus holbölli*, Kröyer, "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. *Harpinia*, Boeck, 1870. 40. *Harpinia abyssi*, 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. *Harpinia carinata*, possibly males of preceding species, but differing in structure of antennæ, 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. *Harpinia mucronata*, "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. *Harpinia serrata*, very near to *Harpinia 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. *Urothoë*, Dana, 1852. 44. *Urothoë abbreviata*, length, 3 mm., "easily recognizable by its remarkably short and thickset body, the peculiar form distinguishing the first pair of antennæ, the absence of eyes, and by the short last pair of caudal stylets."

Fam. 3. Epimeridæ. Gen. 1. *Epimeria*, Costa, 1851. 45. *Epimeria loricata*, "Colour a gorgeous red. Length reaching 40 mm., distinguished from *Epimeria cornigeru*, Fabr., by "size, remarkably firm integuments, and the deviating armature of the body. Gen. 2. *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, 1859. 46. *Paramphithoë euacantha*, "*Pleustes euacanthus [euacanthus]*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus 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 *Paramphithoë* is referred by Boeck to the family *Oedicerinæ*. In my judgment it should rather be classed among the Epimeridæ. Furthermore, I have seen fit to retain Sp. Bate's genus *Pleustes* for *P. panopla*, 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, *Paramphithoë*, as limited by Boeck, is made a synonym of *Pleustes*, Sp. Bate, included indeed among the *Oediceriuæ*, but with the remark, "Genus *Pleustes* ad subfamiliam *Oedicerinæ* vix referendum est."

Fam. 4. Oediceridæ. Gen. *Oediceros*, Kröyer, 1842. 47. *Oediceros 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. Atylidæ. Gen. *Halirages*, Boeck, 1870. 48. *Halirages quadridentatus*, very near *Halirages fulvocinctus*, 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 quadricuspis*, Heller, total length of specimens reaching 52 mm., the antennæ not included. Gen. 3. *Amphithopsis*, Boeck, 1860. 50. *Amphithopsis pulchella*, nearest *Amphithopsis 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. Gammaridæ. Gen. 1. *Maera*, Leach, 1813. 51. *Maera tenera*, "*Maera tenella*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus 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. *Amathilopsis*, Heller, 1875. 53. *Amathilopsis spinigera*, Heller, "length of largest specimens reaching 50 mm."

Fam. Syrrhoïdæ. Gen. *Bruzelia*, Boeck, 1870. 54. *Bruzelia serrata*, distinguished from *Bruzelia 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."

Fam. Stenothoidæ. Gen. 1. *Metopa*, Boeck, 1870. 55. *Metopa spectabilis*, "length reaching

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 antennæ—perfectly uniform in both sexes; whereas the antennæ (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 æqvicornis*, "length 7½ mm.," distinguished from *Metopa spectabilis* "by its inferior size, as also by the greatly elongated and equally developed antennæ. From *M. longicornis*, Boeck, which, in the appearance of the antennæ, approximates closest the present species, it differs by the greater elongation of the 2nd joint of the 1st pair of antennæ, as also by the different form and armature of the hand of the 2nd pair of legs." Gen. 2. *Danaia*, Sp. Bate, 1862, 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 antennæ, 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*.

Fam. Leucothoidæ. Gen. 1. *Lilljeborgia*, Sp. Bate, 1862. 58. *Lilljeborgia æqvicornis*, marked "by its want of distinctly developed eyes, by the presence of only one dorsal spine, by the uniform development of the antennæ, and finally by the peculiar structure of the first pair of legs in the male." The generic name is properly *Liljeborgia*. Gen. 2. *Tritropis*, Boeck, 1870. 59. *Tritropis appendiculata*, "the form treated of here exhibits in some respects a rather striking deviation from the other species referred to the genus *Tritropis*, and may possibly be found to constitute a separate genus." See Note on G. O. Sars, 1880. No. 27.

Fam. Ampeliscidæ. Gen. *Ampelisca*, Kroyer, 1842. 60. *Ampelisca odontoplax*, "length 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 minuticornis*, "length 8 mm.," to be recognised "by the unusually small antennæ, 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* Kröyer, 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 antennæ 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."

Fam. Microdeutopidæ. Gen. *Autonoë*, Bruzel, 1859. 63. *Autonoë megacheir*, "distinguished from the other two Norwegian species by its total want of eyes, the greatly elongated basal joint of the 1st pair of antennæ, 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. Podoceridæ. Gen. 1. *Podocerus*, Leach, 1815. 64. *Podocerus assimilis*, nearest *Podocerus megacheir*, Boeck, "but differs from that animal in having a somewhat robuster form of body, larger epimera, the rudimentary character distinguishing the secondary flagellum of its 1st pair of antennæ, as also in the lateral plates of the 3rd abdominal segment not being angular, but obtusely rounded posteriorly." 65. *Podocerus brevicornis*, somewhat resembles *Podocerus latipes*, Kröyer, but differs "in its want of eyes, the pointed lateral corners of the head, the shorter and less abundantly bristle-beset antennæ, as also in a somewhat deviating form distinguishing the 2 foremost pairs of legs." 66. *Podocerus tenuicornis*, "*Podocerus longicornis*, G. O. Sars. Crust. & Pycnog. nova etc., No. 38 (non Heller)," "length 3 mm.," a species "distinguished from the 2 preceding ones by its remarkably elongate and slender

antennæ, furnished posteriorly with long fascicles of bristles,—by the greatly produced lateral corners of the head, and also by the comparatively feeble structure characterizing the foremost pair of legs." Gen. 2. *Erichthonius*, Edw., 1850. 67. *Erichthonius megalops*, " *Cerapus megalops*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnog. nova etc., No. 39," distinguished " by its unusually large and dark-coloured eyes, greatly elongated antennæ, and the form of the 2nd pair of legs in the male. The genus *Cerapus*, 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* (*Siphonocetes*) Sp. Bate, also met with on the coasts of Norway."

Fam. *Corophiidae*. Gen. *Unciola*, Say, 1818. "Syn: *Glaucome*, Kröyer, 1845." 68. *Unciola petalocera*, " *Glaucome petalocera*, 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 antennæ 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 hind occurring vertically truncated at the extremity and with a well-defined palmar margin."

Fam. *Dulichiidae*. Gen. *Dulichia*, Kröyer, 1845. 69. *Dulichia tuberculata*, Boeck, " *Dulichia septentrionalis*, G. O. Sars. Crust. et Pycnog. nova etc., No. 41." 70. *Dulichia hirticornis*, distinguished from earlier species "by its remarkably clumsy form of body, comparatively robust and densely hirsute antennæ, and small whitish-yellow eyes." 71. *Dulichia macra*, "distinguished by its slim form of body and greatly produced limbs, rudimentary eyes, as also the peculiar form characterizing 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 antennæ, the form of the 2nd pair of legs, and the different colouring." The last of these 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 *Aegina 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 Spence Bate for the species named *Aegina 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. *Aegina*, Kröyer, 1843. 74. *Aegina spinifera*, Bell, the synonymy given being *Caprella spinifera*, Bell, 1855, *Aegina spinosissima*, Stimpson, 1857. *Aegina spinosissima*, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descript. Crust. & Pycnog. No. 135. "Boeck's *Aegina 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, *Aegina 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. Hyperiidæ. Gen. *Hyperiopsis*, n. "Generic Character.—Body of the usual form in Hyperidians, tumid anteriorly, with back broad and small epimera. Head large, with upper part prominently arcuate. Eyes incompletely developed. First pair of antennæ 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-subcheliform; 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 Vøringii*] 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 antennæ, a character quite alien to Hyperidians in general." 75. "*Hyperiopsis Vøringii*," n. sp. "The specimen examined would appear, judging from the structure of the antennæ, 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 coalesced.]

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. 276, 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 leucopis*, G. O. Sars, the correctness of the determination is very questionable.

1885. SCHNEIDER, J. SPARRE.

Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck, und *Dexamine thea*, Boeck, Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Amphipoden des arktischen Norwegens. Tromsö. Mit 2 Tafeln. pp. 13–26.

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 thea, Boeck, is fully described and figured. On the first maxillæ 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 maxillæ I have hitherto found only in *Dexamine*." It is apparently very like *Dexamine heibergi*, 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 Lysianassidæ, drawn out into a pointed, somewhat upward curved, hook, whereas Boeck expressly affirms the contrary."

Schneider prefers to retain the Dexaminæ (? Dexaminidæ), with the palpless mandibles, peculiarly unsymmetrical first maxillæ, and exunguiculate palps of the maxillipeds, as a separate family for the genera *Dexamine* and *Tritæta*, in contradistinction to the Atylidæ, with the genera *Atylus*, *Halirages*, *Calliopius*, *Amphitopsis* and *Laothoes*, "which in these respects are tolerably normal."

1885. SCHNEIDER, ROBERT.

Der unterirdische Gammarus von Clausthal. (*G. pulex* var. *subterraneus*.) Vorgelegt von Hrn Sehulze am 22. Oetober;—gedruckt im Bericht vom 3. Deeember [St. XLIX];—ausgegeben am 10 Deeember.) Hierzu Taf. VII. Mathematische und naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus den Sitzungsberichten der Kgl. preuss Akad. der Wissenshaften zu Berlin. Jahrg. 1885, Berlin 1885. [The cover of the separate part Heft X., Deeember 1885, bears the date 1886.]

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 Verkümmierung des Auges; 3. in der Form des fünften Gliedes des zweiten Greiffusspaars; 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 "Vermittelungsform." 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. puteanus* in seinen verschiedenen Variationen darstellt, liegt unbestritten eine ungleich weitere Kluft, als zwischen eben derselben und unseren einheimischen oberirdisch lebenden Formen. Noch für menschliche Begriffe *unendlich lange* Zeiträume müssen erforderlich sein und gewesen sein, um jene vollkommen subterrane modifirte Form aus einer unserem Clausthaler Vorkommen entsprechenden Anpassungsstufe entstehen zu lassen, wenn wir bedenken, dass letztere vom 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.

Exploration scientifique de la Tunisie. Étude sur les Crustacés terrestres et fluviatiles recueillis en Tunisie en 1883, 1884 et 1885 par MM. A. Letourneux, M. Sébillot et Valery Mayet. Paris, M DCCC LXXXV.

On page 6, besides a note on *Gammarus pulex*, there is given the following description of *Gammarus tunetanus*, n. s.

"Loug. 8^{mm}. *Gammari pulicis* valde affinis, differt tegumentis corporis parcis et minutissime punctatis, capite paulo longiore et antice paululum attenuato, oculis longius reniformibus supra basin antennarum paululum superantibus (in *G. pulice* brevius ovatis et supra basin antennarum non attingentibus), antennarum superiorum ramo flagelli longiore articulum flagelli 6^{um} attingente sexarticulato, articulis 3, 4 et 5 reliquis paulo longioribus et inter se fere æquis (in *G. pulice* ramo semper triarticulato, articulo ultimo longiore setiformi, articulum flagelli 3^{um} vix æquante), antennis inferioribus flagello breviore octoarticulato articulis

cunctis paulo longioribus quam latioribus (in *G. pulice* 10-13-articulato), segmentis caudæ ultimis ut iu *G. pulice* spinis in fasciculos tres ordinatis inuuitis. Cætera ut in *G. pulice*. “*Gammari locustæ* valde affinis, oculis antennisque superioribus fere similibus, sed antennarum inferiorum flagello ruulto breviore articulis paucioribus et fere teretibus differt (in *G. locusta* flagello robustiore paulum depresso 15-20-articulato, articulis saltcm 2-5 latioribus quam longioribus).”

1885. SPENCER, WALTER BALDWIN, born 1860 (W. E. Hoyle).

The urinary organs of the Amphipoda. *Reprinted from the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science for April, 1885.* London, 1885. *Micr. Journ.* Vol. XXV., N.S. Pl. XIII.

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 cavimana*, 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 Caprellidae, where he states that they are well developed in Caprella, and absent, or only very feebly developed, in Protella, Proto, and Podalirius, 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 excretionary 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 insecta. 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.

Description of a new English Amphipodous Crustacean. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for January 1885. Ser. 5. Vol. XV. Pl. II. pp. 59-62.

Cypridida damnoniensis, n. sp. is here described and figured, and the correspondence pointed out between the genus *Cypridida*, Haswell, 1880, and the genus *Stegoplax*, G. O. Sars, 1882. Both may have been anticipated by *Peltocoxa*, Catta. See Note on Catta, 1875.

1885. STEBBING, T. R. R.

In Narrative of the Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. Vol. I. Second Part. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, 1885. pp. 618-622.

Figures are given of *Andania gigantea* and *Acanthozone tricarinata*, the latter of which is now transferred to a new genus, *Acanthechinus*. In this part of the Narrative also the figure by

J. J. Wild and R. von Willemoes Suhm is reproduced, which had already appeared in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, 1875, with the designation "*Cystisoma Neptunus* (*Thaumops pellucida*)," and in The Voyage of the Challenger by Sir C. Wyville Thomson, 1877, with the designation "*Cystosoma neptuni*."

1886. AURIVILLIUS, C. W. S.

Hafsevertebrater från nordligaste Tromsö amt och Vestfinmarken. Med 2 Taflor. Meddeladt den 10 Juni 1885. Bihang till k. Svenska vet.-akad. Handlingar. Band 11. N:o 4. Stockholm, 1886.

At page 41 it is mentioned that *Amphithopsis longicaudata*, A. Boeck, is found, as well as *Aristias tumulus*, Kröyer, and *Andania pectinata*, G. O. Sars, in the branchial sac of Ascidiants. A specimen, 8 mm. long, the antennæ not included, was found in *Phallusia obliqua*, Heller. On *Megaptera boopis* many specimens of *Cyamus boopis*, Lütken, were found, principally on the sides of the head, a few on the fins, and one further back on the whale'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., antennæ not included.

1886. BOVALLIUS, CARL.

Remarks on the genus *Cysteosoma* or *Thaumatops*. With one Plate. Communicated to the Roy. Swed. Academy of Sciences 1885, September 16. Stockholm, 1886. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar. Band. 11. N:o 9.

Bovallius considers that Guérin's *Cystisoma* must be corrected into *Cysteosoma*, and then remarks that "as the name *Cysteosoma* or *Cystisoma* has been previously given to a genus of Coleoptera by Westwood, it must be rejected and consequently the name of WILLEMOËS-SUHM *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 *Rocinela*, 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 *Phronimidae*. 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. *Thaumatops neptunus*, Guérin, 1842, under which he doubtfully includes *Thaumops pellucida* (the male), Willemoes Suhm, 1874, "Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond. vol. 163, part 3, p. 637, (the male)."; 2. *Thaumatops pellucida*, Willemoes Suhm, 1874, "Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. vol. 163, p. i. p. 629 (non p. 638), pl. 49-50, fig. 1-9a;"; 3. "*Thaumatops Lovíni*," n. s., Fig. 1-14, in which "the two first pereional 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. *Thaumatops longipes*, n. s., Fig. 15-23, in which also "the two first pereional segments are free, not coalesced;" tho

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 grandes, maximum 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, palpus quattuor-articulatum gerentes," while those of the Synopidea are described as "plus minusve coaliti, palpus 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*, Boeck, and occasionally both the third and fourth joints are absent, as in *Lafystius*, Krøyer. The further character assigned to the Gammaridea, "urus mediocre, triarticulatum," is not universally applicable, since in the family Dulichidae, Dana, the uropod-bearing portion (urus) of the pleon has only two joints; and lastly, the character "telson særissime fissum," seems out of place when in so many genera the telson is not cleft.

His tribe Synopidea Bovallius divides into three families; 1. Synopidae; 2. Trischizostomatidae; 3. Hyperiopsidae. He admits that the Synopidae "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 caraibica*, n. s.; 3. *Synopia angustifrons*, Dana; 4. *Synopia Scheeleana*, n. s.; 5. *Synopia gracilis*, Dana; 6. *Synopia orientalis*, Kossmann. Of these *Synopia scheeleana* 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 Trischizostomatidae, Sars, the genus *Trischizostoma*, Boeck, is assigned without companions, and with the single species *Trischizostoma raschii*, Boeck. 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 Hyperiopsidae has the single genus *Hyperiopsis*, Sars, and the one species "*Hyperiopsis Voerinoii*," Sars, the figures and details being borrowed from G. O. Sars' recent work on the Crustacea of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition 1876-1878.

1886. FORSSTRAND, CARL.

Det arktiska hafsområdets djurgeografiska begränsning med ledning af skalkräftornas (crustacea malacostraca) utbredning. Upsala, 1886. 55 pages and map.

It is mentioned in a note, p. 4, that L. K. Schmarda, in *Die geographische Verbreitung der Thiere*, Wien, 1853, calls the Arctic maritime region "Reich der Meersäugetiere und Amphipoden." The circumpolar realm is thus divided, starting eastward from Behring Strait; 1. *Amerikas ishaf*, from Behring Strait to Smith Sound and Baffin's Bay; 2. *Vestgrönlandska hafvet*, the tract of sea between the American Archipelago and mainland and Greenland; 3. *Europeiska Nordhajvet*, between East Greenland, West Finmarken and Spitzbergen; 4. *Barentz' haf*, between East Spitzbergen, Franz Joseph Land, Nova Zembla, Northern Russia and East Finmarken; 5. *Kuriska hafvet*, from the east coast of Nova Zembla to Cape Chelyuskin; 6. *Sibirien's ishaf*, 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 Ochotsk.

Referring to the Royal Society Manual of the Natural History, etc. of Greenland, London, 1875, containing the "*Crustacea of Greenland by Chr. Lüthen*," he says that the West Greenland Sea has eighty species of Amphipoda, of which the following are not yet known from other seas, "*Egina longicornis* Kr., *Cercops Holboelli* Kr., *Cleippides tricuspidis* (Kr.), *Cyamus monodontis* Ltk., *mysticeti* Ltk. och *nodosus* Ltk., *Cyphocaris anonyx* Ltk., *Monoculodes affinis* (Bruz.) och *Parathemisto compressa* (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 135 to 304 are Amphipoda, showing their distribution in the regions above-mentioned, of which he subdivides the third into "Ö. Grönland, Ishafsdjupet, Spetsbergen." He adds for comparison two other regions, Great Britain and the Baltic. To the list of species an addendum gives "*Lanceola Clausii* Bovall," from West Greenland. Hoek's new species, 1882, are not included in the list.

1886. FOWLER, GEORGE HERBERT, born September 4, 1861 (G. H. F.).

List of the Amphipoda of the L. M. B. C. District: in the first Report upon the Fauna of Liverpool Bay and the neighbouring seas, written by the members of the Liverpool marine biology Committee, and edited by W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.L.S., &c. London, 1886. pp. 212-218. Pl. IV. fig. 1. [Proc. Lit. Phil. Soc. Liverpool. Vol. XL. Appendix.]

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. *robertsoni*, Sp. Bate," 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 antennæ, = *Dex. tenuicornis* ?"; 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. campyllops* in the form of the last pair

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of feet." *Podocerus falcatus*, Montagu, *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 phasma*, 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.

Dr. H. G. Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs, wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild. Fortgesetzt von Dr. A. Gerstaecker. Fünfter Band. II. Abtheilung. Gliederfüssler; Arthropoda. 16. und 17. Lieferung. Leipzig und Heidelberg, 1886. pp. 417-512.

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*, Heller, 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 Gammari, *locusta* and *marinus*, are much more frequently found in such circumstances than *Pherusa fucicola*, which along with many other species, haunts the weeds 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 *Pyrosoma*. In Section 5, on the means of boring, it is suggested that the large lower antennæ of *Chelura terebrans* 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 pulex*. 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 pereiopods turned upwards, the first two pairs by their movements assisting the pleopods, the gnathopods held perfectly quiet, the antennæ 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 (Suleator) arenaria*" must be especially

peculiar. In fact they very much agree with those of the thin and delicate *Niphargus aquilex*. 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, *Chelura terebrans*, which bores into submarine timber, and *Gammarus locusta*, which is supposed to destroy fishing-nets. Section 11, on parasites, mentions as internal parasites *Echinorrhynchus polymorphus*, Brems., *Echinorrhynchus proteus*, Westr., *Distomum* sp., *Gregarina longissima*, Sieb., *Zygocystis puteana*, Lachmann, *Gregarina clausi*, Frenzel, *Callyntrochlamys phronimæ*, Frenzel, *Gregarina niceæ*, Frenzel, *Gregarina caprellæ*, Frenzel, and as external parasites "*Epistylis Steini*, Wrzesn., and *Carchesium* sp., on *Gammarus pulex*; *Podophrya cyclopum*, Clap., and *Dendrocometes paradoxus*, Stein, on *Gammarus puleanus*; *Vaginicola crystallina*, on *Gammarus marinus*; *Vorticella* sp. on *Darwinia compressa* and on *Lepidactylis arenaria*; *Carchesium* sp. and *Podophrya crustaceorum* on *Caprella aquilibra*."

Chapter V. is on classification, and begins by describing successively the systems of Milne-Edwards, Dana, Spence Bate (1857 and 1862), Lilljeborg, Boeck, Nebeski and (for the *Hyperina*) Claus, 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 Tanaidea, 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 characterises "als annähernd homonom segmentirte Malacostraca mit in der Regel selbstständigem, seltener (*Laemodipoda*, *Tanaidea*) mit dem ersten Mittelleibsring verschmolzenem Kopftheil, zwei übereinander eingelenkten Fühlerpaaren, nicht facettirtem Augen-Integument, im Mittelleib gelegnem Herzschauch und lediglich der Ortsbewegung (nicht der Athmung) dienenden Hinterleibsbeinen."

He makes three suborders, thus defined:—

"Subordo I. Amphipoda genuina. Die sieben Mittelleibsringe frei, der erste nicht mit dem Kopftheil verschmolzen. Hinterleib normal ausgebildet, mit sieben (meist) selbstständigen Segmenten. Die Pedes spurii der drei hinteren Paare von denjenigen der drei vorderen formell verschieden. Lamellöse Kiemen nach innen oder hinten von mehreren Mittelleibsbeinpaaren.

"Subordo II. Laemodipoda. Der erste Mittelleibsring mit dem Kopftheil zu einem Cephalothorax verschmolzen. Hinterleib nebst den ihm entsprechenden Gliedmassen rudimentär, auf einen stummelförmigen Anhang des Mittelleibs reducirt. Dritter und vierter Mittelleibsrang mit paarigen Kiemensäcken, dagegen nur ausnahmsweise mit regulär entwickelten Beinen versehen.

"Subordo III. Tanaidea. Der erste Mittelleibsrang mit dem Kopftheil zu einem Cephalothorax verschmolzen. Hinterleib normal ausgebildet. Die Pedes spurii der fünf vorderen Paare gleich gebildet. Keine Kiemen im Anschluss an die Mittelleibsbeine. Die Seitentheile des Cephalothorax zu Athemhöhlen umgebildet."

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. (*Platyscelidæ* Claus)," follows Claus' arrangement of 1879, adding, however, *Phorcus*, M.-Edw., as a fourth genus in Fam. 3. *Pronoidæ*, Claus, whereas Claus, who omitted it in 1879, places it, in 1887, in the family *Lycaeidae*. Tribus II. *Hyperina normalia*, M.-Edw., is divided into three families. Fam. 1. *Phronimidæ*, Dana, is divided into two groups, *Phrosininae* and *Phroniminæ* (see Note on Claus, 1879), with the suggestion that *Tryphana*, Boeck, should be included in the family *Phronimidæ*, the fact escaping notice that this genus had been identified by Sars with *Lycæa*, Dana, a genus belonging to the preceding tribe. Fam. 2. *Hyperidæ*, Dana, receives the following genera, 1. " *Themisto* Guér. (*Parathemisto* Boeck)," 2. " *Cyllopus* Dana," 3. " *Cystosoma* Guér. (*Thaumopus* Willemoes)," 4. " *Tyro* M.-Edw.," 5. " *Hyperia*, Latr. (*Hiella* Straus, mas: *Lestrigonus* M.-Edw., fem: *Metocetus* Kroyer, *Tauria* Dana)," 6. " *Daira* M.-Edw. (*Dairinia* Dana)," 7. " *Mimonectes* Bovallius," with the concluding remark "hierher ferner: Gatt. *Lanceola* Say." *Cystosoma* should be written *Cystisoma*, and *Lestrigonus* is commonly regarded as the male of *Hyperia*. Fam. 3. *Vibiliidæ*, Dana (*Hyperina Gammaroidea* M.-Edw.), contains only the genus *Vibia*, M.-Edw. Division II. *Gammarina*, begins with "Tribus I. *Corophiina* (*Marcheurs* M.-Edw.)." This has five families, thus arranged:—

Fam. 1. *Chluridæ*, Allm. Genus *Chelura*, Phil. (*Nemertes*, White, *Limnoria*, Hesse).

Fam. 2. *Dulichidæ*, Dana (Dyopodidae, Sp. Bate). 1. Gen. *Dulichia*, Krøyer (*Dyopedos*, Sp. Bate, *Paradulichia*, Boeck). 2. Gen. *Læmatophilus*, Bruz. 3. Gen. *Xenodice*, Boeck. 4. Gen. *Cryptophium*, Dana (*Platophium*, Dana).

Fam. 3. *Corophiidae*, Dana. Group 1 with the rami in pairs on the first and second, single on the third uropods. 1. Gen. *Corophium*, Latr. 2. Gen. *Siphonæcetes*, Krøyer. 3. Gen. *Cerapus*, Say (*Erichthonius* and *Cerapodina*, M.-Edw., *Pyctilus*, Dana). 4. Gen. *Derothoë*, Dana (? *Cerapus*, Say, fem.). 5. Gen. *Unciola*, Say (*Glauconome*, Kroyer). 6. Gen. *Hela*, Boeck. Group 2 with pairs of rami on all the uropods. 7. Gen. *Podocerus*, Leach (*Jassa*, Leach, *Ischyrocerus*, Krøyer, *Cratophium*, Dana, *Elasmopus*, Costa). 8. Gen. *Gammaropsis*, Lilljeb. (*Eurystheus*, Sp. Bate). 9. Gen. *Aoru*, Kroyer (*Microdeutopus*, Costa, *Autonoë*, Bruz., *Lembos* et *Lonchomerus*, Sp. Bate, *Lalaria*, Nieol.). Related genus *Xenocheira*, Haswell. 10. Gen. *Stimpsonia*, Sp. Bate. 11. Gen. *Dryope*, Sp. Bate. 12. Gen. *Cratippus*, Sp. Bate (*Colomastix*, Grube, *Exunguia*, Norm.). 13. Gen. *Podoceropsis*, Boeck (*Nænia*, Sp. Bate). 14. Gen. *Amphithoë*, Leach (*Anisopus*, Templet., *Pleonexes*, Sp. Bate). 15. Gen. *Synamphithoë*, White. 16. Gen. *Protomedæia*, Krøyer (*Leptocheirus*, Zadd., *Ptilocheirus*, Stimp.). As other genera belonging here, Gerstaecker adds, without numbering, *Microprotopus*, Norm., *Gossea*, Sp. Bate, *Goësia*, Boeck, *Xenoclea*, Boeck, *Haplocheira*, Haswell, and *Amphithoides*, Kossm.

Fam. 4. *Iciliinæ*, Dana. 1. Gen. *Icilius*, Dana. 2. Gen. *Iridium*, Grube (*Pereionotus*, Sp. Bate). 3. Gen. *Phlias*, Guér.

Fam. 5. *Clydoninae*, Dana. Genus *Clydonia*, Dana.

Tribus II., *Gammarina genuina* (*Sauvage*, M.-Edw.); begins with Fam. 6. *Gammaridæ*. (The branchial vesicles in subfamilies 1–5 normally developed.)

Subfam. 1. *Lysianassina* (et *Stegocephalina*), Dana. a. Mandibles with the cutting-edge quite or almost undentate. 1. Gen. *Lysianassa*, M.-Edw. (*Ichnopus*, Costa, *Ambasia* et *Socarnes*, Boeck. 2. Gen. *Eurytenes*, Lilljeb. 3. Gen. *Anonyx*, Krøyer (*Hippomedon*, *Aristias*, *Onisimus*, *Menigrates*, *Orchomene* et *Tryphosa*, Boeck). 4. Gen. *Opis*, Krøyer (*Normania*, Boeck). 5. Gen. *Callisoma*, Costa (*Scopelocheirus*, Sp. Bate). 6. Gen. *Acilostoma*, Lillj. This is followed by three genera given as related, "verwandte Gattungen," without numbers or descriptions, namely, *Cyphocaris*, Boeck, *Egidia*, Costa, and *Glycera*, Hasw. The second group, b. having mandibles with dentate cutting-edge, contains 7. Gen. *Stegocephalus*, Kroyer (*Andania*, Boeck). 8. Gen. *Pontoporeia*, Krøyer (*Priscilla* et *Argissa*, Boeck).

9. Gen. *Bathyporeia*, Lindstr. (*Thersites*, Sp. Bate). These are followed by "Verwandte Gattungen: *Amaryllis* und *Cyproidea* Hasw."

Subfam. 2. *Plooxina*, Sp. Bate. a. Upper antennæ with secondary flagellum not rudimentary.

10. Gen. *Lepidactylis*, Say (*Pterygocera*, Latr., *Sulcator*, Sp. Bate, *Bellia*, Sp. Bate, antea).

11. Gen. *Phoxus*, Kröyer (*Harpina*, Boeck). 12. Gen. *Urothoe*, Dana. 13. Gen.

Lilljeborgia, Sp. Bate (*Microplax*, Lilljeb., *Cleirocratus*, Norm., *Iduna*, Boeck). 14. Gen.

Phædra, Sp. Bate. 15. Gen. *Tiron*, Lilljeb. (*Syrhoë*, Goës, *Tessarops*, Norm.). These are

followed by "Verwandte Gattung: *Bruzelia* Boeck." b. Upper antennæ without secondary

flagellum. 16. Gen. *Weswoodilla*, Sp. Bate. 17. Gen. *Monoculodes*, Stimp. (*West-*

woodia, Sp. Bate, *Halimedon*, Boeck). 18. Gen. *Kroyera*, Sp. Bate (*Pontocrates*, Boeck).

19. Gen. *Amphilochus*, Sp. Bate. 20. Gen. *Gitania*, Boeck. 21. Gen. *Astyra*, Boeck.

22. Gen. *Grajia*, Sp. Bate. 23. Gen. *Laphystius*, Kröyer (*Darwinia*, Sp. Bate). 24. Gen.

Œdicerus, Kröyer (*Acanthostephia*, Boeck). 25. Gen. *Œdiceropsis*, Lilljeb. 26. Gen.

Halicreion, Boeck. 27. Gen. *Pleustes*, Sp. Bate (*Amphilithonotus*, Costa). 28. Gen.

Iplimedia, Rathke (*Microcheles*, Kröyer). 29. Gen. *Odius*, Lilljeb. (*Otus*, Sp. Bate).

30. Gen. *Acanthonotus*, Owen (*Vertumnus*, White). These are followed by "Verwandte (?)

Gattung: *Epimeria* Costa."

Subfam. 3. *Prostomatæ*, Boeck. 31. Gen. *Trischizostoma*, Boeck.

Subfam. 4. *Ampeliscina*, Sp. Bate. 32. Gen. *Ampelisca*, Kröyer (*Tetrommatus*, Sp. Bate,

Araneops, Costa, *Pseudophthalmus*, Stimp.). 33. Gen. *Haploops*, Lilljeb. 34. Gen.

Byblis, Boeck.

Subfam. 5. *Gammarina*. 35. Gen. *Photis*, Kröyer (*Eiscladus*, Sp. Bate). 35. Gen. *Leucotlioë*,

Leach (*Lyesta*, Sav., ? *Seba*, Costa). 37. Gen. *Stenothoë*, Dana (*Probolium*, Costa,

Montagua, Sp. Bate, *Metopa et Cressa*, Boeck). "Verwandte Gattungen: *Aspidophoreia*,

Hasw. und *Peltocoxa* Catta." 38. Gen. *Danaia*, Sp. Bate. "Verwandte (?) Gattung:

Callimerus Stebbing." 39. Gen. *Pherusa* Leach (*Paramphithoë*, Brnz., *Amphithopsis*, Boeck).

40. Gen. *Calliope*, Leach (*Calliopus*, Lilljeb.). 41. Gen. *Atylus*, Leach (*Epilesura*, *Ponlogeneia* et *Halirages*, Boeck, *Nototropis*, Costa). 42. Gen. *Helleria*, Norm.

43. Gen. *Dexamine*, Leach (*Lampra*, Boeck). 44. Gen. *Balea*, Fr. Müll.

45. Gen. *Brandtia*, Sp. Bate. 46. Gen. *Pardalisca*, Kröyer (*Halice*, Boeck). 47. Gen.

Nicippe, Bruz. 48. Gen. *Eusirus*, Kröyer. 49. Gen. *Isæa*, M.-Edw. "Verwandte

Gattungen: *Macleayia* und *Polycheria* Hasw." 50. Gen. *Melita*, Leach (*Cerudocus*, Costa).

51. Gen. *Mæra*, Leach (*Leptothoë*, Stimp., *Megamæra*, Sp. Bate, *Elasmopus*, Costa).

52. Gen. *Crangonyx*, Sp. Bate. 53. *Gammarella*, Sp. Bate. 54. Gen. *Niphargus*, Schioedto (*Eriopis*, Bruz.). 55. Gen. *Gammarus*, Fab. (*Goplana*, Wrzesn.). 56. Gen.

Pallasea, Sp. Bate. 57. Gen. *Constantia*, Dybowsky. 58. Gen. *Melphidippa*, Boeck.

59. Gen. *Amathia*, Rathke (*Amathilla*, Sp. Bate). 60. Gen. *Gammaracanthus*, Sp. Bate.

"Verwandte Gattungen: *Weyprechtia* Stuxberg und *Amathillopsis* Heller." Here for the

present this important work makes a halt.

The above classification suggests the following comments:—

The definition of Fam. 2. *Dulichidæ*, Dana, includes the statements, "Das vierte und fünfte Hinterleibssegment mit einander verschmolzen; von den drei hinteren griffelförmigen Spaltbeinpaaren eines fehlend." But in *Platophium*, Dana, here given as a synonym of *Cylophium*, Dana, the fourth and fifth pleon-segments are not coalesced, and there are third nropods, though small and without rami.

In Fam. 3. *Corophiidæ*, Dana, *Cerapus*, Say, is identified with *Erichthionius*, M.-Edw., from which S. I. Smith has shown it to be distinct, and is included in the group which have pairs of rami on the first and second uropods, whereas the second nropods in *Cerapus* have single rami. *Derothoë*, Dana, is probably the female of *Erichthionius*, certainly not the female of *Cerapus*, Say. *Hela*, Boeck, being preoccupied, has been changed into *Neohela*.

- In the second group of the Corophiidæ, *Elasmopus*, Costa, is given as a synonym of *Podocerus*, Leach, but afterwards in the fifth subfamily of the Gammaridæ as a synonym of *Mæra*, Leach, to which it comes in fact much nearer. It is not easy to see why *Microdeutopus*, Costa, and *Autonoë*, Bruz., should become synonyms of *Aora*, Krøyer, while *Stimpsonia*, Sp. Bate, is retained as an independent genus. *Cratippus*, Sp. Bate, is of later date than *Colomastix*, Grube. The preoccupied name *Anisopus*, Templet., should rather be assigned as a synonym to *Sunamphithoë*, Sp. Bate, than to *Amplithoë*, Leach. The same may be said of *Pleonexes*, Sp. Bate, since its type species, *Pleonexes gammaroides*, is almost undoubtedly a *Sunamphithoë*. *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach, should not be made a synonym of *Protomedæia*, Krøyer; Boeck even put the two genera in different subfamilies.
- In Fam. 4. Iciliinæ, Dana, it should not be given as a generic character of *Icilius* that the second uropods are longer than the third; they are not so represented by Dana in the type species. If *Iceridium*, Grube, is the same as *Pereionotus*, 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 Beinpaare von den folgenden nicht formell abweichend" is inaccurate, since, at least in *Icilius*, the gnathopods have the third joint *under-riding* the wrist.
- In Fam. 5. Clydoninæ, Dana, *Clydonia*, Dana, has recently been identified by Bovallius with *Tyro*, M.-Edw.
- In Fam. 6. Gammaridæ, 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 *Paramphithoë* by Bruzelius, are apt to introduce a confusion which it almost needs a General Council to disentangle. The preoccupied *Opis*, Krøyer, has been altered by Boeck into *Opisa*; the definition here given does not suit *Normania*, Boeck, which is made synonymous with it. *Egilia*, Costa, here given among the Lysianassina, is no doubt synonymous with *Urothoë*, Dana, given later on among the *Phoxina*, Sp. Bate. *Glycera*, Haswell, being preoccupied, has been altered to *Glycerina*.
- In the second group of this subfamily, *Andania*, Boeck, is made a synonym of *Stegocephalus*, Krøyer, but I venture to think that a comparison of the mandibles shows such a combination to be impossible; on what grounds *Priscilla* and *Argissa*, Boeck, are made synonymous of *Pontoporeia*, Krøyer, 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 überdachend." But the first genus assigned to the subfamily is *Lepidactylis*, in which there is no such hood-like prolongation of the head, the small acute rostrum being between the antennæ. A similar remark will apply to *Urothoë*, of which indeed Gerstaecker himself says, "Kopf nur kurz schnabelförmig ausgezogen," as well as to *Cheirocratus*, Norman, which is here given as a synonym of *Lilljeborgia* [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 *Acanthonotozoma*.
- In Subfam. 5. Gammarina, *Cressa*, Boeck, which is given as a synonym of genus 37, *Stenothoë*, Dana, has been identified by G. O. Sars with *Danaia*, Sp. Bate. *Metopa*, Boeck, a genus in which there is a mandibular palp, is also given as a synonym of *Stenothoë*, in which the

mandible has no palp. The genus *Callimerus*, Stebbing, is a synonym of *Amphilochus*, Sp. Bate. *Calliope*, Leach, being preoccupied, must yield to *Calliopius*, Lilljeborg. Of the genera *Macleayia* and *Polycheria*, Haswell, named as genera related to *Isaea*, M.-Edw., the former is a synonym of *Wyvillea* (see Notes on Haswell, 1880), the latter is synonymous with *Tritixa*, Boeck. *Ceradocus*, Costa, in which the third uropods have both rami elongate, is here given as a synonym of *Melita*, Leach, although in regard to the third uropods of that genus it is rightly said, "ihre Innenlamelle stark verkürzt." *Goplana*, Wrzesn., is made a synonym of *Gammarus*, without notice of the curious coalescence of segments which distinguishes the former genus from the latter. *Amathia*, Rathke, being preoccupied, must give place to *Amathilla*, Sp. Bate, and not *vice versa*.

1886. GIESBRECHT, W.

Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1885. II. Abtheilung. Berlin, 1886. Crustacea. pp. 8–60.

1886. KERVILLE, HENRI GADEAU DE.

La Faune de l'estuaire de la Seine. Caen, 1886. Extrait de l'*Annuaire normand*.—Année 1886. 24 pages.

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 Amphipoda, none of them new. Two other species are named in the following observation, "deux espèces très affines, les *Gammarus locusta*, L. et *Gamm. pulex*, L. = *Gamm. 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 pulex*, très difficile à distinguer du précédent, vit à la fois, d'après mes observations, dans les eaux salées, saumâtres et douces."

1886. KOEHLER, R.

Contribution à l'étude de la Faune littorale des îles Anglo-normandes (Jersey, Guernesey, Herm et Sark). Art. N° 4. Annales des Sciences naturelles. Tome XX.—N°s 5 et 6. Paris, 1886. pp. 11–62.

This is practically the same paper as that already noticed in the Note on Koehler, 1885, p. 566. For "Erysithroœus edrioplitalmus Sp. B.," "Erysithæus erythroplithalmus Sp. B." is here read, so that *Eurystheus erythrophthalmus* is clearly intended. Some other obvious corrections of nomenclature are requisite in the lists given.

1886. KOELBEL, CARL.

Crustaceen, Pyenogoniden und Arachnoideen von Jan Mayen, gesammelt von Dr. F. Fischer, Arzt der österreichischen Expedition auf Jan Mayen. Bearbeitet von Carl Koelbel. *Mit Tafel III. und IV.* Sonderabdruck aus dem Werke: die internationale Polarforschung 1882–1883. Die österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen. III. Band. Wien, 1886.

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:—

"*Egina spinosissima* Stimp., *Tritropis aculeata* (Lepechin), *Amathilla Sabinei* (Leach), *Gammarus locusta* (Linne), *Onesimus littoralis* (Kröyer), *Themisto libellula* (Mandt)." For these and the other species synonymy is given, with brief notes in general referring almost exclusively to measurements, depths, and the various localities from which the species are recorded.

- Of "*Amathilla Sabinei*" the largest example measured, without the antennæ, 37 mm. "The young, 6 mm. long, show considerable differences from the adult, especially in regard to the antennæ, telson and uropods. The antennæ are still short and comparatively thick; the flagellum of the upper antennæ 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 "*Acanthozone cuspidata* (Lepechin)," Koelbel says, "For this curious species with its rows and rows of spines, Hoeek's criticisms on the figure published by Buchholz (Die zweite deutsche Nordpolfahrt, 1874, 2. B, Taf. XI.), as well in regard to the equipment of the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ as also in respect to the form of the first joint in the three hinder peræopods 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 peræon-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 Rev. Canon A. M. Norman, M.A., D.C.L., F.L.S. III. Crustacea. Printed for private distribution. Houghton-le-Spring, March, 1886.

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 Ostraeoda 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.

Les Explorations sous-marines. Ouvrage illustré de 243 gravures. Bibliothèque des écoles et des familles. Paris, 1886.

On pages 194, 195, a brief popular account is given of the Amphipoda. In "Fig. 103.—*Caprelle*.—Grossie deux fois," the two antennæ are represented of equal length. It is stated that "*l'Eurythenes magellanicus*, proche parent de la Crevettine des ruisseaux, atteint sur les côtes de la Terre de Feu plus de quatre centimètres de long." But Milne-Edwards, see Note, 1848, p. 225, 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 "*Eusirus cuspidatus*, 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 son 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 littorale de la faune profonde.—Tous les rivages ont pris part à sa formation."

1886. POUCHET, G., et GUERNE, J. DE.

Sur l'alimentation des Tortues marines. Comptes rendus, Paris. 12 avril 1886. 2 pages.

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.).

Jottings from my Note-book. [Read 31st March, 1885.] The Proceedings and Transactions of the Natural History Society of Glasgow. Vol. I. (new series) part ii. pp. 130–132. Glasgow, 1886.

Experiments made with *Talitrus locusta* 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.

1886. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On Crustaceans from Singapore and New Zealand. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, January 19, 1886. pp. 4–6.

Preliminary descriptions are given of *Byblis kallarthrus*, n. s., from Singapore, and of *Talorchestia tumida*, n. s., and *Pherusa cærulea*, n. s., the two latter so named by Mr. G. M. Thomson, who discovered them in New Zealand. The suggestion that Mr. Thomson's "*Pherusa*?" should be referred to the genus *Amphithopsis*, Boeck, is withdrawn in the full report on the species, 1887.

1886. THOMSON and CHILTON.

Critical List of the Crustacea Malacostraca of New Zealand. Part I. [Read before the Otago Institute, 10th November, 1885.] Transactions of the New Zealand Institute. Vol. XVIII. Art. XXXIII., pp. 141–159.

To *Tribe I. Læmodipoda*, four species are assigned, of which the fourth is given as:—

"*Cyamus ceti*, Martens (Voy. Spitzbergen, 1671), etc., etc. Chilton (Trans. N. Z. Inst., vol. xvi. p. 252).

"Hab. Parasitic on whales (*Virgina 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. Crevettina, has sixty-five species divided between three families:—

Fam. I. Corophiidae, has species 5–17, beginning with *Corophium contractum*, Stimpson, and ending with *Iphigenia typica*, Thomson. A note on "*Corophium crassicornis*, 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. Bonnelli* (Milne-Edwards) is probably the same as *C. contractum*.—C. C."

Fam. II. Orchestidae, begins with species 18, *Nicea neo-zelanica*, and ends with species 32, *Talitrus brevicornis*, M.-Edw. "Following Professor von Martens' suggestion," the authors say, "the specific name *neo-zelanicus* has been adopted in place of all the various forms of the word meaning 'of' or 'from New Zealand.'" Accordingly they change *Allorchestes novi-zealandiae*, Dana, into *Allorchestes neo-zelanica*, and *Nicea novæ-zealandiae*, Thomson, into *Nicea neo-zelanica*. But these changes in my opinion are neither lawful nor expedient.

Fam. III. Gammaridae, begins with species 33, *Gammarus fragilis*, Chilton, and ends with species 69, *Probolium mirsii* (Haswell). *Pherusa novæ-zealandiae*, Thomson, is called *Pherusa neo-zelanica*, and *Œdicerus novæ-zealandiae*, Dana, is called *Œdicerus neo-zelanicus*. 43. *Aora typica*, Kröyer, has for synonyms "♀ *Microdeutopus maculatus*, Thomson," "♂ *Microdeutopus mortoni*, Haswell," "♀ *Microdeutopus tenuipes*, Haswell," and "♂ *Microdeutopus maculatus*, Chilton." After species 60, *Anonyx corpulentus*, Thomson, comes the following entry:—

"61–63. *Lysianassa* sp.

"*Lysianassa kröyeri*, Bate (Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph., p. 65, pl. 10, fig. 4). Thomson (Trans. N. Z. Inst. vol. xi., p. 237).

"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. kröyeri* without considerable doubt, C. C. [Descriptions of these are not published pending the publication of the *Challenger* report on the Amphipoda.]

"[In the 'Zool. Coll. of H.M.S. Alert,' p. 312, Mr. Miers refers to this genus and species as *Ephippiphora krögeri* (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. Hyperina, two families are assigned, embracing between them five species.

Fam. I. Phronimidae, contains *Phronima neo-zelandica*, altered from *Phronima novae-zealandia*, Powell, and *Themisto antarctica*, Dana, for which see Note on Thomson, 1879.

Fam. II. Platyscelidae, receives the species *Platyscelus intermedius*, Thomson, *Oxycephalus edwardsii*, 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 *pereion*, Mr. Chilton places it among the *Isopoda*.—G.M.T." The list continues with "Suborder II.—Isopoda. Tribe I. Anisopoda. Fam. I. Tanaidæ," and probably the affinities of *Phreatoicus* will eventually prove to be rather with the Tanaidæ than with the Hyperina. I do not know what are the special reasons for classing it among the Platyscelidae.

1887. BARROIS, THÉODORE CHARLES, born February 10, 1857 (T. C. B.).

Note sur quelques points de la morphologie des ORCHESTIES suivie d'une liste succincte des amphipodes du Boulonnais. Lille, 1887. 20 pages, with plate.

The various forms assumed by the second gnathopods of *Orchestia deshayesi*, Audouin, are described and figured. The lower antennæ in that species have calceoli, whereas in "*Orchestia littorea* Montagu," Blanc's observation that they are not to be found is confirmed. *Orchestia brevidigitata*, Bate 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 Orchestidæ, eleven Gammaridæ, nine Corophiidæ, two Hyperidæ, four "Læmodiopodes," but it is recognised that several of the names given are probably synonyms.

1887. BOVALLIUS, C.

Systematical List of the Amphipoda Hyperiidea. Communicated to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 1885. Dec. 9. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar. Band. 11. N:o 16. Stockholm, 1887. 50 pages.

For the group Bovallius gives the following diagnosis:—

"Head free, not coalesced with the first pereional segment.

"Eyes mostly large, often occupying the whole surface of the head.

"First pair of antennæ 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. TYRONIDÆ.

Gen. 1. *Tyro*, M.-Edw., 1840, with ten species, definitions being given of *Tyro cornigera*, M.-Edw., 1830, *Tyro pacifica*, n. s., *Tyro marginata*, Bovallius, 1885.

Fam. 2. LANCEOLIDÆ.

Gen. 1. *Lanceola*, Say, 1818, with six species, omitting Bovallius' own *Lanceola curticeps*, 1885, and changing "*Lanceola Clausii*," Bovallius, 1885, into "*Lanceola Clausi*."

Fam. 3. VIBILIDÆ, Claus, 1872.

Gen. 1. *Vibilia*, M.-Edw., 1830, with fifteen species, definitions being given of *Vibilia macropis*, n. s., *Vibilia gibbosa*, n. s., *Vibilia robusta*, n. s., "*Vibilia Kroeyeri*," n. s., *Vibilia longipes*, n. s., *Vibilia viatrix*, n. s., *Vibilia gracilis*, n. s., *Vibilia gracilenta*, n. s., *Vibilia armata*, n. s., *Vibilia pyripes*, n. s.

Fam. 4. CYLLOPODIDÆ.

Gen. 1. *Cyllopus*, Dana, 1852, with six species, of which the first is *Cyllopus magellanicus*, Dana, 1852, the second "*Cyllopus Batei*," a new name for the *Cyllopus magellanicus*, so called by Spence-Bate. *Cyllopus armatus*, n. s., and *Cyllopus levius*, n. s., are described. The genus *Cyllopus* is followed by "? Gen. 2. *Cyllias*, n. g. Typus: *Hyperia tricuspidata*, Streets," thus defined:—

"Head large, irregularly quadrangular from a lateral view. Flagellum of first pair of antennæ ovate, acute at the apex. Carpus of first pair of pereiopoda dilated, twice as broad as metacarpus. Carpus of second pair narrow, not produced into a process; metacarpus slightly produced into a pointed process on either side of the dactylus. Dactylus of seventh pair?" The single species is "*C. tricuspidatus*, H. Streets, 1877."

Fam. 5. PARAPHRONIMIDÆ.

Gen. 1. *Paraphronima*, Claus, 1879, with five species, of which the fourth, *Paraphronima pectinata*, n. s., is described; the fifth is given as "? *P. Gaberti*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1840," the reference being to Milne-Edwards' "*Daira Gabertii*." No mention is here made of "*Paraphronima Edwardsii*," Bovallius, 1885.

"Fam. 6. THAUMATOPSIDÆ, C. Bovallius, 1886."

"Gen. 1. *Thaumatops*, R. v. Willemoes-Suhm, 1874," with four species.

Fam. 7. MIMONECTIDÆ, C. Bovallius, 1885.

Gen. 1. *Mimonectes*, C. Bovallius, 1885, with three species.

Fam. 8. HYPERIIDÆ, Dana, 1852.

Gen. 1 *Hyperia*, Latreille, 1825, with ten species, "1. *H. medusarum*, O. F. Müller, 1776;" "2. *H. Latreillei*, H. Milne-Edwards;" "3. *H. Gaudichaudi*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1840;" "4. *H. Fabrei*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1840;" "5. *H. fera*, Dana, 1852;" "6. *H. rubescens*, Dana, 1852;" "7. *H. galba*, Montagu, 1813;" "8. *H. agilis*, Dana, 1852;" [9] "9. *H. minuta*, Edward, 1868;" "10. ? *H. mediterranea*, A. Costa, 1865."

Gen. 2. *Iulopis*, n. g., is thus defined:—

"Body hirsute. Head very large, deeper than long. Antennæ as in Hyperia. Pereional segments raised, forming rolls. The first two pairs of pereiopoda subcheliform, the spoon-like earpal processes compressed, narrow. Carpi of third and fourth pairs not dilated. Three last pairs subequal, metacarpi short but broad. Epimerals distinct. Uropoda short and broad. Telson large." To this genus are assigned two species, "*Iulopis Lovéni*," n. s., and *Iulopis mirabilis*, n. s.

Gen. 3. *Hyperoche*, n. g., is thus defined:—

"Body smooth. Head large, deeper than long. Antennæ as in Hyperia. Pereional segments even. First two pairs of pereiopoda cheliform, the carpal processes long, knife-like. Carpi of third and fourth pairs not dilated. Last three pairs subequal, metacarpi not elongated, narrow. Epimerals distinct. Uropoda tolerably short and broad. Telson large." To this genus five species are assigned as follows:—"1. *H. Kroeyeri*, C. Bovallius, 1885;" "2. *H. abyssorum*, A. Boeck, 1870;" "3. *H. Luethkeni*, n. sp;" "4. *H. Martinezi*, Fritz Müller, 1864;" "5. *H. prehensilis*, Spence Bate and Westwood, 1868." A definition is given of *Hyperoche Luethkeni*, the new species.

Gen. 4. *Tauria*, Dana, 1852, has one species, *Tauria macrocephala*, Dana.

Gen. 5. *Hyperiella*, n. g., is thus defined:—

“Body smooth. Head large, deeper than long, flattened anteriorly, antennæ as in Hyperia. Pereional segments even. Two first pairs of pereiopoda subcheliform, carpal processes as in Hyperia. Carpi of third and fourth pairs not dilated. Fifth pair longer than the following, with elongated metacarpns. Two last pairs with short metacarpi. Epimerals distinct. Uropoda elongated. Telson mediocre.” This genus has three species, “1. *H. antarctica*, n. sp.” with a definition; “2. *H. fusca*, Dana, 1852;” “3. ? *H. pupa*, A. Costa, 1853.”

Gen. 6. *Parathemisto*, A. Boeck, 1870, receives six species, “1. *P. abyssorum*, A. Boeck, 1870;” “2. *P. obliqua*, Kroeyer, 1838;” “3. *P. compressa*, A. Goës, 1865;” “4. *P. longipes*, n. Type. *Hyperia obliqua*, SPENCE BATE (nec KROEYER), 1862;” “5. *P. trigona*, Dana, 1852;” “6. *P. japonica*, n. sp.” of which a definition is given.

Gen. 7. *Euthemisto*, altered from *Themisto*, Guérin, 1828, which is preoccupied, receives the following six species, “1. *E. Gaudichaudi*, Guérin, 1828;” “2. *E. libellula*, Mandt, 1822;” “3. *E. antarctica*, Dana, 1852;” “4. *E. Guerini*, Spence Bate, 1860;” “5. *E. bispinosa*, A. Boeck, 1870;” “6. *E. Nordenskiöldi*, n. sp.” which is defined.

Gen. 8. *Thiemistella*, n. g., is thus defined:—

“Body smooth. Head mediocre, deeper than long. First three joints of flagellum of first pair of antennæ provided with olfactory processes. The second pair like that in Hyperia. First two pairs of pereiopoda 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. Uropoda long and narrow. Telson mediocre.” This genus receives the single species, “*Th. Steenstrupi*, n. sp.”

Gen. 9. *Phronimopsis*, Claus, 1879, receives two species, “1. *Ph. spinifer*, Claus, 1879;” “2. *Ph. Sarsi*, n. sp.” the new species being as usual defined.

Fam. 9. PHRONIMIDÆ, Dana, 1852, is divided into two subfamilies.

“Subfamily 1. Dairellinae. *Diagn.* Head almost round. All the pereiopoda are simple, walking legs. Epimerals marked but not articulated.”

“Gen. 1. *Dairella*, n. g., is thus defined:—

“First and second pairs of pereiopoda simple, with straight, short dactyli. Carpi of all the pereiopoda elongated. Peduncles of uropoda very broad, with distant rami. Telson very short and broad.” It receives two species, “1. *D. californica*, C. Bovallius, 1885,” the reference being to Bovallius’ *Paraphronima californica*; “2. *D. latissima*, n. sp.”

“Subfamily 2. Phroniminæ. *Diagn.* Head conical. Fifth pair of pereiopoda are transformed into a strong prehensile organ. Epimerals coalesced with the pereional segments.”

“Gen. 2. *Phronima*, Latreille, 1802,” receives five species, “1. *Ph. sedentaria*, Forskål, 1775;” “2. *Ph. atlantica*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836;” “3. *Ph. Novæ Zealandiæ*, Powell, 1877;” “4. *Ph. spinosa*, n. sp.;” “5. *Ph. Colletti*, n. sp.”

“Gen. 3. *Phronimella*, Claus, 1872?” has the species “1. *Ph. elongata*, Claus, 1863;” “2. *Ph. filiformis*, n. sp.”

Family 10. ANCHYLOMERIDÆ.

Gen. 1. *Anchylomera*, M.-Edw., 1830, with six species. “Gen. 2. *Plrosina*, Risso, 1826,” receives the species “1. *Ph. seminulata* [semilunata], Risso, 1822;” “2. *Ph. Nicetensis*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1830;” “3. *Ph. longispina*, Spence Bate, 1862.” Gen. 3. *Primno*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836, has the one species “*P. macropa*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836.”

Fam. 11. “*Phorcinae*, Spence Bate, 1860 [1862].”

Gen. 1. *Phorcus*, M.-Edw., 1830, receives the species, “1. *Ph. Reynaudi*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1830;” “2. *Ph. hyalocephalus*, Dana, 1852;” “3. *Ph. Lovéni*, n. sp.” Gen. 2. *Lycognopsis*,

Claus, 1879, receives the species "1. *L. themistoides*, Claus, 1879;" "2. *L. Lindbergi*, n. sp."

Fam. 12. "TRYPHLENIDÆ, A. Boeck, 1870."

"Gen. 1. *Tryphæna*, A. Boeck, 1870," receives the species "1. *T. Malmi*, A. Boeck, 1870;" "2. *T. Nordenskiöldi*, n. sp." It will be noticed that Boeck's family Tryphanidæ and genus *Tryphæna* are here altered in spelling evidently on philological grounds, an improvement which in my opinion is both lawful and inconvenient, as multiplying synonyms and making the authority for the names uncertain. Sars' identification of Boeck's *Tryphæna* with *Lycea*, Dana, is tacitly rejected. Gen. 2. "*Thamyris*, Spence Bate, 1860," receives six species, "1. *Th. rapax*, Claus, 1879;" "2. *Th. globiceps*, Claus, 1879;" "3. *Th. eruscum*, Spence Bate, 1860;" "4. *Th. antipodes*, Spence Bate, 1860;" "5. *Th. inæquipes*, Dana, 1852;" "6. *Th. elegans*, n. sp." But the position of Dana's *Dairilia* *inæquipes* in this genus seems to warrant the transfer of all the six species to *Dairilia*, Dana, 1852, with the species *inæquipes* for the type. In Dana's work, under *Daira*, M.-Edw., for which Dana further on substituted *Dairilia*, the first species given is *Daira ? debilis*, the second is *Daira ? depressa*, the third *Daira inæquipes*. 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. *Thamneus*, n. g.," is thus defined:—

"Head small, depressed. Body broad, depressed. First two pairs of pereiopoda similar to those in *Thamyris*. Femora of fifth and sixth pair small. Seventh pair perfectly developed, with claw-formed dactylus. Telson distinctly articulating with last ural segment." This has the species "1. *Th. rostratus*, n. sp.;" "2. *Th. debilis*, Dana, 1852," the reference being to *Daira ? debilis*, Dana. Of Dana's *Daira ? depressa*, Bovallius does not seem to take account. Gen. 4. *Lycea*, Dana, 1852, has the following seven species, "1. *L. ocellacea*, 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 *Lycea pulex* of Marion and the *Lycea robusta* of Claus are upheld as distinct species. Gen. 4 [5]. *Paralycea*, Claus, 1879, has the species "1. *P. gracilis*, Claus, 1879;" "2. *P. Newtoniana*, n. sp.," definitions being given of both. Gen. 5 [6]. *Pseudolycea*, Claus, 1879, has one species, "*P. pachypoda*, Claus, 1879." Gen. 7. *Simorhynchus*, Claus, 1871, has the species, "1. *S. antennarius*, Claus, 1871;" "2. *S. Lilljeborgi*, n. sp."

Fam. 13. OXYCEPHALIDÆ, Spence Bate, 1862.

Gen. 1. *Glossocephalus*, 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. 2. *Oxycephalus*, M.-Edw., 1830, receives the species, "1. *O. piscator*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1830;" "2. *O. Clausi*, n. sp.;" "3. *O. tuberculatus*, Spence Bate, 1862;" "4. *O. pectinatus*, n. sp.;" "5. *O. latirostris*, Claus, 1879;" "6. *O. porcellus*, Claus, 1879;" "7. *O. pronoides*, n. sp.;" "8. *O. Steenstrupi*, n. sp.;" "9. *O. longiceps*, Claus, 1879;" "10. *O. typhloides*, Claus, 1879;" "11. *O. scleroticus*, H. Streets, 1878."

Gen. 3. *Leptocotis*, Streets, 1877, has the species, "1. *L. Lindströmi*, n. sp.;" "2. *L. tenuirostris*, Claus, 1871."

Gen. 4. *Tullbergella*, 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. Uros and uropoda short; interior rami not coalesced with the peduncles." This has one species, "*T. cuspidata*, n. sp."

Gen. 5. *Calamorhynchus*, H. Streets, 1878, has the one species, " *C. pellucidus*, H. Streets, 1878."

" Gen. 6. *Rhabdonectes*, 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*, H. 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 *Macrocephalus*, given to this genus by Spence Bate in 1858, had been used several times before, and therefore, like *Rhabdosoma*, must yield to *Rhabdonectes*.

Fam. 14. PRONOIDE, Claus, 1879.

Gen. 1. *Pronoë*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836, has the single species " *P. capito*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836." Gen. 2. *Eupronoë*, Claus, 1879, has five species, " 1. *E. maculata*, Claus, 1879;" " 2. *E. minuta*, Claus, 1879;" " 3. *E. brunnea*, Dana, 1852," (it being apparently taken for granted that *Eupronoë armata*, Claus, is the same species); " 4. *E. macrocephala*, n. sp.;" " 5. *E. ornata*, n. sp." Gen. 2 [3]. *Amphipronoë*, Spence Bate, 1862, has the one species " *A. cuspidata*, Spence Bate, 1862." *Amphipronoë serrulata*, Streets, 1877, is not noticed. " Gen. 3 [4]. *Parapronoë*, Claus, 1879," receives four species, " 1. *P. crustulum*, Claus;" " 2. *P. parva*, Claus, 1879;" " 3. *P. agilis*, n. sp.;" " 4. *P. atlantica*, n. sp."

Fam. 15. PARASCELIDÆ, Claus, 1879.

Gen. 1. *Thyropus*, Dana, 1852, is tacitly substituted for the genus *Tanyscelus* of Claus, and receives three species, " 1. *Th. diaphanus*, Dana, 1852;" " 2. *Th. sphæroma*, Claus, 1879," [this being Claus' *Tanyscelus sphæroma* (*Thyropus diaphanus*, Dana?)]; 3. " *Th. atlanticus*, n. sp."

Gen. 2. *Parascelus*, Claus, 1879, has the species " 1. *P. Edwardsi*, Claus, 1879;" " 2. *P. typhoides*, Claus, 1879;" " 3. *P. parvus*, Claus, 1879;" " 4. *P. nasutus*, n. sp."

Gen. 3. *Schizoscelus*, Claus, 1879, has the species " 1. *S. ornatus*, Claus, 1879;" " 2. *S. rapax*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1830," the reference being to Milne-Edwards' *Typhis rapax*.

Gen. 4. *Euscelus*, Claus, 1879, has one species, " *E. robustus*, Claus, 1879.

Fam. 16. EUTYPHIDÆ, Dana, 1852.

" Gen. 1. *Eutyphes*, Claus, 1879," (a note on the name, with which I by no means agree, explaining that " *Typhis* must be corrected to *Typhes*"), contains five species, " 1. *E. ovoides*, Risso, 1816;" " 2. *E. armatus*, Claus, 1879;" " 3. *E. globosus*, Claus, 1879;" " 4. *E. ferus*, H. Milne-Edwards, 1830," [*Typhis ferus*, M.-Edw.]; " 5. *E. forfex*, n. sp."

" Gen. 2. *Dithyrus*, Dana, 1852," which Claus makes a synonym of *Eutyphes*, is here re-established as a separate genus, tacitly superseding *Hemityphis*, Claus, of which it is made to include both the species; it receives in all four species, " 1. *D. faba*, Dana, 1852;" " 2. *D. tenuimanus*, Claus, 1879;" " 3. *D. crustulum*, Claus, 1879;" " 4. *D. stellatus*, n. sp."

" Gen. 3. *Paratyphes*, Claus, 1879," has the spelling altered from *Paratyphes*, Claus. It receives the species " 1. *P. maculatus*, Claus, 1879;" " 2. *P. Théhi*, n. sp."

Gen. 4. *Tetrathyphus*, Claus, 1879, has three species, " 1. *T. forcipatus*, Claus, 1879;" " 2. *T. rectangularis*, n. sp.;" " 3. *T. inscriptus*, 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 afresh. 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 iakttagelser," Bd. IV., Stockholm, 1887.] pp. 545-582.

In the introductory part Bovallius says, "In my opinion the limits of the zoo-geographical 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 Lovéni* C. Bovallius. *Lanceola Clausi* C. Bovallius. *Hyperia medusarum* O. F. Müller. *Hyperia Latreillei* H. Milne-Edwards. *Hyperia galba* Montagu. *Hyperoche Kroeyeri* C. Bovallius. *Hyperoche abyssorum* A. Boeck. *Parathemisto obliqua* Kröyer. *Parathemisto compressa* A. Göes. *Parathemisto abyssorum* A. Boeck. *Euthemisto libellula* Mandt. *Euthemisto bispinosa* A. Boeck. ? *Euthemisto Nordenskiöldi* C. Bovallius. *Tryphæna Malui* A. Boeck. From the antarctic region 10 species, viz., *Cylopus magellanicus* Dana. *Cylopus Lucasii* Spence Bate. *Cylopus Danae*, Spence Bate. *Tauria macrocephala* Dana. *Parathemisto trigona*, Dana. *Euthemisto Gaudichaudii* Guérin. *Euthemisto antarctica*, Guérin [Dana]. *Anchylomera abbreviata* Spence Bate. *Anchylomera antipodes* Spence Bate. *Thamyris 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, *Clydonia borealis*, Sars, 1882, becomes *Tyro borealis*. Brief descriptions are given of "*Tyro Clausi*," Pl. 40, figs. 1-3, "Syn. 1885. *Tyro Clausii*, C. Bovallius;" "*Tyro Tullbergi*," Pl. 40, figs. 4-10, "Syn. 1885. *Tyro Tullbergii*, C. Bovallius;" "*Lanceola Clausi*," Pl. 41, figs. 11-14, "Syn. 1885. *Lanceola Clausii*, C. Bovallius;" "*Lanceola Lovéni*, C. Bovallius," 1885; "*Lanceola serrata*, C. Bovallius," 1885; "*Vibilia Kroeyeri*, C. Bovallius," 1887; "*Cylopus magellanicus*, Dana, 1852;" "*Cylopus Lucasii*, Spence Bate, 1862. *Syn. 1862. Cylopus Lucasii*, Spence Bate;" "*Cylopus Danae*, Spence Bate, 1862;" "*Cylopus armatus*, C. Bovallius, 1887. Pl. 41, fig. 15-25;" "*Thaumatops 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 western shore of the Australian mainland. Indeed a wide distribution for the species;" "*Mimonectes Steenstrupi*," Pl. 47, figs. 111-115. "Syn. 1885. *Mimonectes Steenstrupii*, C. Bovallius;" "*Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller, 1776. Pl. 42, fig. 26-33;" "*Hyperia Latreillei*, 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 *Hyperoche medusarum*, since Bovallius gives as its earliest synonym "*Metocetus medusarum*, Kroyer," 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 Luetkeni*, 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. Göes, 1865," transferred from *Themisto* by Boeck in 1870; "*Parathemisto obliqua*, Kroeyer, 1838," transferred from *Hyperia* by Bovallius in 1887; "*Parathemisto trigona*, Dana, 1852," in like manner transferred by

Bovallius from *Hyperia*; “*Euthemisto Gaulichauli*, Guériu, 1828,” with the synonym “*Euthemisto [Themisto] Gaulichaudii*, Guérin;” “*Euthemisto libellula*, Mandt, 1822. Pl. 46, fig. 90–96;” “*Euthemisto bispinosa*, A. Boeck, 1870. Pl. 46, fig. 97–103;” “*Euthemisto antarctica*, Dana, 1852;” “*Euthemisto Nordenskiöldi*, C. Bovallius,” 1887, with the synonym “*Euthemisto Nordenskiöldii*, C. Bovallius,” 1887, the observation being made that “possibly the *Hyperia Cyanex* Spence Bate (not Sabine) is identical with this species;” “*Anchylomera abbreviata*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836;” “*Anchylomera antipodes*, Spence Bate, 1862;” “*Tryphæna Malmi*, A. Boeck, 1870,” with the synonyms “*Tryphæna Malmii*, A. Boeck,” and “*Lycæa Malmii*, G. O. Sars;” “*Tryphæna Nordenskiöldi*, C. Bovallius, 1887;” “*Thamyris antipodes*, Spence Bate, 1862.”

As far as Bovallius has himself observed, the Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids do not include species of the Paraphronimidae, Phronimidae, Phorcidae, Oxycephalidae, Pronoidae, Scelididae, or Typhidae. From his whole review he draws the conclusions, that:—

- “ 1:o) the genus *Euthemisto* (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 centra 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 *Parathemisto* are cosmopolites, probably to be found in all the seas;
- “ 4:o) the genus *Cyllopus* 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 *Euthemisto*, with same centre as *Cyllopus*;
- “ 6:o) the genus *Hyperoche* is an arctic form with its centre in the European Arctic Ocean;
- “ 7:o) the genera *Vibiliæ*, *Tharmatops*, *Mimonectes* and *Tryphæna* are occasional immigrants into the arctic region from the tropical and temperate regions, probably to be found occasionally also in the antarctic region (except *Mimonectes*);
- “ 8:o) the genera *Anchylomera* and *Thamyris* 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 *Plironima*, 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 *Hyperoche* is represented at the Cape of Good Hope.

For *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller, the following synonymy is given:—*Pulex cancriformis antennis brevissimis*, H. Ström, 1762; *Cancer medusarum*, O. F. Müller, 1776; *Gammarus medusarum* [O. F. Müller], J. C. Fabricius, 1779; *Plironima*, Latreille, 1818; *Talitrus cyanex*, Sabine, 1824; “*Hyperia Lesueurii*, Latreille,” in Desmarest, 1825, and in Milne-Edwards, 1840; *Hyperia spinipes*, A. Boeck, 1861 [1860] and 1872; *Hyperia exulans*, var., A. Goës, 1866 [1865].

To *Hyperia Latreillei*, M.-Edw., 1830, the synonyms assigned are *Lestrigonus exulans*, Kröyer, 1838; *Hyperia Latreillei*, M.-Edw., 1840; “*Hyperia galba* [Moutagu] Spence Bate,” 1862; “*Lestrigonus Kinahani*, Spence Bate,” 1862; *Hyperia exulans*, Kröyer (e. p.). Goës,” 1865; “*Lestrigonus Kinahani*. Spence Bate,” in Bate and Westwood, 1868; “*Hyperia medusarum* [O. F. Müller.] A. Boeck,” 1872.

To *Hyperia galba*, Montagu, 1813, the synonyms given are “*Hyperia galba*, Moutagu,” 1813, (which should rather be *Cancer Gammarus galba*); “*Lestrigonus exulans*. [Kröyer]. Spence Bate,” 1862; “*Hyperia medusarum* [O. Fabricius] Spence Bate,” 1862; “*Lestrigonus*

exulans. [Kroeyer]. Spence Bate and Westwood," 1868 [1863]; " *Hyperia galba*. Montagu. Spence Bate and Westwood," 1868 [1863].

To " *Hyperoche Kroeyeri*, C. Bovallius," the synonyms are *Metoecus medusarum*, Kröyer, 1838; *Hyperia medusarum* (O. Fabr.). Spence Bate, 1862; *Metoecus medusarum* (O. Fabr.), A. Boeck, 1870; *Tauria medusarum* (O. Fabr.), A. Boeck, 1872; " *Hyperia Kroeyeri*, 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'Académie 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. *Elasmopus latipes*, Boeck, was found by M. Chevreux to be a commensal of *Maia squinado*, together with *Isxa montagui*, 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 *Ptilochirus tricristatus*, *Microprotopus longimanus*, *Microdeutopus armatus*. The last of these appears to come very near to *Stimpsonia chelifera*, Sp. Bate; see Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. pl. v., 1878.

Incidentally "*Stenothoe monoculoides* Mont., *Atylus Swammerdamii* Milne-Edwards, *Amathilla Sabini* Leach" are recorded from the coast of Algeria.

1887. CHEVREUX, ÉDOUARD, et GUERNE, JULES DE.

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 *Ptilochirus tricristatus*, n. s., *Microprotopus longimanus*, n. s., and *Microdeutopus 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 falcatus*, Montagu, and the *Janassa variegata*, 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 *Amphithoë podoceroides*, Rathke, and *Amphithoë rubricata*, Montagu, are also a single species, though some specimens are green and others red. Probably also the species named in the list *Podoceropsis rimapalmata*, Sp. Bate, and *Podoceropsis excavata*, Sp. Bate, are identical.

1887. CHEVREUX, E.

Catalogue des Crustacés Amphipodes marins du Sud-ouest de la Bretagne, suivi d'un aperçu de la distribution géographique des Amphipodes sur les côtes de France. (Planehe V.). Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France. t. XII. 1887. Paris, 1887. 54 pages.

Among the weeds and Hydroid zoophytes which commonly grow on the carapace of *Maia squinado*, M. Chevreux has been able to discover no less than twenty-three species of

Amphipods, the list beginning with "*Isaxa Montagu* Edw." and "*Laphystius sturionis* Kröy," and ending with "*Podalirius typicus* Kröy." Altogether the Catalogue enumerates 123 species, with notes principally on synonymy and locality. *Bathyporeia 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 *Urothoë marina*, Sp. Bate, M. Chevreux observes, "e'est certainement à tort que Meinert considère *U. marina* comme le mâle d'*U. brevicornis* Sp. Bate; chez toutes les *Urothoë*, 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 *Urothoë elegans*, Sp. Bate, he says, "e'est très probablement la forme mâle d'*U. marina*."

Of *Monoculodes 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.

"*Guernea*, nov. gen." in place of *Helleria*, Norman, preoccupied, is thus defined:—"Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari instructæ. Pedes 1st et 2nd paris manu subcheliformi. Pedes 7th paris setis longis plumosis instructi. Segmentum abdominis 5th et 6th coalita. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris 2 ramosi. Appendix caudalis laminiformis, profunde fissa." Of the type species, "*Guernea coalita* Norman," figures are given in the text on page 5, though referring to the description of the female on page 16.

Of *Elasmopus latipes*, Boeck, found on *Maia squinado*, 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.

Protomedea pectinata, Norman, and *Protomedea hirsutimanus*, Spence Bate, are here referred to the genus *Ptilochirus*, Stimpson.

Ptilochirus tricristatus, 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 *Microdeutopus 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 *Janassa variegata*, Leach, is here regarded as an independent species, with "♂ *Podocerus capillatus* Sp. Bate and Westwood," for a synonym.

Under "Erichthonius Edwards," a species is entered as "*Erichthonius abditus* Templeton, Trans. Eut. Soc. (*Cerapus*).—Sp. Bate and Westwood, Brit. sess. Crust. (*Cerapus*)."

"*E. bidens*, Costa, Cros. amfp. del. Regno di Napoli.

"♀ *Dercothoe punctatus* Sp. Bate and Westwood, Brit. sess. Crust.;" and a second species as, "*E. difformis* Edwards, Hist. des Crust.—Sp. Bate and Westwood, Brit. sess. Crust. (*Cerapus*)."

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 abditus*, *Cerapus difformis*, and *Dercothoe* (*Cerapus* ♀) *punctatus*, in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, are all synonyms of *Erichthonius difformis*, 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 abditus* of this family group is the most fully developed male; *Dercothoe punctatus* is

certainly the female, and *Cerapus difformis* 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 "*Cerapus 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 *Siphonæcetes* but to be made an additional synonym of *Erichthonius difformis*.

Dryope irrorata, Sp. Bate, and *Dryope erenatipalmata*, 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 *Megamæra subserrulata*, as in Grube's list from Saint-Vaast-la-Hongre, 1869. Grube no doubt intended the species *Megamæra semiserrata*, Sp. Bate. Of the existence of the true *Microdeutopus anomalus* on the French coasts M. Chevreux is not certain; but in regard to the females of the genera *Microdeutopus*, *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:—" *Stenoiohoe Dollfusi* n. sp.", thus described:—" *Antennæ prælongatæ, subæquales; etiam inferiores flagellum elongatum gerentes. Pedes 2di paris manu elongata, plus quam duplo longiore quam lata, palma valde excavata, in parte anteriore dentibus duobus instructa* (fig. 8)," on page 10 of the text.

"*Guernea lavis* n. sp." thus described:—" *G. coalitæ valde affinis, sed carina segmentorum abdominis duorum posteriorum non denticulata differt.*" If there be no other distinction between the species than that here mentioned, I should be inclined to regard *Guernea lavis* as a synonym of *Guernea coalita*.

The "relevé général de nos espèces de la Méditerranée" includes the names of 75 species, beginning with "*Vibiliæ Jeangerardi* Lucas" and ending with "*Cyamus ceti*".

The "Distribution géographique et bathymétrique" 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 bathymetric distribution M. Chevreux says, "Enfin, le fait le plus frappant est la capture par l'*Expedition Norvégienne* 1876–1878, de l'*Hippomedon Holboelli*, 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 *Podoerurus falcatus*, *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 Platyscelidæ 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 antennæ in the two sexes, the absence of palp-appendages from the maxillæ as well as the maxillipeds, and the limitation of the triarticulate mandibular palp to the male sex.
2. Acusser 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 antennæ never have an accessory flagellum; observers have been misled by the produced peduncle in *Phorcus* to regard the principal flagellum as accessory. The second or hinder antennæ 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 setæ along all the joints except the first of the folding antennæ 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 Platyscelidae. For the terminal part of the gnathopods various expressions are used, *Greifhand (Zange)* for a subchelate, *Scheere* for a chelate, hand and finger, *doppelte Scheere* when the chelate hand and finger are applied against an immovable process of the wrist, and *zusammengesetzte 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 lanceolate, yet widening at the free end, and occasionally so much so as to be like a stalked leaf.
4. Integument und Hautdrüsen.
5. Nervensystem und Sinnesorgane. The ganglia of the first two pereon-segments are drawn together and taken up into the group of the suboesophageal ganglion. The last pereon-ganglion is relatively small and united with the preceding, while the fourth pleon-ganglion, which provides for the hinder section of the pleon and in the Gammarina remains separate, is much reduced, united with the third ganglion, and placed in the third pleon-segment. In the more elongate species lateral nerves issue not only from the ganglion-masses, but also from the longitudinal commissures in the pereon-part of the ganglionic chain. In the genera *Eutyphis*, *Thamyris*, *Simorhynchus*, and the Oxycephalidae there are centrally from the origin of the great front antennary nerves two short nerves, each of which provides for a sense-organ lying just in front of the brain, which is evidently an organ of hearing. The contents of the vesicle in question are a clear watery fluid and what is obviously an otolith.

Of the eyes Claus says:—"Eine Facettenbildung der Cuticularbekleidung habe ich in keinem Falle beobachtet, vielmehr bildet, wie bei *Phronima*, die zarte durchsichtige Körperdecke über dem Auge eine gleichmässige Cornea. Immerhin tritt bei tiefer Einstellung eine sechseitige facettenähnliche Felderung hervor, bedingt durch den optischen Querschnitt der paarigen Krystallkegelzellen, deren zwei grosse Kerne erhalten bleiben. Oberhalb der Krystallkegelzellen breitet sich eine deutlich nachweisbare Hypodermis als Matrix der Cornea aus, welche der schon von *Claparède* vertretenen und von *Grenacher* aufrecht erhaltenen Auffassung entgegensteht, nach welcher überall die Bildungszellen der Krystallkegel (mit den Semper'schen Kernen) zugleich die Matrixzellen der Chitin Haut seien."

On the Spürfäden or Riechhaare he says that here and there the end is open in consequence of the breaking off of the point, and that this may have led to the erroneous view "als besäßen die Riechhaare an der Spitze Oeffnungen." For the latter view see Note on Leydig, 1878, with whom Hoek, 1879, agrees.

6. Darmcanal und Anhangsdrüsen. Among many other statements of importance, Claus says, "der Mitteldarm, in welchen der Vormagen oft mit verengtem Trichter einführt, beginnt überall mit der Einmündung eines einzigen Paars von Leberschläuchen, deren Umfang und Form im Verhältniss zu dem medianen Darmrohre mannigfach wechselt," and "Anhänge des Afterdarmes oder am Ende des Mitteldarmes sind mir in keiner Gattung bekannt geworden."
7. Herz, Gefäss-system und Athmung. In the Platyscelidæ the heart has only two pairs of venous ostia, the slits being wanting in the second peraeon-segment; besides the two aortas 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 *Rhabdosomen*, welche nur zwei Paare von Kiemen am fünften und sechsten Beinpaaren der Brust tragen, finde ich die Fünfzahl der Kiemenpaare überall eingehalten." *Lycæopsis*, as Claus himself subsequently shows, is another exception, but whether that genus should hold a position among the Platyscelidæ he is doubtful. Bovallius places it in the family Phorcidae.
8. Geschlechtsorgane. Entwicklung. 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 Hyperidæ have developed from the Gammarina, and that from the Hyperidæ have sprung the Platyscelidæ as an aberrant offshoot.

1887. HANSEN, H. J., and HOLM, TH.

Oversigt over de paa Dijmphna-Togtet indsamlede Krebsdyr af H. J. Hansen, in Dijmphna-Togtets zoologisk-botanische Udbytte. Avec des résumés en français. Udgivet paa Bekostning af Ministeriet for Kirke- og Undervisningsvaesenet af Kjøbenhavns Universitets zoologiske Museum ved Dr Chr. Fr. Lütken. Kjøbenhavn, 1887.

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 thoracal 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 caricus*, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 6-6e), is said to be very near to *Onisimus edwardsii*, Krøyer (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 quam articulo quinto vix duplo breviore, subtriangulo, ad apicem versus nonnihil dilatato, dimidio longiore quam latiore, margine anteriore quam posteriore nonnihil longiore, apice emarginato; unguis (e articulo septimo et ungue vero formato) sat robusto, valde curvato, ut intervallum inter unguem et articulum sextum praestet." Besides the differences of the antennæ in the male, female, and young of the Lysianassidæ, 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 brevicaudatus*, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 7-7e), in which the female has the second gnathopod nearly as in the closely allied *Onisimus caricus*, while in this limb of the male "articulus sextus alio modo formatus est, non triangulus, marginibus ad apicem versus subparallelis, apice oblique truncato, ut margo anterior brevior quam margo posterior evadat, 'ungue' breviore et graciliore in medio margine apicali sito." *Onisimus affinis*, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 9, 9a), is said to be very near to *Onisimus edwardsii*, the distinctions being apparently only drawn from measurements of

the second gnathopods and telson. "*Eusirus Holmii*, n. s. (Tab. xxii, Fig. 1-1b), is said to be very like *Eusirus cuspidatus* in respect to the carina and dentation of the back and in the form of the hands, while it much resembles *Eusirus 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 antennæ, 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. *Microdentopus 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. xxi, Fig. 5-5c) of the maxillæ and maxillipeds of *Socarnes bidenticulatus* (Sp. Bate). Of "*Stegocephalus ampulla* (Phipps) (Tab. xxi, Fig. 10-10c)" the mandibles and maxillæ 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' figure, as well as by the size of the animal, Phipps' species must be the same as *Stegocephalus kessleri*, Stuxberg. His own specimens ought therefore, he says, to have been named *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Krøyer. Dr. Hansen also states that *Stegocephalus kessleri*, Stuxberg, is pretty certainly the same as *Stegocephalus ampulla*, forma altera, Goës.

Of "*Acanthostephia Malmgrenii* (Goës) (Tab. xxi, Fig. 11, 11a.)," the maxillæ are described and figured.

"? *Oediceros microps* G. O. Sars (Tab. xxi, Fig. 12)," is thought to be possibly an intermediate form between *Oediceros microps*, Sars, and *Oediceros macrocheir*, Sars.

Boeck's *Acanthonotozoma* is altered into *Acanthonotosoma* 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 *Acanthonotozoma inflatum*, 6,5 mm long, and with these angles rounded, is really the same as Krøyer's species.

To *Acanthozone cuspidata* (Lepechin) the synonyms assigned are "*Oniscus cuspidatus* Lepechin," "*Amphithoe Hystrix* Krøyer," "*Acanthozone cuspidata* 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, 1780.

Of "*Gammarus Locusta* (Lin.). (Tab. xxii, Fig. 2-2b.)" the maxillæ and maxillipeds are figured, with a view more particularly to show the basal joints.

Melita dentata (Kr.) is recorded, and "*Gammarus dentatus* forma altera Goës" is described as a new species "*Melita Goësi* n. s. (Tab. xxi, 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.

"*Melphidippa spinosa* (Goës)" is identified with "*Gammarus spinosus* Goës," but doubtfully with Boeck's *Melphidippa spinosa*.

A female *Podocerus* is named "(?) *Podocerus brevicornis* G. O. Sars." Nine specimens of "*Egina spinosissima* Stimpson" were obtained, and Dr. Hansen observes that the species from the "Vega" expedition named *Egina echinata* is obviously this species.

Of "*Caprella spinosissima* Norman (Tab. xxii, Fig. 4, 4a.)" the maxillæ 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 horrida*, Sars. See p. 571, in Note on Sars, 1885.

The other species here recorded are named "*Parathiemisto abyssorum* A. Boeck;" "*Socarnes Vahlii* (Kr.);" "*Anonyx lagena* Kr.;" "*Anonyx gulosa* Kr.;" "*Orchomene pectinatus* G. O. Sars;" "*Harpinia plumosa* (Krøyer);" "*Halicreion latipes* G. O. Sars;" "*Aceros*

phyllonyx (M. Sars);” “*Atylus Smittii* (Goës);” “*Halirages fulvocinctus* (M. Sars);” “*Tritropis Helleri* Boeck;” “*Tritropis fragilis* (Goës);” “*Tritropis inflata* G. O. Sars;” “*Gammaracanthus loricatus* (Sab.);” “*Ampelisca Eschrichtii* Kr.;” “*Ampelisca macrocephala* Lilljeb.;” “*Haploops tubicola* Lilljeb.;” “*Haploops laevis* Hoek;” “*Byblis Gaimardi* (Kr.);” “*Autonoë longipes* (Lilljeb.)” “*Unciola irrorata* Say.”

The “Résumé,” pp. 508–511, mentions three other species, “*Orchomene minutus* (Kr.);” “*Aristias tumidus* (Kr., non Boeck);” “*Amphithopsis glacialis* n. sp.,” to be described in a work on the Malacostraca of West Greenland. In discussing the second maxillæ of the Malacostraca, Dr. Hansen says, “dans les Amphipodes, les éléments de la mâchoire sont un peu réduits: le quatrième article fait défaut, ou bien se confond avec le troisième, qui se prolonge en un grand lobe.” Of the first maxillæ he says, “le premier article, dans les types que nous venons de nommer (excepté dans les *Caprella*), est muni d'un puissant lobe, et la partie basale de ce lobe se continue, dans les *Boreophausia*, *Mysis*, et *Diastylis*, en un prolongement lamelliforme dirigé en dehors, sur la face inférieure de la mâchoire. Le second article est toujours petit et sans lobe; le troisième est grand et se prolonge en un grand lobe. La mâchoire n'a pas plus d'articles dans les Isopodes et les *Mysis*; dans les *Diastylis* et les *Boreophausia*, on trouve un quatrième article sous forme d'une palpe dirigée en avant ou (dans les *Diastylis*) en arrière; les Amphipodes présentent un quatrième et cinquième article comme une palpe biarticulée, dirigée en avant.”

M. Th. Holm, who accompanied the expedition, gives at pp. 495, 496 interesting notes on the colours of the living Amphipods. *Socarnes bidenticulatus* “blanchâtres avec une coloration rouge foncée sur le milieu du dos et descendant un peu des deux côtés du corps.” *Stegocephalus inflatus* “était le plus souvent d'un brun de bronze reluisant, avec des taches blanches sur les anneaux du corps et sur les épimères.” *Acanthonotosoma inflatum* “attirait l'attention surtout par sa belle couleur cramoisie, avec ou sans des ceintures transversales plus claires. *Gammarus locusta* “était presque blanc, aux yeux noirs.” *Acanthozone cuspidata* “se distingue . . . par . . . sa couleur bigarrée, blanchâtre avec des ceintures transversales d'un brun foncé, et par ses grands yeux d'un rouge clair.” *Acanthonotosoma serratum* is “blanc avec des bandes transversales d'un rouge jaunâtre, l'*Halirages fulvocinctus*, d'un blanc de neige avec une large ceinture transversale d'un rouge vif au milieu du thorax.” “*Acanthostephia Malmgreni*, gris.” “*Eusirus Holmii*, d'un rose pâle, 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 *Socarnes bidenticulatus* et 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.

Tetradécapodes, de Blainville, 1816.

Arthrostraca, Burmeister, 1837.

Choristopoda, Dana, 1846.

Suborder AMPHIPODA, Latreille, 1816.¹

Tribe I. AMPHIPODA GAMMARINA.

Head not coaleseed with the first segment of the peræon.

Peræon 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 (*Goplana*), of the segments coalesced, or with only five distinct segments and five pairs of appendages (*Dulichidæ*); the telson (probably) never absent.²

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 (*Ampeliscidæ*).

Antennæ, two pairs; the proportions not constant; the upper often having a secondary flagellum, well-developed or rudimentary, but very rarely (*Gammarus sarmatus*, Dybowsky) of great length.

Maxillipeds generally with two pairs of plates, neither pair coaleseed, 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), 1884 (p. 553); Gerstaecker, 1886 (p. 579).

² But see, in Bibliography, Notes on *Iridium*, Grube, 1864 (p. 348), *Ichthyomyzocetus*, Hesse, 1873 (p. 417, and in Appendix), the *Orchestidæ*, Zaddach, 1878 (p. 485).

The side-plates of the peraeon 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 setæ.

Family ORCHESTIDÆ, 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 Maxillæ* armed with strong pectinate teeth; inner plate clongate, narrow, with two plumose setæ at the apex; palp small or wanting.

“ *Second Maxillæ* with broad plates.

“ *Maxillipeds* with the outer plate small, broad, ovate, having on the margin slender spines or setæ; 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 Antennæ* more or less shorter than the lower, without accessory flagellum.

“ *Lower Antennæ* 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 “*Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo destitutæ*,” but some species of *Orchestia*, if not all, have a rudimentary palp on the first maxillæ; 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. Peræon 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 postero-laterally 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 Savigny 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 deliseent; the mandibular processes¹ 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 Schiødte, 1875 (p. 449).

Second Maxillæ.—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 Gnathopods.—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 sub-terminal 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods 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 pereopod in having its hinder margin sinuous. There is a corresponding irregularity of outline in this margin in the second pereopods of *Talitrus locusta*, of *Orehestia gammarellus*, and in an exaggerated form in *Talorehestia tumida*, G. M. Thomson; but not, so far as I know, in *Hyale* or *Hyalella*.

Third Peraopods very much shorter than the two following, though more than half the length of the fifth pereopod; 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 Peraopods.—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 pereopods.

Fifth Peraopods.—Side-plate not bilobed, deeper behind than in front; first joint broader than that of the fourth pereopods, 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 setæ very finely plumose; I cannot perceive any eleft 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 set 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 antennæ.

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 LYSIANASSIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

For the original definition of the subfamily Lysianassinae, Dana, see Note on Dana, 1849 (p. 229).¹ The subfamily Lysianassinae, Boeck, 1870, is changed by Sars into the family Lysianassidæ, 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, triarticulate.

“ *Lower Lip* elongate; inner plates little, near the apex [? generally absent].

“ *First Maxillæ* with two-jointed palp; rarely without palp.

“ *Second Maxillæ* more or less elongate.

¹ For Schiodte's *Trochalognatha*, see Note on Schiodte, 1875 (p. 449).

“ *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 Antennæ* 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 setæ.

“ *Lower Antennæ* 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.

“ *Peræopods* 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 peræopods are longer than the fifth. *Amaryllis*, Haswell, is an aberrant genus in regard to the upper antennæ.

Genus *Anonyx*, Kröyer, 1838.

For the original definition see Note on Kröyer, 1838 (p. 178). Boeck 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 Maxillæ* with the inner plate ovate, small, furnished with two plumose setæ on the apex.

“ *Second Maxillæ* 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.”

Anonyx ampulloides, Spence Bate (Stimpson, MS.) (Pl. III.).

1862. *Anonyx ampulloides*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 78, pl. xii. fig. 8.

Rostrum rudimentary; lateral lobes of the head rounded; the head as long as the first pereon-segment; first pereon-segment longer than the second. Peraon 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 reniform, 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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, furred on the upper margin, carrying a row of feathered cilia on the lower, and on its prominent apex a group of long setæ; the fifth joint furred 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 setæ; the molar tubercle long, produced backwards, strongly furred 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 cleft that separates them.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, with two plumose setæ on the apex, the outer the 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 prominence, and again between the second and third teeth is a small cilium.

Second Maxillæ.—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 setæ ending in one larger than the rest, and along the same part it has spines shorter than the setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ on both borders, distally furred; finger long, with adpressed cilia on the surface, a dorsal cilium nearer to the acute 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 setæ on both margins; third joint with no free front margin, its hinder margin furred, apically carrying geniculate spines and setæ; 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 oblique 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 setæ, singly, in rows, and in groups,

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 setæ 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 setæ near the rounded apex; the wrist a good deal longer than the hand, the front margin distally furred, and carrying long setæ near and at the apex; the hinder margin furred nearer to the third joint, and carrying eleven groups of setæ 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but larger. First joint strong, carrying setæ on the hind margin; third joint large, nearly as long as the first joint, having groups of setæ, short mixed with long, on the hinder border; fourth joint somewhat shorter, much narrower, armed with spines and setæ, 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates with front and lower margins straight, hinder lunately excavate; a small smooth ovigerous plate. The rest of the limb missing.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods; setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ.

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 case 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 eilium 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 setæ. 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; cleft for three-quarters of its length, the plates becoming gradually dehiscent 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 5, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 58' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 29' E.$; depth, 775 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 6$. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Remarks.—This species bears a close resemblance to that which Krøyer described as *Anonyx lagena*, *Anonyx appendiculosa* and *Anonyx ampulla*, and which Phipps had already described as *Cancer nugax*. Krøyer 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 Krøyer'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 nugax* in that the eyes are not lageniform, flask-shaped; the apical border of the palp in the first maxillæ 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 daetylos 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 growth, 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 setæ, 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 setæ on the hinder margin; third joint produced to a sharp point below, furred behind, carrying groups of setæ on both sides near the apex; wrist furred behind, scarcely broader distally than the hand at its base, setæ 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, furred on upper part of hinder margin, with groups of setæ along both sides of the front, and along the hinder margin and palm; that which may be considered the palm is slightly sinuous, minutely peetinate, 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 eilium 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ on the other and round the apex. First joint tolerably stout and long, with a bunch of setæ at each apical angle, and very little other furniture; second joint short, with some setæ 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 setæ; fourth and fifth joints narrow, the latter the longer, narrowing a little distally, both bordered behind with numerous setæ, 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods 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. *ur.* 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 cilium 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 setæ on the inner margin; inner ramus shorter than the outer, with spines and plumose setæ 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 laminæ not dehiscent 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 antennæ the fifth joint of the peduncle may be a little longer or a little shorter than the fourth; the spines of the first maxillæ 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 antennæ, mouth-organs, second gnathopods, peræopods, and general structure of the pleon, closely resembles *Anonyx gulosus*, Krøyer, 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 "quadrangulari," 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 cicadooides*. *Anonyx pumilus*, Lilljeborg, 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*, Krøyer, 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 peræon; 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 Antennæ.—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, caleoli 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 fuzzy 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 seta near the outer margin close to the base.

Lower Lip.—Apical margins of the forward lobes broad, somewhat squared, much ciliated, little dehiscent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with two unequal plumose setæ on the apex; outer plate with very oblique apical margin; of the eleven spines that stand 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 seta; below the palp the shaft has on its outer border some groups of long setæ.

Second Maxillæ.—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 seta.

Maxillipeds.—Inner prismatic¹ 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

¹ The epithet *prismatic* was applied to these plates first, I believe, by Krøyer; 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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, stiliform, 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 setæ 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. $52^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $71^{\circ} 22'$ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}\cdot2$. 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-eone 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 Peræopods.—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 cilium near the hinge.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates of considerable breadth below. The joints of the limb scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 spined, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 ramus; 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, eleft 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 apiees, 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 eleft, 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 maxillæ 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 peræopods 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 maxillæ should be described as having two *or more* setæ on the inner plate, and the epithet *broad* should be omitted from the account of the maxillipeds. The description of the lower antennæ 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.).

1875. *Lysianassa kergueleni*, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xvi. p. 74.

1879. *Anonyx kergueleni*, Miers, Transit of Venus Exped., 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 antennæ. 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 Antennæ.—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 cylinders¹ 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-zone 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 cicadooides* ; 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 appressed 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, overarching 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 maxillæ, Mr. E. J. Miers² 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.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 8.

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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ; the hand almost parallel-sided, like the wrist having some groups of setæ 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 setæ, 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. *gn. 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ, 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 cilium on its back near the base.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods 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 cilium 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

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 setæ near the nail; the inner branch with spines and setæ 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 cilium 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 antennæ, 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 holbölli*, 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 gnathopoda, 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 trigonicus, 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-Organ*s 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 eliated 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 cilium much nearer the nail than the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, long-oval, narrowst 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ, 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 setæ; 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ.

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 Monœœur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37' 0''$ E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. One specimen. Dredged.

Remarks.—There is much agreement between this species and *Hippomedon ker-gueleni*, 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 peræon, 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 peraeon-segment, produced into pointed lateral lobes between the upper and lower antennæ. 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 caleolus, and a row of five cilia near it. The secondary flagellum consists of five joints, furnished with setæ.

Lower Antennæ.—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 caleolus and a row of cilia behind it. The caleoli 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 tubercle with the dentate crown oval; the palp set just over the front part of the molar tubercle, 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 setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 peetinate 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 setæ 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 kergueleni*. 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 kergueleni*; 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 Peræopods as in *Hippomedon kergueleni*, with the upper part of the side-plate of the second pair somewhat broader and less elongate.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 eonvex, 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 setæ; the first joints vary in the different pairs, being longer in the first pair than in the seeond, and in the seeond 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 seeond 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 earefully scrutinized.

Uropods.—The pedunule in the first pair longer than the slender rami, of which the outer is but slightly longer than the inner; pedunule in the seeond pair equal in length to the rami, whieh are equal to one another, shorter than those of the preeeding 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 reaehing beyond the pedunule of the third uropods; eleft for two-thirds or more of its length, the plates a little dehiseent distally, the apex of eah rather more produced on the outer than the inner side of the terminal spine eavity; on each border two spines and between them a small feathered spiny seta.

Length.—The speeimen 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 speefie name refers to Geelong, near the Station at whieh this species was captured.

I was tempted, ehiely on aeeount of the mouth-organs, to refer this speeies to a new genus intermediate between *Callisoma* and *Hippomedon*. The mandibular palp agrees with that of *Callisoma crenatum*, Spenee Bate, in its shape, but in its position with that in the speeies of *Hippomedon*. The inner plates of the second pair of maxillæ agree in their armature with *Callisoma* and not with *Hippomedon*, those of the first pair also disagreeing with *Hippomedon* as deseribed by Boek. The palps of the maxillipeds, the antennæ, the third uropods and telson nearly resemble the corre-sponding parts of *Callisoma crenatum*, while the gnathopods and other features are in closer agreement with *Hippomedon kergueleni*. However, on examining disseetions of a speeimen of *Hippomedon abyssi* (Goës), kindly lent me by Canon Norman, I found that the inner plate of the first maxilla had, like the present speeies, more than two

setæ, in agreement with the figure given by Goës himself. It seemed on the whole, therefore, better to widen Boeek'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 Maxillæ with the inner plate carrying two plumose setæ; the palp not dilated, with several teeth on the apical border.

Second Maxillæ 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 Antennæ 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 crenatipalmatus, n. sp. (Pl. XII.).

Head with a small rostrum and sharply produced lateral lobes; first two segments of the pereon 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, cylindric; 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, cylindric, 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 Lysianassidæ this organ differs much from the form presented in the Orchestidæ. 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 setæ a little deeper within it; the finger has a dorsal cilium 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 setæ 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 cilium of the finger fixed about centrally, projects over the tip of the finger.

First Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 cilium 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 dehiscent 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 149H, 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 tuberele.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate oval, carrying two plumose setæ, the second joint of the palp greatly expanded, with numerous teeth on the apical border.

Second Maxillæ 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, subchelate.

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 *πλαταμών*, a broad space, in allusion to the great breadth of the parts of the maxillæ 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 elia; the spines of the first maxillæ 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 pereon-segment; postero-lateral 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, equaling 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-one 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 eilia ; the dorsal cilium 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 maxillæ, 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 antennæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ on the hind margin; hand long-oval, with setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates larger than those of the preceding segment, hind margin straight, front but little curved. Marsupial plates long, slender, the setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 *gn.1.* and *prp.1.* the nail is not shown.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 ramus 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 ramus 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 ramus 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. $41^{\circ} 58'$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 42'$ 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 Maxillæ with the inner plate carrying two unequal plumose setæ; the second joint of the palp not dilated, with more than six spine-teeth on the apical margin.

Second Maxillæ 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 pereion 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.

Peræopods all with the nail very short; peræopods 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 maxillæ Boeck unduly limits the number, as there are more in *Onesimus edwardsii* (Krøyer).

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 peræon-segments, well-marked on the sixth and seventh of the peræon and the first four of the pleon; the fourth segment of the pleon with a dorsal depression, the sixth outlined on either side of the telson; all parts furred with short hairs; a slight dorsal depression on the segments from the fourth of the peræon 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 Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle 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 peduncle 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 Antennæ quite free from the side-plates of the peræon; rather shorter than the upper antennæ; 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate narrow at the apex, tipped with two plumose setæ; 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 Krøyer 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 setæ 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
(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

unecovered, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 setæ on the front margin, serrate on the hinder, with fine hairs on both; third joint short, expanded below, slightly decurrent behind, setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ below on the front margin, serrate on the hind margin; third joint as in the preceding pair; the rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Peraopods.—Side-plates small; first joint greatly dilated, narrower above than below, front margin nearly straight, equalling 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 peduncles 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 setæ.

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. $12^{\circ} 8' S.$, long. $145^{\circ} 10' E.$; depth, 1400 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36° . One specimen. Trawled.

Remarks.—By its carina, mouth-organs, short hinder peraeopods 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*, Krøyer, 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 Lysianassinae 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 $\sigma\omega\phi\rho\sigma\sigma\nu\eta$, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 antennæ. First joint of the limb projecting little beyond the side-plate, very broad, dilating downwards, with setæ along the front margin; the second joint with several tufts of setæ 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 ramus longer than inner, with five spines along the border, stopping some way short of the apex; inner ramus 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 ramus 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, cleft for less than two-thirds of its length; a small lateral spine on each side level with the top of the somewhat dehiscent 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 peræon-segment, the summit of the head when withdrawn from its shelter taking a frontal position, while the lateral margin excavated for the antennæ faces downwards; first peræon-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 equaling 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 peræon, exceeding it in fig. B, falling 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 peræon. 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 antennæ; like the last two joints of the peduncle they are slightly ciliated. As in *Onesimoides* and *Eurytenes*, 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 setæ; 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate bordered distally with seven plumose setæ; 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 apieal border, with some short setæ on the outer margin.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not extending equally far with the first joint of palp, bordered with long plumose setæ on the inner margin, these passing over into plumose spines on the squared apieal 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 setæ on the apieal outer border, eilia round the remainder of the curved outer border and on the surfacee of the plate. The first joint of the palp the longest, reaehing almost as far as the apex of the outer plate, so that the three remaining joints, whieh 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 setæ ; those whieh they carry on the outer distal corners seem to be smooth ; the third and fourth joints are ciliated on the surfacees ; the last has a single apieal plumose seta and a smooth one on the eonvex 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 peetinate on two edges ; hand narrowed distally, the palm not very clearly defined, microseopically peetinate, set with various spines and setæ, a few of the latter ocurring on the anterior borders and apiees of both wrist and hand ; finger miero scopically peetinate on the inner margin, with a stumpy spine and some eilia near to the nail. Of the spines on the palm some are strong, smooth, curved at the tip, with the aecessory thread near the end, others are slender and peetinate.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates small, oval, rather larger than those of the first segment ; brachial 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 ; seeond 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 setæ, 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 produueing the appearance mentioned ; on the sides there are some peetinate pointed setæ ; 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 direection, that is, towards the finger, distally peetinate, an aecessory 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 cilium.

First Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 corresponding 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 setæ; 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

preeeding pair, a little less curved at the tips; third pair with short peduncles, rami long, broadly lanceolate; the outer with plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 dehiseent 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. $38^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $94^{\circ} 4'$ W.; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 3$. Specimen A; taken in the tow-net at the trawl.

Station 335, near Tristan da Cunha, March 6, 1876; lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$ S., long. $13^{\circ} 5'$ 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 *mieronyx*, 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 peræopods, "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 peræopods.

Cyphocaris challengerii, n. sp. (Pl. XVII.).

Head having a certain amount of play within the first peræon-segment, the top of the head directed forwards, its anterior margin a little sinuous; the first peræon-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 peræon; the fourth with a dorsal depression near the

origin, the fifth and sixth equal to the fifth and fourth of the peraeon; 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 equaling 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 furred 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, furred, set with some spines and eilia; finger small, with a process antagonistic to the over-arching nail, eilia being set in the cleft between the nail and the process.

First Peræopods.—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 junetion with the curved, pointed finger.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 strueture 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, inereasing 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 *κάρα*, 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 Böck.

Cyclocaris tahitensis, 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 articular 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
(Zool. Chall. Exp.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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 apices, 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 cilium 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 faees backwards, of those behind forwards; the palm is defined by two stout spines, beyond which it forms a peetinate eonvexity, over which the small finger closes; the finger thick at the base, has a long inner tooth, near to which the margin is peetinate, and two or three cilia are placed; the dorsal cilium is nearer the base than the nail.

First Peræopods.—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 striæ; some spinules on the convex front margin; the finger small, unarmed, except for a small dorsal cilium.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates very broad, little excavate, nearly as broad as deep. The joints of the limb closely resembling those of the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peetinate; some of the lateral spines show an oblique striation, and are finely dentieulate.

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 peræon-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. $17^{\circ} 30' 26''$ S., long. $149^{\circ} 33' 45''$ 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 antennæ, 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 peræon-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 equalling 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-eone 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 junetion 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 setæ or cilia; the molar tuberele projecting far back, ciliated, not dentate; the articular condyle projecting far forward; the palp set well back, but not very far back as in *Orchomene* and *Lepidepecreum*, 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 tuberele 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.

Lower Lip.—Triangular, the forward lobes being distally narrowed; the mandibular processes straight and narrow.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate short, apically tipped with three strongly plumose setæ, 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate considerably shorter than the outer, a double row of spines and plumose setæ 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 setæ which occupy the remainder of the margin; besides the usual long setæ 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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.¹

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 cilium 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 antennæ. 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 furred behind, with some spines centrally and near the rounded apex; the wrist long and slender, furred, 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 furred, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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. $29^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $178^{\circ} 11' W.$; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, $39^{\circ}.5$. 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 antennæ, the side-plates of the first and second pereon-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 setæ, 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, furred on the upper margin, with some setæ 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

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 equalling 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate small and narrow, carrying on the apex two unequal plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ of the inner margin is continued round to the outer apex by cilia and spiniform setæ; 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 *Onesimoides carinatus* 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 cilium, 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 cilium is placed rather nearer to the nail than to the hinge.

First Peræopods.—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 cilium.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ or scale-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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

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 setæ; though shorter than the other two pairs, they project further back.

Telson elongate, distally narrowing, projecting beyond the peduncles of the last uropods; cleft not extending to the middle, more or less dchiscent 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. $26^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $137^{\circ} 57' E.$; depth, 2425 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 5$. 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 *prælongata*, which he applies to the inner plate of the first maxillæ, 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.

Maxillipeds 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 eoneave, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—First joint long, not much broader above than below.

Fifth Peraopods.—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 peraeopods 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 setæ 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 Bucnos Ayres, February 28, 1876; lat. $35^{\circ} 39' S.$, long. $50^{\circ} 47' W.$; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $33^{\circ} 1$. 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 peraeon), 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 Maxillæ similar to those of *Orchomene musculosus*, but the inner plate more elongated.

Second Maxillæ.—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 palp 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 setæ 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 museulosus*.

Second Gnathopods.—These differ from those of *Orehomene museulosus* 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 setæ.

First Peraopods.—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 museulosus*, with which in general the other limbs also agree.

Third Peraopods.—The side-plates rather less elongated behind.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 Peraopod.—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 setæ.

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 museulosus*, 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:—

“ Mandibulæ mala in margine anteriore dente parvo, sed longo, tenui instructa; palpo elongato, in eadem altitudine ac tuberculo molari 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 vixque in margine interiore nodulosa, non ad finem articuli 2di palpi elongati angustique porrecta; lamina interiore elongata.

“ Antennæ superiores articulo pedunculi 2do et 3to paulo elongatis.

“ Pedes 1mi paris manu non subcheliformi; articulo 5to elongato, apicem versus attenuato; ungue parvo.

“ Pedes saltatorii elongati; ramis paris ultimi brevioribus quam pedunculo, setosis.

"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 *affixo*, 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.).

1855. *Anonyx variegatus*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 394,

1862. *Lysianassa variegata*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amphip. Crust., p. 67, pl. x. fig. 7.

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, bending 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 Antennæ.—The first joint tumid, not very long, carrying some groups of setæ as well as a row of feathered eilia; 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 Antennæ.—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 ealecoli 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 antennæ above described may be compared the figures in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea of the lower antennæ of the species there called *Lysianassa longicornis* and *Anonyx longicornis*; a similar form of the lower antennæ 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 equalling the length of the second, with spines on the middle of the inner margin and on the apex, and adpressed cilia on the surfacee. 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate long, narrow, ciliated, with an almost pointed apex, without any setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 indented 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 Peræopods.—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 cilium.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 cilium; the

third joint dilated centrally and produced downwards behind, with setæ 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 Peræopods 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 eleventh 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 setæ on the inner of their upper edges; of the rami, which are broadly lanceolate, the outer is rather the longer, both have long plumose setæ 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. Antennæ 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 stylets elongated and slender. Colour yellowish mottled with brown, with scattered white dots. Length, .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 $\frac{12}{20}$ ths 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 *Lepidepecreum*, 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 subeheliform.

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 *Lepidepecreum*. A small and two-jointed appendage is figured for *Lysianassa umbo*, Goës, which Boeck calls *Orchomene umbo*, but which G. O. Sars would refer to *Lepidepecreum*. The species here referred to that genus has numerous points of similarity with the species described by Goës.

Lepidepecreum 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 peræon 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 pereopods 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 pereon-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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 eonvex, 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, ♂); 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 cilium, 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 eilium is fixed at about the centre.

First Peræopods.—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 setæ on the hinder margin of the second, third and fourth joints, on the fifth three or four eilia 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 eilium close to the hinge.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates with a rather deep but not wide excavation. Fourth and fifth joints rather shorter than in the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The side-plates with front and hind margins parallel, lower margin downturned 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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; cleft not so far as the centre, not dehiscent, a spine in each half of the apex, a feathered cilium on each side about level with the top of the cleft, 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 cilium 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. *Lepidopecreum* seems to be the genus in which the present species can be most appropriately placed.

Genus *Soearnoides*, 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 cleft.

Remarks.—From Boeck's *Socarnes* (see Note on Boeck, 1870, p. 397) 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 palms of the first maxillæ.

Socarnoides kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. XXV.).

A compact species with all the side-plates and the coxae of the last three pairs of peræopods 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 peræon 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 Antennæ.—First joint tumid, longer than the two following joints of peduncle combined, carrying several feathered eilia 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 Antennæ.—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 setæ 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 eilia. The eilia 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ in front and a large one behind; hand tapering, having in front some slight setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ; 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates like those of the second segment. Two setæ 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 setæ on the hind margin; fifth joint narrow, with four short setæ 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates broad, excavated behind. The leg not materially differing from the preceding.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ on the front margin, and two spines on the hinder one; fourth joint shorter than third, with one or two spines and setæ; fifth joint slender, with three pairs of spines on the front border, the hinder margin and finger as in the first peræopods.

Fourth Peræopods.—First joint much longer and a little wider than that of the third peræopods; 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 Peræopods.—First joint a very irregular oval, much longer and considerably wider than the first joint of the fourth peræopods, 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 setæ 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 drawn out 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 cilium 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 drawn-out sides of the sixth pleon-segment, narrowing distally, carrying near the border on each side, beyond the middle, a long and a short plumose cilium; a little beyond these the slit begins, each terminal triangle having in its blunt apex a cilium 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 149H, 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 pereiopods, all differ strikingly; the telson is slightly excavated, not flat.

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 integricauda, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI.).

This minute species externally, except in colour, so much resembled *Socarnoides 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ of about its own length, and has on the side the fine appressed hairs usual in this joint.

Lower Lip.—Mandibular processes elongate.

First Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ; some way within the inner and not very far from the distal border there is one spinule. 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 setæ; third joint narrow, with five setæ, 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 noteh 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 setæ at infero-posterior angle; hand tapering, setæ 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 eilia. 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ on the hind margin; fourth and fifth joints slender, with few setæ, and one spinule at the postero-distal angle of the fifth joint; finger long and curved.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates deeply excavate behind, deeper than their greatest breadth; branchiæ on this pair, no doubt accidentally, very small.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

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 setæ. 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 eleventh 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 cilium near the base. The edges of both rami are like those of the second pair.

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 149D, 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 maxillæ 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.

1880. *Amaryllis*, Haswell, On Australian Amphipoda, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 253.

1882. *Amaryllis*, Haswell, Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, p. 227.

Mr. Haswell's definition is as follows:—

“Superior antennæ with a well-developed appendage. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipedes with well-developed squamiform plates. Anterior gnathopoda subpediform. Posterior gnathopoda imperfectly subchelate. Rami of the fourth and fifth pleopoda styliform; those of sixth pair broad, lanceolate. Telson squamiform, cleft.”

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. Coxæ of the second pair of gnathopoda and of the first and second pairs of perciopoda 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 coxæ or side-plates of the second peræopods 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 Stegocephalinæ 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 Lysianassidæ. 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 pereon-segment greatly developed.

Telson eleft.

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 pereon 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 poeket 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 twiee as long as broad, equalling in length the two following joints of the peduncle added to the first of the flagellum; the seond 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-eone 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 eilia; molar tuberele weak,

armed apparently only with cilia, many of which are directed backwards; palp set some way back, over the backward-turned molar tubercle; first joint short, second without spines (in our specimen), third short, together with the first not equalling 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate short, an irregular oval, with two short, unequal, plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 furred 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 setæ on the inner margin; third joint longer than the first, with a few setæ at and near the apex; finger somewhat conical, very short, without a nail, at the apex carrying two long setæ.

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 antennæ. 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 setæ 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 setæ at intervals, and a few pectinate spines on the side ; finger short, curved, with a dorsal cilium 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 cilium is very long.

First Peraopods.—Side-plates narrow, oblong, with a distally narrowed termination, 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 setæ 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 cilium close to the hinge, very small.

Second Peraopods.—Side-plates greatly developed, the front margin straight, extending 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 Peraopods.—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 overlapped 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods.

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, eleft 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 *κεφαλή*, 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 antennæ. 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 numerously jointed flagella to the antennæ, 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 peraeon-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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 antennæ 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with two unequal plumose setæ on the apex; the outer plate also closely resembling that in *Amaryllis bathycephalus*, with eleven strong, variously dentate spines at the distal end, and a small fold of the outer margin near the base.

Second Maxillæ scarcely differing from those of *Amaryllis bathycephalus*, 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 setæ; 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 equalling the united length of the four following; numerous setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ; there are also groups of setæ 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 cilium 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 *gn. 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ few, some long ones at the apex; the hand long and narrow, furred densely along the hind margin; with several spine-like setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ on the hinder, and two or three on the front margin; the fourth and fifth joints equal in length, both carrying setæ and spines, the fifth having a row of eight spines on the hind margin; the finger short, worn at the tip.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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

a little decurrent, with four groups of spines on each margin; the remaining joints as in the third pair, but they are now missing.

Pleopods.—Peduncles with a few setæ or slender spines on the peduncles; no coupling spines perceived; the eleventh spines of the inner ramus four in number; the joints of the rami about sixteen 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 *Ichnopus* 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, eleventh a little beyond the centre, a little dehiscent below, especially at the apices, where the inner margins curve a little outwards; cilia on the apices and near the lateral margins some way below the top of the eleventh.

Length of the specimen, seven-fifteenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 78, off the Azores, July 10, 1873; lat. $37^{\circ} 26' N.$, long. $25^{\circ} 13' W.$; 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 macroura, 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 macroura*. 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—Gland-eone 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 apieal 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 elevated; the palp set rather far back, just over the molar tubercle, the third joint not much shorter than the second, with conspicuous adpressed eilia, and at the apex three setæ. The shaft of the mandible is rather less slender than it appears in the position represented in the figures *m.m.*

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate oval, only one plumose seta observed on the apex; outer plate seemingly with nine denticulate spines, no palp.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate with seven or eight apieal spines or setæ; outer plate rather longer than the inner, similarly furnished.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates very long, the apieal 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 apieal margin scarcely erenate; the third joint of the palp nearly equal in length to the second; the fourth minute, without a nail, tipped with two setæ.

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 apieal spines behind; the hand longer than the wrist, tapering distally, with a few setæ on or near the hind margin and apieally in front; the hind margin strongly peetinate, with no palm margin; the finger short, a little curved, with a dorsal eilium 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 apieally it has some long setæ; hand long, almost parallel-sided, furred behind, with long spines at and near the apex on each margin; palm convex, bordered with minute eilia and defined by two short spines; the finger thick at the base, curving over the palm, with a dorsal eilium and some eilia on the inner edge near the nail.

First Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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, eilia behind; finger curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 eilia 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. $52^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $67^{\circ} 39'$ 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 those in his *Amaryllis macrophthalmus*, in being "vertically elongated, sub-crescentic"; the upper antennæ 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 *Acontostoma*, 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, *Acontostoma 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 *Acontostoma*, 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.

Acontostoma 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 peraeon-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, cylindric, equalling 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 setæ 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 Schiødte, 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 setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates rather wider than deep, the front margin more convex than the hinder. The first joint broadly oval, with numerous setæ on the front margin, the hinder very shallowly crenulate, with small cilia in the pits; the second joint overlapped behind by the first, many setæ and half a dozen spines along its front border; the third joint greatly expanded and decurrent, with some twenty spines and a few setæ 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 cilium small, very near the base. A slender accessory vesicle belongs, I think, to the branchiae of this pair.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 erenulate, 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.

Pleopods.—The peduncle short, almost as broad as long, coupling spines very small ; outer rami with thirteen to fourteen joints, with eighteen plumose setæ 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 (?). Dredged.

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 *Acontostoma 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 *Acontostoma magellanicum* may not simply be the young of *Acontostoma 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 maxilliped-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 maxillæ, as well as by the more developed finger of the maxilliped-palp.

Acontiostoma magellanicum, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI.).

Head almost entirely covered by the first pereon-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 oeelli.

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 pepinii*, 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 elia 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 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 setæ upon these gnathopods, here and there a seta is found that might be called a cilium, 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 setæ.

First Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 eilium 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 cleft 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. $52^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $67^{\circ} 39' W.$; 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.

Acontistoma pepinii, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII.).

A little, compact, hairy species; back of peræon well-rounded and broad, afterpart of pleon pinched in; the head almost covered by, though partially visible through, the semitransparent first peræon-segment and its side-plate; the fourth to the seventh peræon-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 Antennæ.—Peduncle tumid, hairy above, the first joint as long as the rest of the antennæ, 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 setæ.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone moderately prominent, with squared apex, third joint short, fourth and fifth furred above, and carrying a few small setæ, 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 dentieulate 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 setæ, and having on the surface the customary adpressed cilia.

Lower Lip with the mandibular processes ciliated.

First Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ, 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 setæ on the hind margin; third joint very small, a little furred behind, with two setæ near the apex; the wrist broader but shorter than the hand, slightly furred behind, with two setæ in front at the apex and three at the back; the hand long, tapering, without a palm, finely peetinate 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 cilium 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 setæ, 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 Peraopods.—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, peetinate, with a spine and two cilia at the apex; fifth joint long, slightly tapering, hind margin nearly straight, peetinate, 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 cilium, and one or two cilia near the nail.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 furred 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 furred 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 Bre, the celebrated King of the Franks.

This species is distinguished from the following species, *Acontostoma 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 antennæ, the more developed spines of the first maxillæ, 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.

Acontistoma kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIII.).

Head almost covered by the first peraeon-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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 setæ 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 deliscent.

First Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate a little shorter than the outer, each with about half-a-dozen spines or setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ; 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 Peraopods.—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 cilium, 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 Peraopods.—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.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. The numerous differences between this species and *Acontostoma pepinii* 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 VALETTIDÆ, 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 Maxillæ.—Spines of the outer plate fewer than eleven; the palp two-jointed.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates with more than three apical spine-teeth.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle short and stout, the second and third joints very short, the first joint of the flagellum long, carrying a large brush of cylindric filaments; a secondary flagellum present.

Second Gnathopods subchelate, slightly weaker than the first.

The body and side-plates not deep.

Peræopods 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 antennæ that may be regarded as the most essential part.

Genus *Valettia*, n. gen.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate carrying more than two plumose setæ.

Second Maxillæ 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 Lysianassidæ of Boeck. The mandibles would rather place it among the Pontoporidæ, 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 eoheres, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV.).

Rostrum 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 ganglionie chain stand distinctly apart; the ganglia have at each corner a globular paeket 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-eone 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 priekles, the other having a prominent tuft of eilia; between the two lobes a curved margin descends, which is also fringed with minute eilia.

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 tuberele prominent, the crown more or less dentate, with seven or eight spine-like eilia at the baek and a long plumose seta; the palp set well forward, just over the molar tuberele, 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate short, irregularly oval, with five plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ short and rather broad, the inner plate with curved spines and plumose setæ, 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 setæ 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 cilium, 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 setæ 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 antennæ. 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates broad, most so at the centre, the front margin convex. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, broadest distally, with setæ 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates with length and breadth equal, very slightly excavate behind. The joints of the limb similar to those of the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 spinules behind; the fifth joint straight; the finger small and slender, not nearly half as long as the fifth joint, the nail short.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Side-plates not bilobed. Branchial vesicles small, twisted upwards

and backwards. First joint with the front margin very straight, carrying two setæ 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 pereiopods, and the breadth of the side-plates to which they are attached, the third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods stand well apart, instead of overlapping above, as they so commonly do.

Pleopods.—The peduncles powerful, with some setæ, 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 antennæ, half an inch.

Locality.—Station 156, Antarctic Ocean, February 26, 1874; lat. $62^{\circ} 26' S.$, long. $95^{\circ} 44' E.$; 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, *coheres*, 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.

Family STEGOCEPHALIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

Dana in 1852 makes the Stegocephalinæ a subfamily of the family Gammaridæ; Boeck in 1876 makes them a subfamily of the Leucothoidæ; 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 (*articulo appendiculare*).
- “ *First Maxillæ* very broad ; outer plate apically furnished with strong but simple spines (*ungvibus*) ; palp one- or two-jointed ; inner plate very broad, very setose.
- “ *Second Maxillæ* 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 unguiform.
- “ 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.
- “ *Antennæ* 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 Peræopods* with the first joint little or not at all dilated.
- “ *Fifth Peræopods* 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*,¹ Krøyer, 1842.

Stegocephalus inflatus, Krøyer (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.
1788. *Cancer (Gammarus) ampulla*, Gmelin, Linnæi Systema Naturæ, t. i. p. v. p. 2991.
1791. *Gammarus ampulla*, Olivier, Hist. Nat. Insectes, t. vi.
1793. „ J. C. Fabricius, Entom. Syst., t. ii.
1796. *Cancer gammarellus ampulla*, Herbst, Krabben u. Krebsen, ii. No. 61, pl. 35, fig. 1.
1802. *Cancer Gammarus ampulla*, Turton, Translation of Gmelin's Linnæus.
1802. *Gammarus ampulla*, Bosc, Hist. Nat. Crust, t. ii. p. 146.
1803. „ Latreille, Histoire Naturelle, vol. vi.
1818. „ Latreille, Tableau Encyclopédique, pl. 348, figs. 1, 2, 3.
1820. *Cancer ampulla*, Scoresby, An Account of the Arctic Regions.
1821. *Gammarus ampulla*, Sabine, Appendix to Parry's Voyage, p. 51.
1824. „ Sabine, Supplement to Parry's Voyage, p. ccxxix.
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 Krøyer, 1842 (p. 198).

1840. *Lysianassa (?) ampulla*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., iii. p. 22.
 1842. *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., B. iv. H. 2, p. 150.
 1845. " " Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, B. i. pp. 522-530, t. vii. figs. 3a-3g.
 1846. (?) " " Kröyer, Voy. en Scandinavie, pl. 20, fig. 2, a-t.
 1852. " " White, Appendix to Sutherland's Journal.
 1855. *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Bell and Westwood, The Last of the Arctic Voyages, p. 406, pl. xxxv. fig. 1.
 1859. *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gammaridea, p. 38.
 1862. *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 63, pl. x. fig. 2.
 1865. " " Goës, Crust. Amph. maris Spetsb. (two forms), p. 5 (521), figs. 8, 9.
 1869. " " Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 276.
 1870. " " Boeck, Crust. Amph. bor. et arct., p. 48.
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 421.
 1886. " " Koelbel, Crust., Pyen., Arach. von Jan Mayen, p. 5.
 1887. " " Hansen, Dijmphna-Togtets zool.-botan. Udbytte, p. 218, Tab. xxi. figs. 10-10c.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ 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 Seand., 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 Goes (*Op. cit.*, p. 521, Fig. 9). Specimens of *Steg. ampulla* have the fourth pair of side-plates deeper than long, and the fifth pereiopods’ 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 pereiopods’ 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. christianensis*, Boeck, in that the fourth pereiopods’ 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 *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kröyer, and that “*Stegocephalus Kessleri*, Stuxberg,” is the true synonym of *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps.¹

¹ Since Phipps’ specimens (*uncialia et biuncialia*) 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 pereiopods (*femora postrcmi pars postice acuta*) scarcely agrees with the figure. In the synonymy given above the references to Kröyer, Hansen, and Goës (fig. 8) clearly refer to *Stegocephalus 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*.

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 1mi paris palpo 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 Børster."

Andania gigantea, Stebbing (Pl. XXXV.).

1883. *Andania gigantea*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 206.

The head almost concealed beneath the large overhanging first segment of the peræon, the forehead obtusely angled; the peræon 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 peræon 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 peræon, 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

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 setæ reaching to the end of the first joint of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, 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 dentieulate 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plates very large, the inner margin fringed with about thirty strong plumose setæ; 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 Maxillæ.—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 spinules; 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 Peraeopods.—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 Peraeopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ on the slightly decurrent apex of the front margin, the hind margin straight, slightly serrate, fringed with numerous setæ; 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 setæ of various lengths; the fifth joint narrow, slightly curved, with five groups of setæ 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 peraeopods 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 peraeopod.

Third Peraeopods.—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 setæ, 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 setæ, and two groups of setæ higher up; the fifth joint is longer than the fourth or third, and longer than the fifth joint of the preceding pair.

Fourth Peraeopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ; 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 pcræopods being the longest, while the fifth is the shortest.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 peræon-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. $46^{\circ} 46' S.$, long. $45^{\circ} 31' E.$; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 6$. One specimen (the larger). Trawled.

Station 147, east of Marion Island, December 30, 1874; lat. $46^{\circ} 16' S.$, long. $48^{\circ} 27' E.$; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze; bottom temperature, $34^{\circ} 2$. 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 boecki, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate having about twenty strongly plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ similar to those of *Andania gigantea*, the row of longer plumose setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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

succeession 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 cilium 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 setæ and an apical group of spines; the second with two small groups of plumose setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 surfacee, 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 surfacee, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ of the hind margin extending to the apex; the limb in general like that of the first peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 above than below, both margins bordered with rather short curved spines, the lower half of the hind margin fringed with very plumose setæ; 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates rather broadly and deeply lobed behind. The first
(ZOOL. 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 Peraopods.—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 cleft 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. $8^{\circ} 37'$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 28'$ 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate longer and much broader than the outer, with many plumose setæ 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 surfaces; the first joint of the palp rather shorter than the second, with two plumose setæ on the inner margin; the second joint with seven setæ on the inner margin and two on the outer apex; the third joint very slender, with some apical spines or setæ; 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 spinule 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 spinules; 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 Peræopods.—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 cleft for about a third of the length of the telson, not dchiscent.

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. $40^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $177^{\circ} 43' E.$; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 2$. 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*, Boeck.

Family AMPHILOCHIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

Boeck in 1876 constituted the Amphilochinæ the second subfamily of the family Leucothoidæ, assigning to it the genera *Amphiloehus*, *Gitana* and *Astyra*; in 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family, and added the new genus *Stegoplax*, which is near to the earlier *Cyprloidia*, Haswell, and the still earlier but somewhat obscure *Peltoeoixa*, 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 Maxillæ with the inner plate small; the palp generally two-jointed, apically armed with spines.

“Second Maxillæ 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 Antennæ 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 Peraopods slender, filiform.

“Last three pairs of Peraopods successively longer.

“Uropods biramous; the second pair very short, the outer branch shorter than the inner.

“Telson whole or incised at the apex.”

Genus *Amphiloehus*, 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 Maxillæ 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 *Amphiloeus*, the name of a genus of Coleoptera.

Amphiloehus 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.

Antennæ 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 dentieulate 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 equaling 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 dentieulate, 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 truncale 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

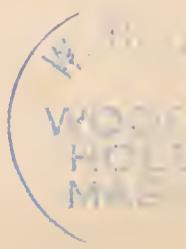
front; the short second joint with one apical spine behind, the rhomboidal third joint with three, and one at the centre of the hind margin; the wrist short, broad, distally cup-like, with nine or ten spines on the inner side of the hind apex, which is produced along the hind margin of the hand, the 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 spinules, 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 erenate 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 eup-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 spinules 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The hind lobe of the side-plate deeper than the front. The
(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)



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 Peraopods similar to the third, but rather larger.

Fifth Peraopods.—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 pereopods.

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 eleventh 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 *Amphilochus* from the Clyde, kindly sent to me by Mr. David Robertson, agrees in most respects with Boeck's description of his *Amphilochus tenuimanus*, and has also a great resemblance to the present species; the maxillipeds in the Seoteh 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.

Family STENOTHOIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

Boeck in 1876 constituted the Stenothoinæ the third subfamily of the Leueothoidæ, assigning to it the genera *Stenothoë*, *Metopa*, *Cressa*, and by implication *Danaia*, if that should prove to be distinct from *Cressa*.¹ In 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family. Boeck defined the subfamily as follows :—

“ *Upper Lip* apieally cleft.

“ *Mandibles* elongate, apieally 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 Peræopods* of the same shape ; first joint of the *Third* and *Fourth* generally not dilated.

“ *Last Uropods* uniramous ; the ramus 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. Amph. 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.

Genus *Stenothoe*, Dana, 1852.

1852. *Stenothoe*, Dana, On the Classi. Crust. Choristopoda, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xiv.
 1852. " United States Expl. Exp. Crust., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 909, 923.
 1853. *Probolium*, Costa, Rend. d. Soc. r. Borb. Acad. d. scienze.
 1857. " Costa, Ricerche s. crost. Amfip. Nap., p. 199.
 1857. *Montagua*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., No. cx.
 1857. " White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 166.
 1860. *Stenothoë*, Boeck, Forh. vcd. de skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 655.
 1861. *Montagua*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. 53.
 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 54.
 1862. *Stenothoë*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 60.
 1865. " Lilljeborg, On the *Lysianassa magellanica*, p. 18.
 1866. *Probolium*, Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniß der Amph. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 13.
 1869. " Norman, Last Report on dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 273.
 1870. *Stenothoë*, Boeck, Crust. Amphip. bor. et arct. p. 59.
 1876. " Boeck, De skand. og arkt. Amph., p. 446.
 1880. *Probolium*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniß der Amph. der Adria., p. 33.
 1885. " Carus, Prod. Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 407.
 1886. *Stenothoë*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 506.

For the original definition see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257). Boeck's definition is as follows :—

- " *Mandibles* without palp or molar tubercle.
- " *First Maxillæ* with the palp two-jointed.
- " *Third Peræopods* with the first joint not dilated behind.
- " *Fourth Side-plates* not excavate behind, but much rounded."

Stenothoe adhærens, 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-conc 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ 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 setæ spaced upon its margin, one of them being on the rounded apex; the inner plate has four setæ on its somewhat truncale 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 setules 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 setæ 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 setæ; 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, the third joint with three spines on the hind margin, four on the front, and an apical group.

Third Peræopods.—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 deurrent 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 Peræopods.—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 erenate; the rest of the limb resembling the preceding pair, but exceeding it in size.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 cilium 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ E.; surface temperature, $65^{\circ}\cdot 5$. 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.

- 1842. *Leucothoë*, Krøyer, Naturhist. Tidsskr., R. i. Bd. iv. p. 157.
- 1845. " Krøyer, Naturhist. Tidsskr., R. ii. Bd. i. p. 539.
- 1846 ? " Krøyer, Voy. en Scand., pl. xxii.
- 1850. " Liljeborg, Öfversigt af Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Årg. 7.
- 1851. " Liljeborg, Öfversigt af Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Årg. 8.
- 1857. *Montagua*, Spence Bate, Synopsis; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 137 (5).
- 1857. " White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 166.
- 1859. *Leucothoë*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 96.
- 1861. *Montagua*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., i. p. 53.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph., p. 54, p. 370.
- 1865. " Goës, Crust. Amph. Maris Spetsb., p. 6.
- 1868. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., ii. p. 499.
- 1869. *Probolium*, Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 273.
- 1870. *Metopa*, Boeck, Crust. Amph. bor. et arct., p. 60.
- 1876. " Boeck, De skand. og arkt. Amph., p. 451.
- 1876. " Sars, Prodromus deser. Crust., p. 355.
- 1884. " Schneider, Crust. og Pyen. Kvaenangsfjorden, p. 71.
- 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 185.
- 1886. *Stenothoë*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 506.
- 1886. *Metopa*, Norman, Mus. Norm., p. 14.
- 1887. " Chevreux, Crust. Amph. Bret., p. 45.

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 maxillæ; of these the latter must be withdrawn, since some species of the genus clearly have the palp of the first maxillæ two-jointed. Boeck apparently depends on Krøyer for the description both of *Leucothoë clypeata*, Krøyer, which he makes the type of the genus *Metopa*, and of *Leucothoë glacialis*, Krøyer, which he calls *Metopa glacialis*. Though Krøyer assigns a one-jointed palp to the first maxillæ

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 denticleate; 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 trunecate 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,
(ZOOLOGICAL EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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 adhærens*.

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 setæ 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 eup-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 setæ; the shorter hind margin is nearly straight, the proximal half naked, below which are four setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 eup-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-rib being almost smooth; the hind margin carries two or three setæ, the front two apical cilia; the finger with its point scarcely reaches the defining palmar spines; the dorsal cilium is near the base.

First Peræopods.—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 setæ round the lower part. The limbs like all the other peræopods, very slender; the first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, the lower part of the front margin fringed with setæ; 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 cilium very near the base.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 antennæ. Hence the specific name is a hybrid, to express "of the lineage of *nasuta*." In Boeck's species, the beak of the upper antennæ 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 peræopods have not the same proportions as in the Challenger species; for instance, in *Metopa nasuta* the fifth joint of the fifth peræopods is described as equalling in length the two preceding joints.

Metopa magellanica, n. sp. (Pl. XLI.).

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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 setæ on the upper part; the conical third joint with two apical setæ. The opposite mandible probably with the usual differences.

Lower Lip.—Mandibular processes apically rounded.

First Maxillæ.—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 setæ on the surface, of the second joint.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter than the outer, with five or six slender spinules 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 furred; 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 furred, 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 Peraopods.—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 spinules on the margins; the finger long, thin, pointed and curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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. $52^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $67^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ} 8$. 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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, *Maxillæ*, 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 setæ 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 setæ on the margins; the second joint short, with setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setae 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 pereopods; 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. $52^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $67^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature $47^{\circ} 8$. 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 Maxillæ* 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 setæ 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 erenatipalmata*, 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 spinule; 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 cilium near the base.

First Peraopods.—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 erenatipalmata*.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peraopods closely resemble those pairs in *Metopa erenatipalmata*; 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 ramus; the outer ramus much shorter than the inner, without spines, the inner ramus with one spine, both with pectinate upper edges; the peduncles of the third pair not so long as the ramus, 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. $52^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $67^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ} 8$. The specimen was obtained, with perhaps one or two more, associated with *Metopa erenatipalmata*.

Remarks.—This species in many respects closely resembles *Metopa erenatipalmata*. 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 erenatipalmata* has the hand of the second gnathopod both stronger and more ornate than that found in *Metopa parallellocheir*.

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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 antennæ.

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 setæ 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 spinule 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 setæ, 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 setæ. 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 peeltinate.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 peeltinate.

Fourth Peræopods.—Side-plates a little less deep than in the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles very small. The limbs very like the preceding peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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. $52^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $69^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ}.8$. 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 peraeopods 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 apieal spines.

Lower Lip very broad, principal lobes with the distal margin well ciliated; mandibular proeesses apically rounded.

First Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ with the plates rather broad, the longer outer one having many spines on the distal margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates broad, reaehing 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 coneealed 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 attaeed as usual, about equal in length to wrist and hand united, broad, fringed on both margins with long setæ, 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 eonvex, 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 surfacee; 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 eentre 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 surfacee, 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 setæ. 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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods in this species are of stouter build than in the others that have been described.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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. $52^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $67^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ} 8$. 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.

Family LEUCOTHOIDÆ.

In 1852 Dana¹ established the Leucothoinæ as subfamily 3 of the family Gammaridæ. In it he includes the genera *Stenothoe* and *Leueothoe*, of which the former was placed by Spence Bate in the subfamily Stegocephalides, the latter in the subfamily Ganimarides. Lilljeborg in 1865 adopts Dana's subfamily, writing the name Leucothoina, and adding the genera *Pleustes*, Spence Bate, and *Montagua*, 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 *Liljeborgia*, Spence Bate, *Eusirus*, Krøyer, *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 *Leueothoë*, *Tritropis*, *Eusirus*, "*Lilljeborgia*," 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 *Leueothoë* from its proximity to *Stenothoe* I do not understand. In *Leueothoë* 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. Gerstaecker in 1886 places *Leueothoë* next to *Stenothoe*. Costa in 1857 assigns to the Leucotoini only the genus *Leueothoë*, 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 *Leueothoë*, Leach, 1813.

- 1813. *Leucothoe*, Leach, Edin. Encycl., vol. vii. pp. 403, 432.
- 1815. " Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi.
- 1816. *Lycesta*, Savigny, Mém. sur les Anim. sans vert., 1^{re} partie, p. 109.
- 1825. *Leucothoe*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur les Crust., p. 263.
- 1829. " Latreille, Le règne anim., t. iv.
- 1830. " Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 380 (29).
- 1840. " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., p. 230.
- 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., t. iii. p. 56.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 909.
- 1853. " Costa, Rend. d. Soc. r. Borb. Acad. di scienze.
- 1855. " Gosse, Manual of Marine Zoology.

¹ See Notes on Dana, pp. 257, 261.² See De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 496.

1855. *Leucothoë*, Liljeborg, Öfv. af Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förh.
 1857. ,, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix.
 1857. ,, White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 188.
 1859. ,, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 95.
 1860. ,, Boeck, Forh. ved. de Skand. Naturf., 8de Møde.
 1862. ,, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 156.
 1862. ,, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 269.
 1865. ,, Liljeborg, On the Lysianassa Magellonica, p. 18.
 1870. ,, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 77.
 1876. ,, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 506.
 1882. ,, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 247.
 1886. ,, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 506.

For the original definition see Note on Leach, 1813 (p. 84). Boeck's definition is as follows :—

- “ *Mandibles* apieally 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.

Leucothoë 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 Antennæ.—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 sphincter 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, 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 tubercle; 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, with a seta on the inner margin just below the apex; outer plate with a row of setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 palp 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 slight 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 cilium 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 setules; the second joint longer than broad, with setules 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 setæ. 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 surfaces 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 setæ 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 setæ traverses the hand's inner surface from the base across to the hinge of the finger.

First Peræopods.—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 setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ}\cdot 0$. One specimen, female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. E. J. Miers, whose meritorious labours as a carcinologist are well known.

With *Leucothoë commensalis*, Haswell, from Port Jackson, the present species has many points of resemblance. Mr. Haswell accepts the suggestion of Mr. Miers that his species is only a well-marked variety of the European *Leucothoë spinicarpa* of Abildgaard. A specimen for which I am indebted to Mr. Haswell's kindness shows the following points of difference from *Leucothoë 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 maxillæ 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.

Leucothoë 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 eilium 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 *Leucothoë miersi*; the flagellum consisting of only six slender joints.

Upper Lip narrow, very unequally bilobed, finely fringed with eilia except at the apex of the longer lobe.

Mandibles.—The cutting-plates nearly as in *Leucothoë 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 eilia 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 *Leucothoë 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.

Maxillipeds.—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 spinules, 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 *Leucothoë miersi*, the third with two setæ 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 *Leucothoë 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ. 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 *Leucothoë 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, but with the first, third and fifth joints larger.

Fifth Peræopods.—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.

Pleopods.—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 eleventh 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 *Leucothoë 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. $40^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $177^{\circ} 43' E.$; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 2$. 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.

Leucothoë 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 equalling 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 setæ exceeding its own length.

First Maxillæ.—So far as observed, the spines of the outer plate were slender, in general structure like those of *Leucothoë 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 Maxillæ.—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 *tritirating organs* of the stomach the lower margin has six unequal spines.

First Gnathopods.—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 setæ; the second joint scarcely longer than broad; the third rather longer than the second, more squared than in the preceding species, carrying two setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 spinule on the decurrent 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 decurrent behind, the apex a little rounded, and the convex hind margin having a spinule near the centre. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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. $10^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $142^{\circ} 18' E.$; depth, 7 to 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Between this species and *Leueothoë brevidigitata*, Miers,¹ the following differences may be noticed. Mr. Miers' specimen, obtained at Thursday Island, was very much larger, "length about $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *Leueothoë 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 *Leucothoë brevidigitata*.

Genus *Seba*, Costa.

(?) *Seba*, Costa (?).

- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 159.
- 1875. " Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xv. p. 2.
- 1884. *Teraticum*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xvi. p. 257.
- 1885. *Seba*, Chilton, New Zealand Journ. Sci., vol. ii. p. 320.

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 *Leueothoë* in the proportions of the mandibular

¹ "Alert" Report, p. 313, pl. xxxiv. fig A, 1884.

palm, the plates of the first maxillæ, the small inner plates of the maxillipeds, but on the other hand the palp of the first maxillæ is one-jointed, and the outer plates of the maxillipeds, though small, are not rudimentary. The telson is undivided as in *Leucothoë*, but the third uropods are uniramous as in the Stenothoinæ. In the gnathopods of *Seba* it is not the wrist, as in *Leucothoë*, but the hand which sends out the chela-forming process. In the British Museum Catalogue, Spence Bate places *Pardalisca* immediately before *Seba*, and *Leucothoë* before *Pardalisca*. Thomson and Chilton in their New Zealand Catalogue place *Seba* immediately after *Leucothoë*. Gerstaecker, with a note of interrogation prefixed, makes *Seba* a synonym of *Leucothoë*, 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 Leucothoinæ 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 Leucothoidæ (Sars) than within it.

Seba saundersii, Stebbing, 1875 (Pl. XLIX.).

1875. *Seba Saundersii*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xv. p. 2, pl. xv. figs. 2, 2a-2c.
 1884. *Teraticum typicum*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xvi. p. 257, pl. xviii. figs. 1, 1a-1f.
 ? 1885. *Seba typica*, Chilton, New Zealand Journ. Sci., vol. ii. p. 320.
 1886. " " Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 148.

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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 dentieulate; the spine-row begins with three short spines, of which the first is laminar, with a widened dentieulate distal edge, a short ciliated space is followed by a fourth spine pointing backwards and ending in two unequal teeth; of molar tubercles 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 setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 falcate, 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 Maxillæ.—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

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 peetinate spine low down on the hind margin; the third joint a little longer than the second, narrowed distally, with three peetinate 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 gradnated spines, the lowest and longest less conspicuously peetinate 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 elia 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 cilium near the apex; the wrist narrowly triangular, longer than that of the first gnathopods, but not so broad distally, with an apieal cilium; 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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—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, whieh are nearly straight; the second joint short, with an apical spinule behind; the third joint with two spinules on the straight hind margin, one on the convex front margin at the eentre, and another on its deurrent 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 cilium near the base, the nail short, sharp, slightly curved.

Second Peræopods.—These, with the side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates, closely resemble the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 deurrent 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 cleft 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 cilium.

The Telson triangular, much longer than broad, the sides slightly convex, the smoothness of each a little interrupted at the point where a submarginal cilium is inserted not far from the rounded point of the apex, the margin here being almost impereetibly 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. $52^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $67^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ}.8$. 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.

Family SYRRHOIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1870 Boeck established the Syrrhoïnæ as seventh subfamily of the Gammaridæ; 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 Peræopods 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 *Syrrhoë*, Goës, 1865.

1865. *Syrrhoë*, Goës, Crust. Amph. Maris Spetsh., p. 12.

1870. " Boeck, Crust. Amph. bor. et arct., p. 67.

1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 471.

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 Peræopods 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, *Syrrhoë papyraea*. In the generic definition Boeck speaks of the mandibles as with "tuberculo molari prominenti, non robusto," while in the specific description of *Syrrhoë 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 *Syrrhoë*, including the character, "Gnathopods not subchelate," but this evidently has reference to the species *Syrrhoë hamatipes*, Norman, which, as well on account of the gnathopods as of the short fifth peræopods, ought to be transferred to the genus *Tiron*, Lilljeborg. Gerstaecker in 1886 makes *Syrrhoë* a synonym of *Tiron*, which he says differs from *Urothoë* "durch das nicht in eine Greifhand endigende erste und zweite Beinpaar." Yet in this particular character *Tiron* is as much separated from *Syrrhoë* as it is from *Urothoë*.

Syrrhoë 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 peraeon 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 peraeon 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 peraeopods 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 seta; 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 dehiscent, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate fringed on the inner side with fifteen plumose setæ, the two at the apex being the shortest; the outer plate having on the trunecate distal margin eleven strong spines in two rows of four and seven; in the latter the two innermost are plumose, the next three dentieulate 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 fureate, 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 dentieulate or serrate spines, followed by six more along the inner margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The plates differing but little from one another in length and breadth, the inner plate having a series of about eighteen long plumose setæ, 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 setæ, 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 peetination 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 *mxp*, 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 antennæ; 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 setæ more or less plumose; the second joint short, with an apical group of setæ behind; third joint triangular, with a very short free margin in front, the lower half of the somewhat convex hind margin fringed with plumose setæ, some passing across the acute apex; the wrist long and narrow, more than twice the length of the hand, slightly narrowing distally, with seven setæ 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 setæ, with a similar group a little higher up, followed by one or two isolated setæ; 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 setæ, 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 cilium 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 setæ.

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 setæ, 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 Peraopods.—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 pereopods, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—The first joint similar in general character and armature to that of the third pereopods, 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 Peræopods.—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.

Pleopods.—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 cilium 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. $18^{\circ} 38' 30''$ N., long. $65^{\circ} 5' 30''$ 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.

Syrrhoë semiserrata, n. sp. (Pl. LI.).

Rostrum depressed, acute, earinate; first six segments of the peræon 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

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 peræon and the first joints of the last three peræopods, but scattered also elsewhere.

Eyes meeting at the top of the head, roundish oval, the ocelli numerous.

Upper Antennæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 Antennæ.—First joint a little expanded, second very short, third rather longer, bent, fourth twice as long as the third, closely fringed above with setæ; 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 *Syrrhoë 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 denticleate, 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 *Syrrhoë papyracea*.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate fringed with about twelve plumose setæ; 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 setæ on the inner margin.

Second Maxillæ appearing to be very similar to those of *Syrrhoë 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 apieal 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 reaehing the base of the upper antennæ, 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 setæ; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint short, with the hind margin eonvex, furred below and carrying three setæ 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 setæ, 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 twiee as long as broad, with groups of long setæ 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 setæ at the apex; the palm is short, at right angles to the hind margin, of irregular outline, fringed with long setæ 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 eilium 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 seeond 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 setæ at its apex, the hinder margin having some long spines and setæ near the apex; the hand long and narrow, scarcely widened distally, about half as long as the wrist, with a large group of long setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 geniculate 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 cilium near the base, a short nail, and a small decurrent tooth-spine at the base of it on the inner margin.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods; 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 Peræopods.—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 cilium; 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, scarcely half the length of the fifth joint, having a short nail, with a spinule on the inner margin at its base, and another at some distance from the base.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 setæ on the hind margin; the finger much less than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 eleventh 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 margins 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 setæ on the inner margin; the inner ramus likewise fringed with marginal spines and plumose setæ 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 trunate.

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. $38^{\circ} 22' 30''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 36' 30''$ 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 Synopinæ are the third subfamily of the Hyperidæ; Spence Bate, in 1862, made the Synopiades the first subfamily of the Oxycephalidæ; Kossmann, in 1880, places the family Synopiadæ in the tribe Hyperina; Bovallius, in 1886, named the family Synopidæ, with the following diagnosis:—

- “The head is triangular, not tumid.
- “The eyes occupy the upper median part of the head, and are distinctly faceted.
- “The mandibles are well-developed, with a three-jointed palp.
- “The maxillipeds, coalesced at the base, carry strong four-jointed palps.
- “The antennæ are fixed on the under side of the head. The second pair are like those of the Gammarids.
- “The seventh pair of pereiopoda are not transformed.
- “The uropoda are like those of the Gammarids.
- “The telson is eleft to the middle.”

According to Bovallius the Synopidæ 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 *Aeidostoma* and *Aeontiostoma* 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 Synopidæ, and think that Claus was quite right when, in 1871, he incidentally remarked that the genus *Synopia* belonged to the Gammarids. If the tribe Synopidea 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 peræopods, 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 Pontoporeiidæ; I propose therefore to add the following characters:—

Upper Lip apically bilobed.

Mandibles with the second joint of the palp broad, the third minute.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate small.

Second Gnathopods not subchelate.

First and Second Peræopods with the third and fourth joints dilated.

Whether the eyes are in reality faceted I am unable to say.

Genus *Synopia*, Dana, 1852.

1852. *Synopia*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Science and Art, ser. 2, vol. xiv.
 1852. " Dana, U. S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. 2, pp. 981, 994.
 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 341.
 1880. " Kossman, Zool. Ergeb. Küst. des rothen Meeres, p. 137.
 1886. " Bovallius, Amph. Synopidea, p. 4.

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 *antennæ* 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 peraeopods] are unequal, setose, the three last ones subequal, elongate, with long dastyli.
 - “ 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 *pereion*, 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 *pereion* 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 dentieulate spines; the molar tubercle 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 setæ on the inner margin; the third joint minute, but tipped with two plumose setæ, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate with five long plumose setæ on the inner margin and two short setæ at the apex; the outer plate appears to have eight small spines on the truncale 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate with a row along the inner margin of about eighteen long setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ; there is also a long row of plumose setæ

down the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second very long, fringed on the inner margin with long plumose setæ, whieh, like those of the outer plate, might equally well be designated as spines; the third joint a little bent, with two plumose setæ 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 reaehing much beyond the side-plate, as long as the wrist, widening distally, near the front apex having two long plumose setæ; the second joint with a plumose seta on the hinder apex; the third joint with the hind margin almost semicircular, earrying a setule at the centre, two plumose setæ 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 peetinate; the hind margin more convex, fringed with eighteen long plumose setæ, near which there are five or six smaller setæ on the surfacee; the hand narrow at the base, thenee 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 setæ, and close to the finger a geniculate spine mueh longer than the rest, and mueh 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. Branehial 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 setæ. The first joint of the limb slenderer than in the preeeding pair, about as long as the wrist, but narrower; the second and third joints small as in the preeeding pair, the third with two setules but seemingly without long apieal setæ; the wrist elongate, as long as in the preeeding pair, but mueh narrower, narrowest distally, the hind margin carrying about fourteen pairs of long setæ, 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 preeeding pair, about three-quarters the length of the wrist, narrow at both ends, with seven of the furcate and six of the unfurcate setæ along the hinder margin, the apex having two of mueh greater length than the rest, longer than the hand itself; between the two latter is the minute finger, of whieh 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates larger than the preeeding pair, front margin similar,
(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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 eiliated, 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 erenate, with nine long plumose spines or setæ; the hand narrow, as long as the wrist, with six slender plumose setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ, 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 decurrent tooth or spinule on the inner margin at the base of the short curved nail.

Third Peraopods.—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.¹ 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 epimerales of the first and second segments are as long as the segments, of an irregular shape and only half as deep as long. The epimerales 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 epimerales 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 pereiopoda. The epimerales 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 epimerales are shorter than the segment and smaller than the preceding, but of the same form (Pl. I. fig. 17)." Of *Synopia scheeleana*, he says, "The epimerales (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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 cleft spines two in number, the outer arm not much longer than the inner, conspicuously pectinate; the joints of the rami twelve to thirteen.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair subequal to the inner ramus, with four spines on the upper margin; the outer ramus 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 ramus 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 ramus, not nearly reaching so far back as the peduncles of the third pair, carrying three spines on the upper margin; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, pectinate with spines along the upper margin, and tipped with a spine of jointed appearance, the inner ramus 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 setæ, 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 pereiopods, 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. $24^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} 34' E.$ 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 pereiopods 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 pereiopods. 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 PONTOPOREIIDÆ, 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 *Lepidaetlylis*, "Pontiporeia," *Ampelisca*, *Protomedea*, *Aora*, in one division, and *Phoxus* by itself in a second. In 1857¹ Spence Bate made the Pontoporeidae the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, with the genera *Westwoodia*, *Kroyera*, *Phoxus*, *Suleator*. 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*, *Oedieerus*, *Monoculodes*, *Kroyera*, *Amphilochus*, *Darwinia*, *Lafystius*, *Guerinia*, *Lepidaetlylis*, *Suleator*, *Urothoë*, *Liljeborgia*, *Phædra*, *Prosonniseus*, *Isæa*, *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 *Syrrhoë* also. Boeck in 1870 made the "Pontoporinæ, Dana," the second, and the "Phoxinæ, Spence Bate," the fifth subfamily of the Gammaridæ. In 1872–6 he placed the two subfamilies side by side, as respectively the second and third subfamilies of the Gammaridæ, the Pontoporinæ receiving the genera *Pontoporeia*, *Priseilla*, *Argissa* and *Bathyporeia*, the Phoxinæ containing the genera *Phoxus*, *Harpinia*, *Suleator*, *Urothoë*. Gerstæcker in 1866 places *Stegocephalus*, *Pontoporeia*, and *Bathyporeia* in the second division of the "Lysianassina (et Stegocephalina), Dana," sinking the names *Andania*, *Priseilla*, 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 Pontoporeiidæ, as fourth family of the Gammarina, placing in it the eight genera which Boeck had divided between the Pontoporinæ and Phoxinæ. 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 tubercle, palp triarticulate.

Upper Antennæ short, with an accessory flagellum.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peræopods 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 eleventh.

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. 290).

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 peræopods, short and blunt in the third and fourth peræopods.

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. LIII.).

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 trunate; 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-eone 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 Maxillæ.—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 trunecate apical margin nine finely denticulate or pectinate spines; the long second joint of the palp overarched by the outer plate, and on its apical margin carrying six slender spine-teeth, and seven small setæ below the apex.

Second Maxillæ.—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 dentieulate, 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 squared apical margins; the

wrist large, twice as long as the hand, and much broader, the front margin straight and smooth, the hinder eonvex, 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 cilium about twice the length of the nail.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates large and broad, narrowed a little distally, with cilia round the lower part of front and the lower margin. Branchial vesicles simple, not very large; marsupial plates small in the specimen examined, with cilia 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 cilia; 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 Peræopods.—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 cilium marks the place where the finger is not, unless it be represented by a little triangular point near the cilium, within the apical margin.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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.

Pleopods.—There are some groups of setæ 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 eleft spine to each pair.

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, ramus; 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 dried 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 *παῦροι*, few, and *δάκτυλος*, 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 pereiopods, to be rudimentary in the first gnathopods, and very short in the third and fourth pereiopods.

Genus *Phoxocephalus*, n. n.

- 1842. *Phoxus*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1. Bd. iv. p. 150.
- 1845. " Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2. Bd. i. p. 561.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 913.
- 1852. *Urothoë (pars)*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 920.
- 1854. *Phoxus*, Stimpson, Marine Invert. of Grand Manan, p. 57.
- 1857. " Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix.
- 1857. " White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 173.
- 1859. " Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 66.
- 1860. " Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 449.
- 1861. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 139.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 97.
- 1865. " Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 54.
- 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 213.
- 1877. " Meinert, Crust. Isop., Amph., Dec. Daniæ, p. 102.
- 1879. " Sars, Crust. et Pyen. nova, p. 441.
- 1882. " Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 236.
- 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 84.
- 1885. " Carus, Prodr. Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 410.
- 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 154.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 501.

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 Krøyer supplies at the institution of the genus.

For the original definition see Note on Krøyer, 1842 (p. 198). Boeck in 1870 and 1876 gives the following:—

“First Maxillæ with the palp one-jointed.

“Maxillipeds with the palp narrow, the plates small.

“Third Peraopods with the first joint dilated behind.

“Body compressed, deep; head produced into a broad rostrum, which towards the apex is acuminate or curved.

“Third Uropods with the inner ramus in the male equalling the length of the outer, in the female much shorter.”

Phoxocephalus bassi, n. sp. (*Phoxus bassi*, Pl. LIV.).

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 antennæ, 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 peræon-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 setæ 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-conc 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 caleoeli 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 prominenee between two small depressions, the rows of very short cilia over the eentral 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 Schiødte's articular condyle in the Lysianassidæ; 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 prineipal 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 proeesses short and divergent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate broad, with smoothly rounded apex, elia 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 apial margin. In having nine spines on the outer plate this speeies agrees with Krøyer's account of *Phoxus (Harpinia) plumosus*.

Second Maxillæ.—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.

Maxillipeds.—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 eilium; the dorsal eilium 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 eilium; 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 eilia 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 cap 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*, Kröyer, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates very broad, a little deeper than broad, excavation behind descending a very small distance, lower margin carrying setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ along most of the front margin, spines and setæ at and near the apex behind ; the fourth equal in length to the third, a little less broad, with setæ 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 peetinate with long teeth.

Fourth Peræopods much longer than the third or fifth. Side-plates very shallow, much broader than deep. First joint broadly oval, with numerous and long setæ on the convex front margin, the hinder almost unarmed ; the third joint subequal in length to the fifth, with spines and setæ on both margins ; fourth joint a little shorter, with setæ on the hind margin, spines on the front, and apex of the hind, margin ; fifth joint slender and straight, with spines and setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ along the front, and distally and apically on the hinder margin; the fifth joint with setæ on both margins; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, with one dorsal cilium.

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 eleventh 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 ramus, with seven spines on the upper and two near the lower margin; the longer ramus with three spines on the proximal part of the upper margin, the shorter ramus 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 setæ; plumose setæ 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, eleventh 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 cilium.

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, $63^{\circ}2$. 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 antennæ. From *Phoxus 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 *Phoxus batei*, Haswell, it differs in regard to the eyes, the peduncles of the upper antennæ, the gnathopods, and the rami of the third uropods.

Phoxocephalus kergueleni, n. sp. (*Phoxus kergueleni*, 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 eilia, 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 Krøyer's account of *Phoxus holbölli*.

Second Maxillæ.—The outer plate extending a very little beyond the inner, each

with few apical setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ on or near the inner margin; the third joint with about the same number of setæ distributed over it; the fourth joint as long as the third, finger-formed, but with the inner margin not concave; the dorsal cilium 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 setæ and a cilium, another cilium also in advance of the setæ. The first joint not reaching below the side-plate, carrying five setæ, 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 setæ 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 outlined 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 cilium 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 branchiæ, of the same length, with a few long setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ on the convex hind margin; third joint subequal in length to the fourth and fifth together, with setæ on the hind margin; fourth joint rather shorter than the fifth, narrower than the third, oval, with setæ 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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peraopods.—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 setæ near the lower apex, the hind margin smoothly convex, with a minute elium 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 setæ or spines on the front margins and at the apiees both behind and in front; the finger slender, acute, but little shorter than the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraopods 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 setæ, 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 apiees before and behind; the finger slender, curved at the tip, with a little eap upon it.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 eonvex 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 apieal 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 apieal hook; the eleft 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 peduncle; 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, eleft 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 antennæ 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 *Harpinia*, Boeck, 1876.

- 1842. *Phoxus (pars)*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr. R. i. Bd. iv. p. 150.
- 1845. " Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr. R. ii. Bd. i. p. 551.
- 1870. *Harpina*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 55.
- 1876. *Harpinia*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 218.
- 1877. *Harpina*, Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Daniæ, p. 106.
- 1879. *Harpinia*, Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 443.
- 1884. " Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangsfiorden, p. 70.
- 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 157.

For Boeck's definition of the genus see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 400). Gerstaecker in 1886 makes *Harpina*, Boeck, a synonym of *Phoxus*, Krøyer, but in the definition he includes as a character, "die drei hinteren Beinpaare mit lamellös erweitertem Schenkelglied," which is unsuitable to *Harpinia*, since there the first joint of the third peræopods is not expanded. *Phoxus plumosus*, Krøyer, is the type species of Boeck's *Harpinia*, so that the writers prior to 1870 who have mentioned *Phoxus plumosus*, as Spence Bate, Goës, &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, situate outside the base of the upper antennæ; postero-lateral angles of the third plcon-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 setæ and a plumose cilium on the outer apex; the third joint much shorter and narrower, with setæ 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 coalescent 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 dentation, 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 setæ 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* Krøyer describes the molar tubercle as insignificant, without teeth, but furnished with three or four long and strong setæ.

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 Maxillæ.—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 multidentate 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 maxillæ is surmounted by a row of seven setæ.

Lower Maxillæ.—The plates are somewhat curved, the inner not much shorter than the outer, with ten or eleven plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ, 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 elia 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 elium near the middle.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates oblong, the hinder margin straight, the front a little sinuous, the lower furnished with a dozen setæ. The marsupial plates narrow, as long as the side-plates, with long setæ on the front and apical margins. The first joint of the limb broad, reaching the lower border of the side-plate, with six long setæ 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates similar to those of the preceding segment, but larger, with fifteen setæ on the lower margin. The first joint reaching the lower margin of the side-plate, carrying four long setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates very broad, broader than long, not deeply excavate behind, with four and twenty short setæ on the lower margin. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, with half a dozen setæ on the hind margin, the lowest two very long, some short setæ on the upper part of the front margin; the limb in general similar to that of the first peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates almost concealed under those of the preceding segment. The first joint not expanded, the margins almost parallel, seven small setæ along the front, and a tuft of longer ones at its apex; second joint short, with setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ on this limb are very long and plumose, especially at the back of the fourth and fifth joints.

Fourth Peræopods very much longer than the third or fifth. The first joint broadest above, armed all round the convex front margin with setæ 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 ramus 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; eleft nearly to the root, not dehiseent; sides converging to the broad apiees, each of which has a couple of cilia on the outer part whieh is not carried baek 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 speefified.

Remarks.—The speefifie 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 eleft quite to the root.

Genus *Urothoë*, Dana, 1852.

- 1852. *Urothoë*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 908, 920.
- 1853. *Egidia*, Costa, Rend. d. Soc. r. Borb. Acad. d. scienze.
- 1857. " Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amfip. Nap., pp. 174, 190.
- 1857. *Sulcator (pars)*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 9.¹
- 1857. " White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 175.
- 1857. *Urothoë*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 14.¹
- 1857. " White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 186.
- 1860. " Boeck, Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 646.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 114.

¹ This is the paging of the separate copies.

1862. *Urothoe*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 192.
 1865. *Urothoë*, Lilljeborg, On *Lysianassa magellaniea*, p. 18.
 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et aret., p. 57.
 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 224.
 1876. " Giard, Comptes Rendus, Jan. 3, p. 76; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvii. p. 261.
 1879. " Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 446.
 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 164.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 501.
 1887. " Chevreux, Catal. Amph. Bretagne, p. 10.

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 *Gammaerini*, the fourth subfamily of the *Gammaridei*. Spence Bate in 1862 placed *Urothoe* between *Sulcator* 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 Maxillæ* 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 Peræopods* with very broad joints.
- " *Third Uropods* with the outer ramus 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 lachneëssa, n. sp. (Pl. LVII.).

Head broad at the base behind the upper antennæ, in front of the insertion of which it is laterally flattened, the upper surface bending down over the base of the upper antennæ in a broad rostral portion, of which the distal margin forms an obtuse angle with a rounded apex; the peræon 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 peræon; 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 Antennæ.—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.

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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ; the outer plates not equalling in breadth the second joint of the palp, nor reaching so far forward, the inner margin armed with setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ on the hind margin; the second and third joints like those of the preceding limb, the wrist more slender, with fewer setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, to which it is in general similar.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 peræopods 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 stiliform, 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 cilium 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 cilium 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 *λαχνήεσσα*, 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 Maxillæ with one-jointed palp, apical spines of the outer plate almost smooth.

Second Maxillæ 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 Peraopods* 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 antennæ to a rostral tip; none of the side-plates deep.

The generic name is derived from the Greek words, πλατύς, broad, ὅσχυός, 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 *Urothoë* and *Haustorius* (*Lepidactylis*), so that it may stand for the present in the family Pontoporeiidæ, 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. LVIII.).

Head long and remarkable, the short rostral peak in our specimen pucker'd 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 peraeon united; of the peraeon-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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ.—These are separated by a wide interval from the upper antennæ, 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 setæ, the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, but longer than the slender three-jointed flagellum, which is outstripped by the apical setæ 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 setæ. 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 setæ, 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.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates reaching nearly to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the apical border sloping back towards the outer, and occupied by five long plumose setæ; the inner plates long and narrow, reaching slightly beyond the second joint of the palp, having on the straight inner margin five setæ, followed by nine rather long spine-teeth in a series which does not quite reach the apex; there is also on the surface a row of eight setæ 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 setæ except close to the base and for a space distally; the third joint longer than the first, with setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium near the apex; the wrist long and slender, but not equal in length to the two preceding joints united, with a group of setæ 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 setæ, some of which are longer than the finger; there are two groups of setæ 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 elia 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ on the hinder margin and apex. First joint of the limb reaching much beyond the side-plate, with three long setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ near the apex behind; the fifth joint similarly armed, of almost even width throughout; the finger shorter than the fifth joint, slender, tapering.

Second Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—The front lobe of the side-plate with the front margin flattened, the convex lower margin somewhat serrate, carrying setæ. The marsupial plates a little widened distally, there carrying four long setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates broader than deep, with some setæ on the lower margin behind, this margin curving upwards to an angle. The first joint oval, with some setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 peræon, 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 peræon 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 peræopods 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 peræopods.

Family OEDICERIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1865 Lilljeborg established the Oedicerina as sixth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, distinguishing it from the other subfamilies as having, "Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari carentes. Oculi compositi. Pedes trunei (thoraciei) 7:mi paris antecedentibus multo longiores, segmento ultimo (uunque) longo, recto et stiliformi." To it he assigned the new genus *Oediceropsis*, together with *Oedicerus*, Kröyer, *Monoculodes*, Stimpson, and *Kröyera*, Spence Bate. In 1870 Boeck made the Oedicerinæ the tenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, placing in it *Oediceros*, *Acanthostephia*, *Monoculodes*, *Halimedon*, *Pontocrates*, *Accros*, *Halicrcion*, *Oediceropsis*, *Paramphithoë*. In 1872–6 he still placed this subfamily among the Gammaridæ,¹ with the same definition as before, but excluding the genus *Paramphithoë* as having been previously enrolled by a mistake. Nevertheless *Pleustes*, Spence Bate, which Boeck here adopts in preference to *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, took its place as the ninth genus of the Oedicerinæ (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 Oediceridæ, placing in it the same genera as Boeck had done, with the exception of *Acanthostephia*, which did not happen to be included in the Norwegian fauna. In J. S. Schneider's preliminary revision of the Norwegian Oediceridæ, 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 saussurei*, 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 *Acanthostephia* of *Oedicerus*.

Boeck gave the following definition of the Oedicerinæ:—

"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 Oedicerinæ are the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, in front of the Epimerinæ; on p. 254 they follow the Epimerinæ as fifth subfamily, being numbered as "Subfamilia VI," owing to the accidental interposition of the Iphimedinæ in front of them.

“*First Maxillæ* with the inner plate tolerably large, apically furnished with two setæ, sometimes plumose; the palp two-jointed, carrying narrow spines on the apex.

“*Second Maxillæ* 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 Peræopods* almost alike in size and shape.

“*Fifth Peræopods* 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 Oediceridæ, lays especial stress on the last joint of the *Fifth Peræopods*, which is not nail-like but quite straight, cylindrical, about as long as the preceding joint, armed with spinules and sometimes with plumose setæ. He notices that owing to its extreme fragility it is often met with in a damaged condition. The inner plate of the *First Maxillæ*, he says, is large, broadly oval, apically furnished with two short setæ, 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 *Oediceroïdes* of this Report the number of these setæ varies from three to eight. Of the *Second Maxillæ* 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 *Oediceroïdes* may now be added) there is a thicker plumose seta on the middle of the inner margin of the inner plate.

Genus *Oediceros*, Krøyer, 1842.

1842. *Oediceros*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr. R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 155.
 1852. *Œdicerus*, Dana, U. S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 910, 933.
 1855. " Stimpson, Proe. Acad. Nat. Sei. Philad., vol. vii.
 1859. *Oediceros*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 92.
 1859. " M. Sars, Oversigt over norsk-arkt. Krebsdyr.
 1860. " Boeek, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde.
 1862. *Œdicerus*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 103.
 1862. *Œdiceros*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 160.
 1865. " Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 10.
 1865. *Oedicerus*, Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellania, p. 18.
 1869. *Œdiceros*, Norman, Last Report Dredging Shetland Isles, p. 278.
 1870. " Boeek, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 81.
 1876. " Boeek, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 255.
 1876. *Œdicerus*, Miers, Catal. Crust. New Zealand, p. 126.
 1879. " Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 449.
 1880. " Haswell, Proe. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 324.
 1882. " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 238.
 1882. *Oediceros*, G. O. Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crust., p. 24.
 1883. *Oedicerus*, Schneider, Norges Oedicerider, p. 11.
 1884. *Oediceros*, Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvaenangsfjorden, p. 78.
 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Expedition, p. 170.
 1886. *Oedicerus*, Gerstaecker, Brönn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 503.

For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Krøyer, 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, coaleseed.

" Antennæ furnished with feathered cilia (plumulis instruetæ), 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."

Œdiceros lynceus, M. Sars (Pl. CXXXVII. B).

1859. *Oediceros lynceus*, M. Sars, Oversigt over norsk-arkt. Krebsdyr.
 1859. *Oedicerus arcticus*, Danielssen, Beretning om en zool. Reise.
 1860. *Oediceros lynceus*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde.
 1862. *Œdicerus lynceus*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 372.
 1865. *Oediceros propinquus*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 10, fig. 19.
 1870. *Oediceros lynceus*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 82.
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 259, pl. xiii. fig. 4.
 1883. *Oedicerus lynceus*, Schneider, Norges Oedicerider, p. 14, Tab. ii. fig. 12.
 1884. *Oediceros lynceus*, Schneider, Crust. og Pyen. Kvaenangsfjorden, p. 78.

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 lynceus* 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 *lynceus* 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 lynceus*, 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 maxillæ 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 antennæ 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. $43^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 0$. One specimen. Dredged.

Genus *Halimedon*, Boeck.

- 1865. *Oediceros (pars)*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 11.
- 1870. *Halimedon*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 89.
- 1876. ,, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 281.
- 1882. ,, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 96.
- 1883. ,, Schneider, Norges Oedicerider, p. 32.
- 1884. ,, Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvaenangsfiorden, p. 91.
- 1886. *Monoculodes*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 502.

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 uneiliated. 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 mandible 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate widest a little distance from the base, the ciliated border then bending round to the curved apex and carrying two small setæ, 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 setæ, not strongly plumose, on the inner margin, the rounded apex set with nine spines besides several slender setæ; 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 setæ 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 setæ of very various lengths; some spines on the hinder margin; the first joint reaching considerably beyond the side-plate, with long setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 branchiæ, with long setæ. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, a little expanded distally in front, carrying some long setæ on its margins; third joint widening a little distally, not decurrent, with several groups of setæ on the hinder margin and an apical group in front.

Second Peræopods.—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 setæ extends all round the lower margin, which bends upwards in front so as to be scarcely distinguishable

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 peræopods; the fourth joint shorter than the third, bordered behind with several sets of long setæ; the fifth joint not much longer than the fourth, the upper part of its hind border peetinate and carrying a few setæ, the lower part smooth; the lower front part of this joint adorned with six or seven rows of long setæ; 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates broad and deep, rather broader than deep, the front lobe the larger, both lobes partially fringed with setæ; 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 setæ, some very long and densely plumose, some setæ also on the inner surfaces; the third joint widening a little distally, not decurrent, beset with numerous groups of setæ, those on the hind margin long; the fourth joint shorter than the third or fifth; the fifth joint similar to that in the second peræopods, so also the finger, but somewhat shorter.

Fourth Peræopods.—Side-plates deeper than broad, the lower margin fringed with setæ 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 peræopods 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates much broader than deep, lower margin fringed with short setæ. 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 peræopods 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 peræopod 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.

Pleopods.—Numerous setæ 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 eilia and perhaps one or two more.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, without the antennæ, 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 *Halimedon*, 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 *Œdieeroides*, 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 Maxillæ with from three to eight plumose setæ on the inner plate and setæ on the outer margin of the palp.

The Second Maxillæ with the inner plate broader than the outer, both broad.

The Maxillipedæ as in *Œdiceros*, 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 Peræopods longer than the third, though similar in structure.

The Fifth Peræopods much longer than, but not nearly double the length of, the fourth.

The generic name refers to the great likeness between this genus and *Œdiceros* of Krøyer; but, not to speak of smaller differences in the mouth-organs and in proportions of the peræopods, 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.

Œdiceroides rostrata, Stebbing (*Œdiceroides conspicua*, Pls. LX., LXI.).

1883. *Œdiceropsis rostrata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 204.

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 peræon 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 peræon-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 calceolus 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 trunate 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 erescent-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 cilium 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 setules; on the inner surface there are some rows of long pectinate setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ which adorn the hand of the first.

First Peræopods.—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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 brachial 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 surfacee 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 apieal 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. LXI.), 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 setæ; 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, apieally a little widened, fringed in front with spines, behind with two principal groups, one apieal, 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 surfacee (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 setæ. 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, 35°. 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 maxillæ was large, not small as in *Oediceropsis*, nor was the inner plate of the second maxillæ *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 *Œdiceroides conspicua*, as it stands on Pls. LX. 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 *Œdiceroides conspicua*, being thus strangled before its birth, will, I hope, not swell the future lists of synonyms.

Œdiceroides einderella, n. sp. (Pls. LXII., LXIII.).

The Head as long as the first three segments of the peræon, the rostrum dorsally, inferiorly, and laterally earinate, somewhat depressed, reaching nearly as far as the distal end of the first joint of the upper antennæ, its width at the centre not half its length; the lateral lobes of the head irregularly rounded, produced over the base of the lower antennæ; back of peræon a little imbricated; first three pleon-segments with the postero-lateral angles rounded, lower margins fringed with setæ.

Eyes long, narrow, approximate, occupying most of the rostrum, and narrowing as they approach its blunt point.

Upper Antennæ.—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 dentieulate 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 peetinate ; 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 peetinate ; 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate short and broad, bowed out on the inner side, narrowing towards the apex, and carrying three slightly plumose setæ, 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 fureate, the remainder with one or two lateral teeth ; the first joint of the palp with two setæ 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 Maxillæ short and broad. Inner plate broader and scarcely shorter than the outer, carrying a couple of slender plumose setæ near the centre of the inner margin, just below which commences a row of setules, short spines and setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ ; the first joint of the palp short, the second long and large, dilating greatly from the base distally, fringed with spines or setæ 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 peetinate ; the finger short with the dorsal cilium near the base, and a cilium inserted where the inner margin is prolonged at the base of

the nail. As shown in the figure *map.*, 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 setæ 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 erenulate 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium near its base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates of nearly even breadth throughout, the convex lower margin fringed with numerous plumose setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ on the margins; second joint short; third joint longer than the fourth, not decurrent, with three or four groups of setæ 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 setæ in front, and on the hind margin four

curved spines, three accompanied with setæ, the apical spine the longest; the fifth joint a little curved, with small incurved spines at three or four points on the hind and setæ 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates very broad, somewhat deeper than broad, a little broader below than above, fringed round the lower margin with plumose setæ 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 peræopods; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, with some long plumose setæ on the upper part of the hind margin; the third joint with an apical group of setæ 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 peræopods; the fourth joint with an apical group of setæ in front, and on the hind margin three long curved spines, each attended by setæ; the fifth joint has setæ at five points on the front margin, incurved spines at three on the hind margin, and the apical pair of outcurved spines.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates broad and large, much broader than deep, with setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 spinule on its straight front margin and four spinules 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 spinule 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 Peraopods.—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 onee and a half as broad, with short spines along most of the very convex front rim, setæ along the shorter, also convex hind rim ; the seeond 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 pereopod, cannot be considered nearly double as long.

Pleopods.—The eoupling 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 appearanee 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 eaeh of the following pairs ; the interior roughening of the longer arm was in this speeies very conspicuous. The joints of the rami numbered from fifteen or sixteen to eighteen. On the peduncles there were plumose setæ and some spines.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair eonsiderably 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 reaehing far beyond the produced sides of the sixth pleon-segment, rather longer than broad, the broad distal margin with a slight tendency to erenulation, set about with plumose cilia and having a small spine on either side of the almost angled centre.

Length.—The speeimen figured life-size on Pl. LXIII. fig. A., measured three-fifths of an inch, exclusive of the antennæ.

Locality.—Station 317, near the Falkland Islands, February 8, 1876 ; lat. $48^{\circ} 37'$ S., long. $55^{\circ} 17'$ W.; depth, 1035 fathoms ; bottom, hard ground (gravel) ; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}.7$. Two speeimens. The more complete speeimen was mounted on board the vessel, and labelled as obtained “from net at the weight.”

Remark.—The speeific name refers to the glassy slipper-like eap over the nail in the pereopods which is found in this speeies, and indeed in many others of the same family.

Ediceroides ornata (Stebbing) (Pl. LXIV.).

1883. *Acanthostepheia ornata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 203.

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 earina produced to a point a little less advanced than the upper one; the whole surface except the neck, the carinæ, 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 peræon 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 fenced 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 eilia 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-cone 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Maxillæ.—The plates short and broad; the inner broader than the outer and reaching as far forward, its inner margin fringed with cilia, plumose setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ; the first joint of the palp is less than half the length of the second;

the second is much expanded distally, fringed with setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 setæ, and a little produced on the outside with setæ upon this apical process; the wrist longer than the third joint, with groups of setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ, occupies the greater part of the hind margin; groups of setæ 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 cilium near the base.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates longer than broad, narrower than those of the preceding pair, fringed like all the others with setæ 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 Peraopods.—Side-plates a little broader than those of the preceding segment. Marsupial plates very long and fringed with numerous long setæ. First joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, carrying setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 pereopods; 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 setæ, and a group at the apex before and behind; the following joints broken off.

Third Peraopods.—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

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 setæ, of which many on the front margin are densely plumose; on the inner surfacee the inner margin of the unexpanded joint, as distinct from that of the wing or expansion of it, carries numerous setæ, 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 setæ on the front margin, and with plumose setæ on the hind margin; it expands a little from the narrow base and contracts towards the distal end. Remainder of the limb missing.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 struture of the limb similar to that of the third pereæopods, 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 setæ and long spines on the front margin; the spines with curved ends, one of them equalling the length of the joint. Remainder of the limb missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 setæ, the hind margin sinuous, convex above, with longer setæ, and a small apical lobe set with spines not overlapping the second joint; the joint being much thickened where the chief museles 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 setæ 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 eleft 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 seeond pair longer than the subequal stiliform rami, with a row of seta-like spines on the surfacee, 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 apieal 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 ramus with eight spines of various lengths on its inner margin, and a row of eleven small ones on the outer, the outer ramus 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 elia.

Length.—The length of the pereon and first three segments of the pleon united was exactly half an inch.

Locality.—Station 162, off East Moneœur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37' 0''$ E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. Dredged. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the striking ornamentation of the pereon.

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 antennæ 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 *Edicerooides* seems to be consistently maintained in all parts; the inner plate of the first maxillæ has much the same shape in all three, although the number of setæ 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 pereon 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.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Genus *Amathillopsis*, Heller, 1875.

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| 1875. | <i>Amathillopsis</i> , | Heller, Österr. Ungar. Nordpol-Exp., p. 11. |
| 1876. | " | Sars, Prodromus deser. Crust. Exp. Norv., p. 359. |
| 1881. | " | Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. vii. |
| 1883. | " | Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 205. |
| 1885. | " | Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 181. |
| 1886. | " | Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 512. |

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 Boeek constitutes the subfamily Gammarinæ, and there perhaps it ought to stand. It is excluded from the *Œdiceridæ* by the large size of the upper antennæ and the small size of the fifth pereopods, as well as by having an accessory flagellum, though a small one, on the upper antennæ. In the species here assigned to the genus the fifth pereopods are undetermined, being imperfect in our single specimen, the upper antennæ 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 *Œdiceroides ornata*, I was influenced by the similarity in the mandibles, maxillipeds, gnathopods, and telson, as well as in the palp of the first maxillæ, 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 pereopods, so far as observed, bring *Amathilopsis australis* near to the genus *Epimeria*, but the maxillipeds are an obstacle to including it in the family Epimeridæ. Owing to the imperfect condition of the fifth pereopods 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.).

1883. *Amathilopsis australis*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 205.

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 Antennæ.—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 calceolus. The flagellum incomplete, the remaining portion, a little longer than the first joint of the peduncle, contained more than fifty joints.

Lower Antennæ 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, being short, numerous, and each armed with a small calceolus. 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 calceolus 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 semi-circular 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 dentieulate 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 concave, with spines along the convex front margin, except a short piece at the base, and a parallel row on the surfacee, 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 surfacee near the base, also with closely-set cilia on the surfacee 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate oblong-oval, the attachment below narrow, the outer margin overlapping the outer plate; seven plumose setæ, commencing at the top of the inner margin, pass round half the broad, distal margin, the seventh arising on the surfacee 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 trunate 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 maxillæ 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 surfacee 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 surfacee; on the outer margin seta-like spines are placed at four serrations and at the apex.

Second Maxillæ.—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 setæ, 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 concave 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 hinder 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 peræopods.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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

the preceding pair, but rather shorter, with six groups of strong spines on the front margin.

Fourth Peraopods.—The front margin of the side-plates almost straight, shorter than the hind margin, the lobe behind resembling that in the third peraeopods. 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ on the margin above them, and as many on the same joint below them; the joints of the outer ramus thirty-eight, of the inner thirty-four; the peduncles carrying numerous setæ.

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 ramus, 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 antennæ measure seven-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 184, between Australia and New Guinea, August 29, 1874; lat. $12^{\circ} 8' S.$, long. $145^{\circ} 10' E.$; 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, *Amathilopsis 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 peraeon, 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 *Amathilopsis affinis*, Miers, it is distinguished by the absence of dorsal

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

Heller places the genus between *Amathilla* and *Gammaracanthus*, apparently therefore, as already observed, including it in the subfamily Gammarinæ as defined by Boeck, but with Boeck's definition it does not well agree either in regard to the first maxillæ, the spines of which are neither fureate 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 pereiopods, of which the three last pairs, according to Heller, successively decrease in length, instead of increasing in accordance with the definition. The objections are of less importance which may be urged against affiliating this genus to Boeck's subfamily Epimerinæ.

Genus *Zaramilla*, n. gen.

Antennæ short.

The Upper Lip distally rounded.

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

The Lower Lip broad.

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

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

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

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

The third joint large in all the *Pereiopods*, in the last three pairs remarkably developed; the fingers of the pereiopods 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 pereiopods, except the last pair, and in some respects the mouth-organs, would bring it near to the Oediceridæ. From the Pontoporeiidæ 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 antennæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 some setæ on the hind margin and apex of front; fourth a little longer and much broader than fifth, with setæ on both margins; fifth not broad and not tapering, with setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ in the crenulation of the hind rim, and longer setæ 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 setæ, some of which are spiniform, along both margins; the fourth joint longer and much broader than the fifth, with setæ on both margins; the fifth not so long as the straight, slender finger, with setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ below, and groups of setæ 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 one 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 PLEUSTIDÆ.

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.

- 1858. *Pleustes*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. i. p. 362.
- 1859. *Paramphithoë* (*pars*), Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 68.
- 1860. " Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 662.
- 1862. *Pleustes*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 61.
- 1865. *Paramphithoë* (*pars*), Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 7.
- 1866. *Pleustes*, Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1870. *Paramphithoë*, Boeck, Crust. Amph. bor. et arct., p. 95.
- 1874. *Pleustes*, Buchholz, Die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt.
- 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., pp. 299, 496.
- 1884. " Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangsfjorden, p. 97.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 503.

Sars, who in 1876 named a species *Pleustes euacanthus*, in 1885 re-named this species *Paramphithoë euacantha*, and takes occasion to remark that he considers that the genus

Paramphithoë should be classed among the Epimeridæ, and that he has "seen fit to retain Spence Bate's genus *Pleustes* for *P. panopla*, Kröyer, and the species nearest related to that form." He does not, however, say whether he places *Pleustes* also in the family Epimeridæ. 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 Maxillæ 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 setæ.

"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 Antennæ 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 Oedicerinæ." Accordingly, at p. 496 of the work just quoted, he places the genus *Pleustes* among the Leucothoinæ, the sixth subfamily of the Leucothoidæ, 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 Leucothoinæ, he says, "1mo 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 panoplus*, Kröyer.

Pleustes panopla, Krøyer (sp.).

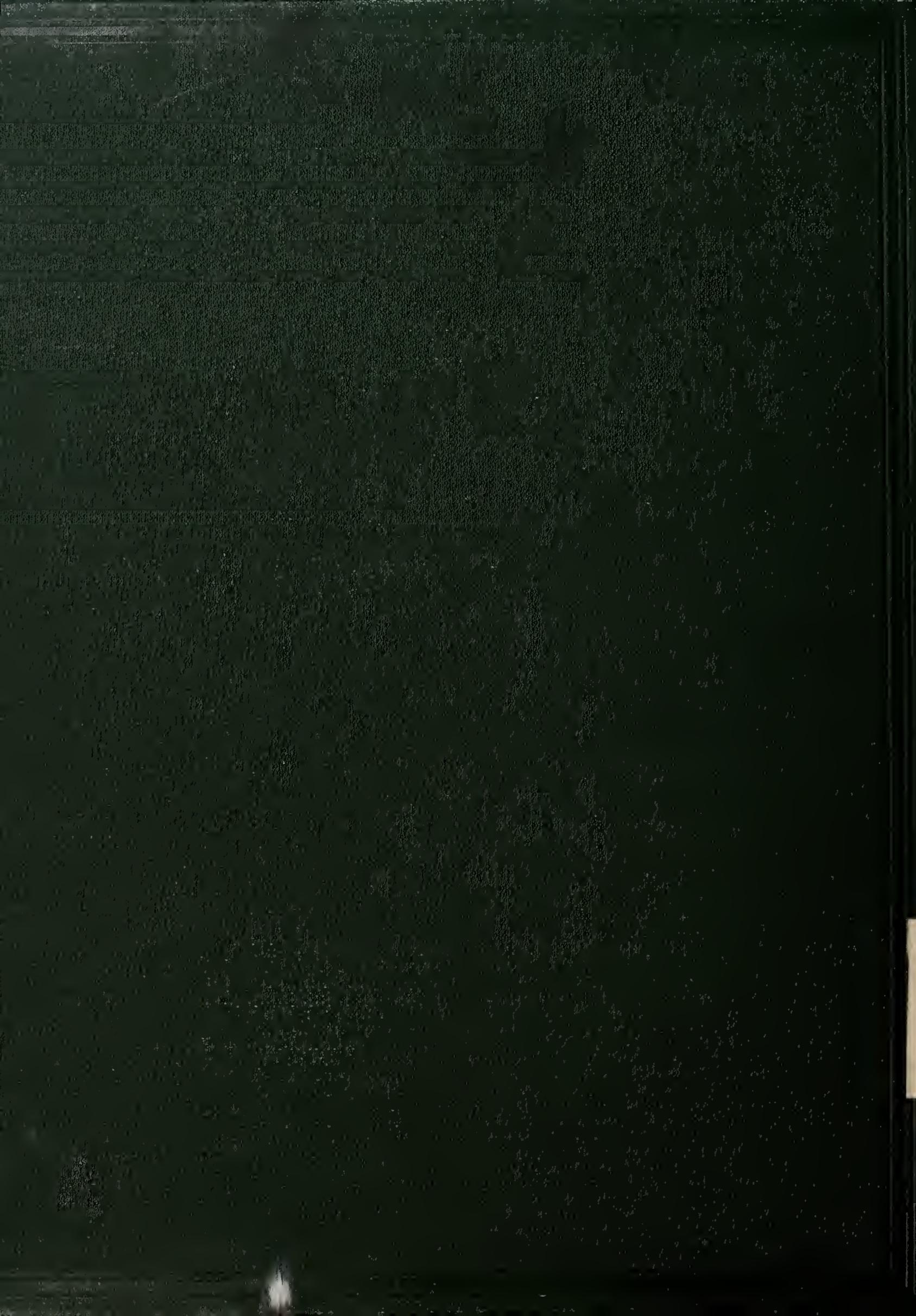
1883. *Amphithoë panopla*, Krøyer, Grönlands Amphipoder, p. 270, tab. ii. fig. 9.
 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., vol. iii. p. 41.
 1846. " " Krøyer, Voy. eu Scand., pl. xi. fig. 2, *a-x*.
 1858. *Pleustes tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. i. p. 362.
 1859. *Amphithoë panopla?* (*panoploides*), M. Sars, Oversigt norsk-arct. Krebsdyr.
 1859. *Paramphithoë panopla*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 69.
 1862. *Pleustes tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 62, pl. ix. fig. 8.
 1862. " *panoplus*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 63, pl. ix. fig. 9.
 1865. *Paramphithoë panopla*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 7.
 1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 96.
 1874. *Pleustes panoplus*, Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, Bd. ii. p. 334, Taf. vi.
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 302, pl. xxi. fig. 2.
 1882. " " Hoek, Die Crust. der Fahrten des "Willem Barents," p. 52.
 1884. " " Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangsfjorden, p. 97.
 1885. *Pleustes panopla*, G. O. Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 168.
 1886. *Pleustes panoplus*, Koelbel, Crust. Pycn. und Arachn. von Jan Mayen, p. 7.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ 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 Krøyer, 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 Krøyer'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 Krøyer'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 antennæ almost to its distal end, lateral lobes of the head very small, acute; all the segments of the peræon 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 postero-lateral angle of the third is produced in a small point; in the two preceding segments this angle is not produced.





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T H E
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

ZOOLOGY—VOL. XXIX.
TEXT—SECOND HALF.

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REPORT

ON THE

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

OF THE

VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER

DURING THE YEARS 1873-76

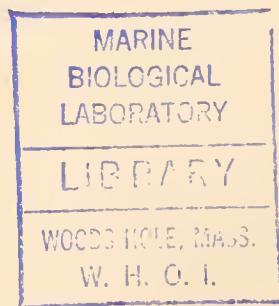
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
CAPTAIN GEORGE S. NARES, R.N., F.R.S.
AND THE LATE
CAPTAIN FRANK TOURLE THOMSON, R.N.

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



ZOOLOGY—VOL. XXIX.

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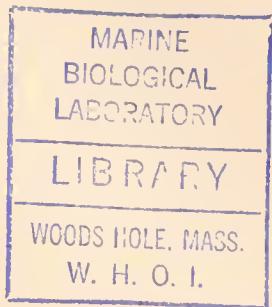
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
AND SOLD BY
LONDON:—EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE
EDINBURGH:—ADAM & CHARLES BLACK
DUBLIN:—HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO.

1888

Price (Two Volumes of Text and Volume of Plates) £4, 10s.

PRINTED BY NEILL AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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C O N T E N T S.

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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ thinner and much shorter than the upper. Peduncle shorter than the peduncle of the upper antennæ. 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-cone 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 setæ 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 tubercle; crown of the molar tubercle oval, dentate, and ciliated; the articulating process blunt, close to the base of the palp which is just over the molar tubercle; 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ.

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 setæ, 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 serrate 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

bent; 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 Peraopods.—Side-plates longer and less pointed than in the preceding pair
The limb similar to the following pair.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 below 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 Peraopods.—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 peræopods; 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 Peræopods.—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. $46^{\circ} 16' S.$, long. $48^{\circ} 27' E.$; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze; bottom temperature, $34^{\circ} 2$. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the great depth from which the specimen was brought up.

Family EPIMERIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1870 Boeck established the Epimerinæ as twelfth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, between the Iphimedinae and Dexamininae; 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, *Acanthozone* and *Epimeria*. In 1882 Sars named a family Epimeridæ, including in it the genera *Epimeria*, *Iphimedia*, *Vertumnus*, *Odius*,

Laphystius, *Acanthozone*, thus interposing between the two genera of Boeck's Epimerinæ the four genera which Boeck assigns to the subfamily Iphimedinae, 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 Epimerinæ :—

“ *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.

- 1851. *Epimeria*, Costa, in Hope's Catal. Crost. Ital., p. 46.
- 1853. „ Costa, Rend. Soc. r. Borb.
- 1857. „ Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. Nap., pp. 175, 197.
- 1862. „ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 153.
- 1867. „ Costa, Saggio coll. Crost. Medit., No. 45.
- 1869. „ Norman, Last Report Dredging, Shetland, p. 280.
- 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 105.
- 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 232.
- 1878. „ Chatin, Ann. des Sci. Nat., sér. 6, Zool. Tome vii.
- 1879. „ Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 450.
- 1882. „ Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 100.
- 1885. *Acanthonotus*, Carus, Prodr. Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 410.
- 1885. *Epimeria*, Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 166.

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 Peraopods* (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.).

- 1872. *Epimeria coniger [cornigera]*, Whiteaves, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. x.
- 1874. " *cornigera*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, III. vii. pp. 407, 411.
- 1874. " " Whiteaves, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, III. vii. p. 213.
- 1875. " " Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ix. p. 414.
- 1879. " *loricata*, Sars, Crust. et Pyen. nova, p. 450.
- 1881. " " S. I. Smith, Crust. New England, p. 447.¹
- 1882. " " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 100.
- 1883. " *conspicua*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ix. p. 204.
- 1885. " *loricata*, Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 166, pl. xiv. fig. 2.

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 earina 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 short 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 vermillion 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 peetinate.

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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ, 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Side-plates small, not pointed. First joint of the limb pear-shaped, a little longer than that of the preceding peræopods 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 left, 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 ramus 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 (ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1887.)

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. $43^{\circ} 3' N.$, long. $63^{\circ} 39' W.$; 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. $38^{\circ} 37' 30'' N.$, long. $73^{\circ} 11' 0'' W.$, 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 IPHIMEDIDÆ.

In 1870 Boeck made the Iphimedinæ 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 *Acanthonotozoma* for the preoccupied *Vertumnus*, and in the table of errata reading *Lafystius* in place of *Laphystius*; in the body of the work the Iphimedinæ 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 Iphimedinæ 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 Iphimedinæ as being almost equally applicable to the new family Iphimedidæ, which is new chiefly in the form of the name; the definition is as follows:—

“*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 Maxillæ* 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 Peræopods* strong.

“*The Fourth Peræopods* 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 Iphimedinae from the Gammaridae to the Leucothoidae, 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 Maxillæ* broader than the inner; the inner margins of the plates not fringed with spines or setæ.

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 *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog or sea-urchin. The genus appears to come near both to Boeck's subfamily *Epimerinæ* and his subfamily *Iphimedinae*, 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 maxillæ 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 maxillæ, 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.).

1883. *Acanthozone tricarinata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 205,

March 1883.

1885. " " " Stebbing, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. part ii. p. 621.

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 tubercles, 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 denticle 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 inner 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 setæ, 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 dehiscent, the inner lobes seemingly adnate to the outer; the mandibular processes somewhat pointed.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate narrow, with three plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ, 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 setæ; 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 setæ, neither of them very numerous; there are also setæ 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 margin 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 branchiæ, with no setæ present, but some setules and marks of the points at which setæ 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 Peraopods.—Side-plates forming below a triangular channelled and earinate 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 cilium at the base of the nail, and some cilia apparently along the hind margin.

Second Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 earinae 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 earinate 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 peraeopods.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines very small, with two lateral teeth and an apical one; the eleventh 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 pereon-segment to the apex of the horn of the first pleon-segment.

Locality.—Station 150, off Heard Island, February 2, 1874; lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $71^{\circ} 22'$ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 2$. One specimen, female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the triple earina formed by the processes on the pereon-segments. The animal seems to have developed a spiky process at every available point, so as to become a veritable ball of prickles. Its cylindrical figure distinguishes it strongly from *Acanthonotozoma 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 *Acanthozone*, Boeck, of which the type is *Oniscus cuspidatus*, Lepechin, the present species agrees in general habit.

Genus *Iphimedia*, Rathke, 1843.

- 1843. *Iphimedia*, Rathke, Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, p. 85.
- 1846. *Microcheles*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. ii. p. 66.
- 1852. *Iphimedia (pars)*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 910, 926.
- 1855–6. „ (?) Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, vol. vii.
- 1857. „ Spence Bate, Nat. Hist. Review, vol. iv. p. 229.
- 1857. „ White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 176.
- 1859. „ Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 80.
- 1860. „ Boeck, Forh. Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 654.
- 1862. „ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 123.
- 1862. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 217.
- 1864. „ Grube, Beschreib. Amph. istrischen Fauna, p. 202.
- 1865. „ Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 101.
- 1874. „ Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv. p. 11.
- 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 244.
- 1880. „ (?) Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 327.
- 1880. *Panoplaea*, Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. vi. p. 2.
- 1880. *Panoplaea*, Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiii. p. 212.

1882. *Iphimedia*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 241.
 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 100.
 1883. " Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 206.
 1885. " Carus, Prodr. Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 406.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 504.
 1886. *Panoplaea* (*pars*), Thomson and Chilton, Critical List Crust. New Zealand, p. 150.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Rathke, 1843 (p. 204). For Krøyer's definition of *Microcheles*, see Note on Krøyer, 1846 (p. 216), and for Thomson's definition of *Panoplaea*, 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."

Iphimedia pacifica, Stebbing (Pl. LXXI.).

1883. *Iphimedia pacifica*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 207.

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 peræon 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 peræon-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 antennæ.

Upper Antennæ.—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 antennæ 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 Antennæ.—First joint forming a small lobe on the lower side, the gland-eone 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 dehiscent, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ ; there are some short setæ near the apex of the front margin ; the thumb and finger seem to resemble those of the first gnathopods.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates like the preceding pair, but longer. The third joint of the limb apically decurrent in a short sharp point.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods similar to the third, but larger.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 ramus, 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 trunate 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. $52^{\circ} 4'$ 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.).

1883. *Iphimedia pulchridentata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 206.

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 Maxillæ.—The inner plates oval, with ten or eleven plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 elium 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

not reaching back so far as those of the first and third pairs, the peduncles about as long as the inner ramus, with spines fringing the lower half of one margin, the other smooth, except for an apical spine; the outer ramus 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 setæ.

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.

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.

Locality.—Station 151, off Heard Island, February 7, 1874; lat. $52^{\circ} 59' 30''$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E.; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the handsome dentation of the back and the peraeopods.

Genus *Lafystius*, Krøyer, 1842.

- 1842. *Lafystius*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 156.
- 1852. *Laphystius*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 913.
- 1855. " Liljeborg, Om Hafs Crustaceer vid Kullaberg i Skåne, p. 132.
- 1857. *Darwinia*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 9.
- 1857. " White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 176.
- 1859. *Laphystius*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 98.
- 1862. *Darwinia*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 108.
- 1862. *Lafystius*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 109.
- 1862. *Darwinia*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 182.
- 1865. *Laphystius*, Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1870. *Dermophilus*?, Beneden and Bessels, Mém. cour. Acad. Roy de Belgique, vol. xxxiv.
- 1870. *Laphystius*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 102.
- 1873. *Ichthyomyzocus*? (pars), Hesse, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 5, t. xvii. art. 21.
- 1874. *Laphystius*, S. I. Smith, Invert. Animals Vincyard Sound, p. 557.
- 1875. " Schiødt, Krebsdyrenes Sugemund, Nat. Tidsskr., R. 3, Bd. x. p. 241.
- 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 250.¹
- 1878. *Darwinia*, Spence Bate, Crust. in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 49.
- 1886. *Laphystius*, Gerstaecker, Brönn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 503.

For the definition of the genus see Note on Krøyer, 1842 (p. 199).

¹ On p. 712 *Laphystius* is corrected to *Lafystius*.

Lafystius sturionis, Kröyer (Pl. CXXXVII. D).

1842. *Lafystius sturionis*, Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 157.
 1855. *Laphystius sturionis*, Liljeborg, loc. cit.
 1857. *Darwinia compressa*, Sp. Bate, loc. cit.
 1857. " " White, loc. cit.
 1859. *Laphystius Sturionis*, Bruzelius, loc. cit.
 1861. *Lafystius Sturionis*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 110.
 1862. *Darwinia compressa*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 108, pl. xvii. fig. 7.
 1862. " " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 184.
 1870. *Laphystius Sturionis*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et. arct., p. 103.
 1873. *Ichthyomyzocetus morrhuae?*, Hesse, loc. cit., p. 7.
 1874. *Laphystius Sturionis*, S. I. Smith, Invert. Animals Vineyard Sound, pp. 457, 557.
 1875. " " Schiødte, Krebsdyrenes Sugemund, p. 237, Tab. v. figs. 9–18.
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 252, pl. xix. fig. 6.
 1878. *Darwinia compressa*, Spence Bate, Crust. in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to,
 p. 49.

Locality.—The specimens were labelled as having been taken “Parasitic 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 Schiødte; 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 Antaretic 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 Iphimedidæ.

Family ATYLIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1865 Lilljeborg made the Atylinæ the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, with the definition “Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari earentes. Oeuli compositi. Pedes trunci (thoraciei) 7:mi paris antecedentibus minime vel parum longiores, segmento ultimo unguiformi. Laminæ pedum maxillarium bene evolutæ.” To it he assigned the genera *Odius*, *Iphimedia*, *Laphystius*, *Calliopius*, *Paramphithoë*, *Atylus*, *Dexamine*, *Acanthonotus*, the first three and the last one being the same genera as Boeck afterwards grouped together in his subfamily Iphimedinæ. In 1870 Boeck constituted the Dexamininæ the thirteenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, to receive the genera *Dexamine* and *Lampra*, and at the same time made the Atylinæ the fourteenth subfamily, to receive the genera *Atylus*, *Pontogencia*, *Halirages*, *Calliopius*, *Amphi-*

thopsis, *Cleippides*, and *Laothoës*. In his later work, 1872–1876, he retained these two subfamilies as respectively the sixth and seventh of the Gammaridæ, only changing the preoccupied name *Lampra* into *Tritæta*, and almost uniformly printing the name of the subfamily as Dexaminæ, even when referring to the earlier work in which it is Dexamininæ. In 1882 Sars established, though without defining, the family Atylidæ, placing in it the genera *Lampra*, *Dexamine*, *Atylus*, *Halirages*, *Calliopius*, *Amphi-thopsis*, *Laothoës*, no doubt omitting *Pontogeneia* and *Cleippides* only because they were not included in the fauna with which he was concerned.¹ If Boeck's definition of the Dexamininæ 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 maxillæ have a one-jointed palp, and the maxillipeds are without the last joint of the palp, whereas in all these particulars the Atylinæ are normal. But of these three important characters of the Dexamininæ two seem not to be constant, since in *Tritæta kergueleni* at any rate the palp of the first maxillæ is apparently two-jointed, and in *Dexamine flindersi* the ungiform fourth joint is certainly present on the palp of the maxillipeds.

Genus *Halirages*, A. Boeck, 1870.

- 1870. *Halirages*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 114.
- 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 337.
- 1876. „ Sars, Prodromus descriptionis Crust. et Pyen., p. 357.
- 1877. „ Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Daniae, p. 117.
- 1880. *Pherusa*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 36.
- 1882. *Halirages*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crust., p. 102.
- 1884. „ J. S. Schneider, Crust. og Pyen. Kvænangs-fjorden, p. 102.
- 1885. *Pherusa (pars)*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, Pars ii. p. 404.
- 1885. *Halirages*, Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 172.
- 1886. *Atylus*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 507.

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 earinate, is not essential, and would not suit the species now to be included; the statement that the upper antennæ 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 Crustaceer.

the definition; finally, of the telson it may be said that it is whole or emarginate, the latter epithet applying to *Halirages fulvocinctus*, M. Sars, and *Halirages huxleyanus*, Sp. Bate.

Halirages fulvocinctus (M. Sars).

- 1859. *Amphithoë fulvocincta*, M. Sars, Oversigt over norsk-arkt. Krebsdyr, p. 22 (141).
- 1862. " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 381.
- 1863. *Pherusa tricuspis*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 138.
- 1865. *Paramphithoë fulvocincta*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 9, fig. 15.
- 1870. *Halirages fulvocinctus*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 116.
- 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 342, pl. xxiii. fig. 11f.
- 1884. " " J. S. Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangsfjorden, p. 102.

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 Maxillæ.—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 (kamdamnet), the other half serrate (saugtakket); Schneider says, "I have only seen *eight* short spines, which are all pectinate (alle har kamtaender), 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. $43^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35° . Two specimens, females.

Halirages huxleyanus (Sp. Bate) (Pl. LXXIII.).

- 1862. *Atylus Huxleyanus*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 135, pl. xxv. fig. 4.
- 1870. " *? Batei ?*, Cunningham, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 498.
- 1870. " *Huxleyanus*, Cunningham, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 498.

A short acute rostrum; head and peræon as far as the sixth segment dorsally rounded; back of peræon with an imbricated appearance, postero-lateral angles of the three last segments acutely produced backwards; the sixth and seventh segments of the peræon 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 "somewhat 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 setæ 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 denticles; 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 cilium 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.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 peduncles 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 setæ of different lengths; on the serrate lower portion of the more convex outer margin there are six spines with setæ; 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. $55^{\circ} 51' 20''$ S., long. $67^{\circ} 32' 10''$ W.; Stanley Harbour in lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ S., long. $57^{\circ} 35'$ 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.

- 1815. *Atylus*, Leach, The Zoological Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 21.
- 1815. „ Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 357.
- 1816. „ Leach, Annulosa, Encycl. Brit. Suppl., p. 425.
- 1816. *Atyle*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict., vol. i.
- 1825. „ Desmarest, Consid. gén sur la classe des Crust., p. 262.
- 1830. *Atylus*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 383 (32).
- 1840. „ Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust. Arachn. et des Myriap., p. 231.
- 1840. „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., tom. iii. p. 67.
- 1851. *Amphithonotus* (*pars*), Costa, in Hope's Catal. Crost. Ital., pp. 40, 46.
- 1852. *Iphimedia* (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 910, 926.
- 1852. *Atylus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 912.
- 1853. *Nototropis*, Costa, Rend. della Soc. r. Borb.
- 1857. *Nototropis*, Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. Nap., pp. 175, 193.
- 1860. *Epidesura*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 659.
- 1862. *Atylus*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 133.
- 1862. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 244.
- 1865. *Paramphithoë* (*pars*), Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 7.
- 1865. *Atylus*, Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1866. „ Heller, Amph. der Adriatischen Meeres, p. 31.
- 1869. „ Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 280.
- 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 109.
- 1871. „ Metzger, Die wirbellosen Meeresthiere der ostfriesischen Küste.
- 1874. „ Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarf., p. 357.
- 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 322.
- 1878. „ Spence Bate, Crust. in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 51.
- 1878. „ G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 238.
- 1879. „ Hoek, Carcinologisches, p. 134.
- 1882. „ Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 101.
- 1882. „ Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 242.
- 1885. „ Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 403.
- 1885. „ Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. p. 7 (sep. copy).
- 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 507.

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 Maxillæ* with the inner plate of moderate length, furnished with from seven to eight plumose setæ.

“*Second Maxillæ* 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.).

1885. *Atylus homochir*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. p. 7 (sep. copy), pl. xiii. figs. 5–7.

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 pereon-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, e.g., *Atylus homochir* and *Atylus swammerdamii*.

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 tubercle 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-cone, 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 tubercle moderately prominent, with a large crown occupied by many rows of denticles, the plumose seta conspicuous; the slender palp set just over the molar tubercle, 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 Maxillæ.—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 maxillæ is two-jointed, *in apice maxillæ sinistræ dentibus, in apice maxillæ dextræ spinis 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 setæ, 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 setæ along the inner margin, and three stout spine-teeth on the slightly convex distal border, which is fringed with about a dozen submarginal 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 cilium 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 eruncate, 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ. 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 setules at the base of the strong curved nail; a small dorsal cilium near the base of the finger. In the Plate the last four joints are drawn facing the wrong way.

Third Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—Side-plates deeper behind than in front, armed like the preceding pair. The first joint shorter but broader than that of the fourth peraeopods, 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 peraeopods; 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,¹ 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 veddomensis*, Bate and Westwood, is striking and close, and that species is itself not far removed from *Atylus swammerdamii*, 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 *Atyloides*, n. gen.

Mandibles with palp well developed, the third joint as long as the second, or nearly so.

First Maxillæ with many plumose setæ on the inner plate.

Second Maxillæ with the plates elongate, many plumose setæ 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 Antennæ 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, by the numerous setæ on the inner margin of the inner plate both in the first and the second maxillæ, and by the cleft telson. The name *Paramæra*, 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).

Atyloides australis (Miers) (Pls. LXXV., LXXVI.).

1875. *Paramera australis*, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 75.
 1875. *Atylus australis*, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 117.
 1876. " " S. I. Smith, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii. p. 61.
 1879. " " Miers, Zool. of Kerguelen Island, Trans. Venus Exped., Zool., p. 9,
 pl. xi.
 1879. " " Studer, Arch. f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. xliv. Bd. i. p. 126.
 1880 1. " *megaloplthalmus*, Haswell, Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. v. p. 102, pl. vi. fig. 4.
 1882. " " Haswell, Catalogue of the Australian Crustacea, p. 244.

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 sealy 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 setæ, 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plates small, with thirteen (in small specimens seven or eight to ten) plumose setæ 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 setæ or plumose spines adjoining, and three setæ on the outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—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 setæ, 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 setæ on the inner margin, and smaller incurving plumose setæ 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 setæ; there are also numerous groups of setæ 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 setæ on the inner margin and outer apex; the second joint broader and much longer, with numerous setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, the hinder with some long and short setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 peræopods, but rather larger; the fourth and fifth joints likewise resembling those of the preceding pair, but being rather wider; the finger similar.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 antennæ 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, pereiopods, 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 austrinus*, Spence Bate, from Sydney, but in that the "dorsal surface is not denticulated," though the specimen was large, " $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 antennæ in any of his four specimens, and though he speaks of the maxillipeds as being *five-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 antennæ, 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 postero-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 Antennæ.—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 eilium 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.

Peræopods 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.

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 antennæ, 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. $35^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 37' E.$

Remark.—The specific name refers to the great likeness between this species and *Atyloides australis*.

Atyloides serraticauda, 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 Antennæ.—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 setæ, and having a small hair on the margin.

Lower Antennæ.—First three joints short, the first very little expanded, the gland-cone decurrent, and, like the first and third joints, with short setæ 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 setæ 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 delhiscent, well ciliated on the inner margin.

First Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 cilium near the base very small. The figure of these maxillipeds shows the inner plates

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 setæ 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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 decurrent 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 cilium near the base.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 eleft 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 taetstaaende, 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 setæ 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 magellanicus, 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 margins 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate oblong, the distal margin truncale, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, with a row of six plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ; the first joint of the palp is short, with two setæ on the inner and one on the outer apex; the second joint, twice as long as the first, is fringed with setæ 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 setæ, 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods; 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 cleft 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, cleft for about two-thirds of its length, a little dehiscent 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 cilium.

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, $47^{\circ}8$. 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.

Atylopsis dentatus, n. sp. (Pl. LXXX.).

Rostrum small, rounded, lateral lobes of the head not prominent, with sinuous outline; last segment of the pereon 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 Antennæ.—First joint shorter than the head, longer than the second joint; second joint not much longer than thick; the rest missing.

Lower Antennæ.—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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with two setæ on the apex; outer plate carrying on the truncale distal margin ten spines, the three shortest of which are fureate, the others denticulate; 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 Maxillæ.—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 truneate 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 cilium 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 cilium 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 Peraopods.—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 cilium at the base of the much-curved nail ; a small dorsal cilium near the base of the finger is followed by two others at intervals on the dorsal margin, which has a minutely pectinate appearance.

Second Peraopods.—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 pereopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 pereopods, but the first and third are larger ; the rest of the limb missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—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.

Pleopods.—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 cilium 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, peræopods, 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 *Paramphithoë tridentatus*, Bruzelius, which Bocck has named *Halirages 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-organs. From its compatriot, *Atylopsis magellanicus*, 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 dentieulate 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 truncale margin, the outermost long and straight, slightly dentieulate, 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 submarginal spines attend the spine-teeth, and three are placed, not in line, on the surface near the middle of the outer margin.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate equal in breadth and almost in length to the outer, with a row of four plumose setæ 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 trunate distal margin, several short enerved 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 setæ, 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, rhomboidal, 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 erenate 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, decurrent behind. The rest of the limb missing in this and the two succeeding pairs.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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; clef 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 antennæ, 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 Antennæ 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 Maxillæ 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 Peræopods 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 eleft, 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 antennæ, peræopods, and pleon connect the genus closely with the Atylidæ.

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 setæ 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 dentieulate 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

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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, with one plumose seta near the apex; outer plate with nine spines on the oblique truncale 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ, and carrying two large spines near the distal end, the hinder margin slightly convex, with some long setæ 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 eup-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 setæ at the apex, the hind margin gently 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 setæ; between the lower of these two pairs and the hinge there are on the margin six setules and another pair of setæ.

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 Peræopods.—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 setæ, on the hind margin carrying a group of very long setæ 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 setæ; the fourth joint has a small apical spine in front, and at six points of the hind margin setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ and spines, a long spine at the apex; a group of long setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 onee 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 $\delta\rho\epsilon\pi\alpha\nu$, a sickle, and $\chi\epsilon\rho$, the hand, alludes to the peculiar sickle-shaped hands of the two gnathopods.

Genus *Tritæta*, Boeck, 1876.

1870. *Lampra*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 108.
 1871. *Atylus* (?), Metzger, Die wirbellosen Meeresthiere der ostfriesischen Küste, p. 28.
 1875. *Dexamine*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xv. p. 1 (sep. copy).
 1876. *Tritæta*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 317.
 1878. *Atylus*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ii. p. 370.
 1880. *Polycheria*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 345.
 1880. *Dexamine*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniß der Amph. der Adria, p. 35.
 1882. *Polycheria*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 262.
 1882. " Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiv. p. 233.
 1882. *Lampra*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 26.
 1882. *Atylus* (*par* ?), Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 101.
 1886. *Dexamine*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 508.
 1886. *Tritæta*, Norman, Museum Normanianum, pt. iii. p. 15.
 1887. " Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 16.

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 tenuipes*, 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 kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIII.).

Rostrum minute, back of peræon 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 spined, 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 Rondellet, 1554, p. 3.)

Eyes round-oval, with numerous ocelli, 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 seta; 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 denticulate, three short, denticulate 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 Maxilla.—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 cilium.

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 surfacees 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 Peræopods.—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 surfacee, 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods, but otherwise similar, facing backwards not forwards.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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.

Pleopods.—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 Dexaminæ, to which he assigns his genus *Tritæta*,

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 unguiform joint; in describing the genus *Tritæta*, 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 maxillæ 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 unguiform joint. Notwithstanding these differences there can be no question of separating the present species from the genus *Tritæta*; the spelling of the name is not easy to explain, since Boeck himself derives it from *τριταία*, though he invariably spells it *Tritæta*.

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 *Tritæta antarctica*, Stebbing, the present species is at once distinguished by the very different side-plates. Haswell figures the maxillipeds of *Tritæta tenuipes* with a three-jointed palp; the palp is also, I think, three-jointed in *Tritæta 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.

- 1814. *Dexamine*, Leach, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Crustaceology, Appendix, p. 432.
- 1815. " Leach, The Zoological Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 23.
- 1815. " Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 359.
- 1816. " Leach, Encycl. Britannica, Annulosa, p. 425.
- 1825. " Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 263.
- 1840. *Acanthonotus (pars)*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, tome iii. p. 25.
- 1851. *Dexamine*, Costa, in Hope's Catal. dei Crost. Ital., p. 23.
- 1851. *Amphithonotus*, Costa, in Hope's Catal. dei Crost. Ital., pp. 24, 45.
- 1853. " Costa, Rend. della Soc. r. Barb.
- 1857. *Dexamine*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 10 (sep. copy).
- 1857. *Amphithonotus*, Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. Nap., pp. 175, 195.
- 1857. *Dexamine*, White, Popular Hist. of British Crustacea, p. 177.
- 1859. " Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 78.¹
- 1860. " Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 658.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 130.
- 1862. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 236.
- 1864. " Grube, Beschreibungen einiger Amph. der istrischen Fauna, p. 195.
- 1865. " Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1866. " Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniß der Amph. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 30.
- 1868. " Czerniavski, Materialia ad Zoographiam Ponticam comparatam, p. 111.

¹ Bruzelius, loc. cit., p. 79, refers to Montagu's species as "*Gammarus speciosus*" instead of *Gammarus spinosus*.

1870. *Dexamine*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 106.
 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 311.
 1877. " Stalio, Catal. Crost. dell' Adriatico, p. 181.
 1878. " Spence Bate, The Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 50.
 1879. " Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 237.
 1880. " Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 34.
 1884. " Blanc, Die Amphipoden der Kieler Bucht, pp. 51, 64.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 404.
 1885. *Amphitonotus (pars)*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 407.
 1885. *Dexamine*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. p. 8 (sep. copy).
 1885. " Schneider, Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck, and Dexamine thea, Boeck, p. 20.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 508.

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 Crustaceology 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 Atylidæ, between *Lampra [Tritæta]*, Boeck, and *Atylus*, Leach. Schneider in 1885 inclines to uphold Boeck's "*Dexaminiæ*" 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 setæ."

"Side-plates large, rounded on the lower margin; the four front pairs much deeper than the fifth."

"Upper Antennæ longer than the lower."

"Peræopods 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 Antennæ 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 antennæ, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 scutule at the base of the nail. The palps, as shown in the figure *mxp.*, 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 cilium 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 Peraopods.—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 cilium near its base, and another at the base of the nail.

Second Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 spinule 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates much smaller than the preceding pair, unequally bilobed.

The Fifth Peræopods 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 maxillæ certainly appears to be two-jointed, which is contrary to the character assigned by Boeck to the genera *Dexamine* and *Tritæta*.

Locality.—Station 186, Flinders Passage, September 8, 1874; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

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 Maxillæ with the inner plate small, carrying one plumose seta on the apex.

Inner plate of the *Second Maxillæ* 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 Antennæ 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 Peræopods* 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 Atylidæ and Eusiridæ.

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 eilia; 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 concave, 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 eilia on the surface near the apex and near the front margin, beyond which some of them project.

First Maxillæ.—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 denticleate, 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 setæ on the surface near them, the remaining two on the outward slope, the apical point between being rounded, hairy or minutely serrate.

Second Maxillæ.—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 setæ which arise on the surface near it; round the distal border there are four curved spines or setæ, 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 setæ 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 eilium at its base; the dorsal eilium near the hinge of the finger is very small.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates a little larger and more squared than the preceding 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 setæ on the hind margin near, as well as at, the apex; the other joints also slightly larger.

First Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 eilia on the inner margin.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 cilium 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; eleventh 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. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} 6'$.

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. $35^{\circ} 41'$ S., long. $20^{\circ} 55'$ 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 EUSIRIDÆ.

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.

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.

1883. *Rhachotropis*, Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., pp. 222, 229.

1884. *Tritropis*, Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangs-fjorden, p. 108.

1887. " Hansen, Oversigt over de paa Dijmphna-Togtet inds. Krebsdyr.

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).

1780. *Oniscus aculeatus*, Lepechin, Acta Petrop., p. 247, tab. 8, fig. 1.

1824. *Talitrus Edvardssii*, Sabine, Appendix to Parry's Voyage of Discovery, p. 232, pl. ii. figs. 1-4.

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. *Amphithoë edwardsii*, Owen, Appendix to the Narr. of a Second Voy. in search of a Northwest Passage, p. 90.

1846. " *Edwardsii*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. ii. p. 76.

1862. *Amphithonotus Edwardsii*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 151, pl. xxviii. fig. 5.

1865. " *aculeatus*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 10.

1867. *Amphitonotus Edwardsii*, Packard, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. i. p. 297.

1870. *Tritropis aculeata*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 78.

1870. " *Helleri*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 79.

1874. *Amphithonotus aculeatus*, Buchholz, Die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, ii. p. 316, Taf. iv.

1876. *Tritropis aculeata*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 511.

1876. " *Helleri*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 513.

1883. *Rhachotropis aculeata*, S. I. Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., pp. 222, 229.

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

peræon 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 peræon.

Locality.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ 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 peræon 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 Antennæ.—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 cilium; 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 Antennæ.—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 eleventh at the base within the socket.

Upper Lip.—The distal margin a little flattened, very slightly ciliated.

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 denticulate, the inner margins also ciliated ; the mandibular processes very short.

First Maxillæ.—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 over-topping the outer plate, it is strongly ciliated, and has several long setæ near the apex and some long spines upon it.

Second Maxillæ.—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 Peræopods very slender, as are all the peræopods. 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods; no spinule on the hind margin of the second joint.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 rami 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 cilium 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.

Antennæ 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 Maxillæ* carrying eleven spines; the two-jointed palp very long.

The inner plate of the *Second Maxillæ* much broader than the outer.

The ealk of the wrist in the two pairs of *Gnathopods* not much produced.

The Peræopods all very 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 earina or proesses.

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 peræon-segments are not so small, nor is the first pair produced forwards; the third joint in the first and second pairs of peræopods is not short, but elongate, while it is comparatively short in the three following pairs.

Tritropis 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 *Tritropis*, 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 Nordhav-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 dentate 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ; a few setæ 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 setæ round the upper half of the outer margin; besides the spines there are on the surface within the inner margin setæ 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 setæ and a surface row near the apex; the third joint is longer than the first, crowded with setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ on the lower part of the hind margin and the squared apex; the wrist has three rows of setæ 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 setæ; 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 setæ of different

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 setæ 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 cilium 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 cilium at its base. The finger in each of the pereopods of this species bears a similarity to the finger of the fifth peræopods in the *Ediceridæ*.

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 pereopods.

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 peræopods; which in all but the first joint it nearly resembles, but having the fifth and sixth joints much longer.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 peræopods the reverse is the case.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setule 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 uncleft 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 stiliform, 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 setæ 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. $37^{\circ} 29' S.$, long. $83^{\circ} 7' W.$; depth, 1775 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}.5$. 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*, Kröyer, 1845.

- 1845. *Eusirus*, Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 511.
- 1859. " Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 63.
- 1860. " Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 655.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 154.
- 1862. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 266.
- 1865. " Lilljeborg, On the Lysianassa magellanica, p. 18.
- 1866. " Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der Amph. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 32.
- 1869. " Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 281.
- 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 76.
- 1873. " C. W. Thomson, The Depths of the Sea, p. 125.
- 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 500.
- 1880. " G. M. Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. vi. p. 4.
- 1881. " G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiii. p. 215.
- 1882. " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 246.
- 1882. " Hoek, Die Crust. der Fahrten des "Willem Barents," p. 57.
- 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 408.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 509.
- 1886. " Perrier, Les Explorations sous-marines, p. 288.
- 1887. " Hansen, Oversigt over de paa Dijmphna-Togtet inds. Krebsdyr.

For the original definition, see Note on Kröyer, 1845 (p. 213); Boeck gives the following:—

"Mandibles apically only a little dentate, the molar tubercles robust.

"First Maxillæ with the palp elongate, acuminate, setose, the first joint more than half the length of the second.

"Upper Antennæ 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 eleventh."

Gerstaecker says that the telson is "nicht gespalten," but this is not accurate.

Eusirus longipes, Boeck (Pl. LXXXVII.).

1860. *Eusirus longipes*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 656.
 1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 77.
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 504.

Rostrum small, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent; the seventh segment of the peraeon 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 antennæ, 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 denticleate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, without being very large, its transversely elliptical crown set with many denticles; the palp set just over the molar tubercle, its first joint short, the second decidedly shorter than the third, with some seven long setæ 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 setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate broader and shorter than the outer, the fringing setæ 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 trunecate, 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 setæ, 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 setæ and setules on the upper half of the outer margin, many setæ 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 cilium and a small decurrent spine; the finger has a dorsal cilium near the base of the nail.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates much broader below than above, extending forwards to the base of the lower antennæ, 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 unsymmetriical 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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 ramus rather shorter than the inner.

Telson long and narrow, rapidly tapering, reaching much beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft 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. $52^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $71^{\circ} 22'$ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}\cdot 2$. 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 helveticae*, Spence Bate, and *Eusirus bidens*, Heller. From *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Krøyer, it is distinguished among other things by the absence of the spine-teeth from the apex of the second joint of the maxillipedal palp.

A specimen dredged at Station 3, lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$ N., long. $20^{\circ} 14'$ W.; depth, 1525 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; temperature of the water at the bottom, $37^{\circ}\cdot 0$, at the surface, $65^{\circ}\cdot 0$, has the first three segments of the pleon carinate, but the seventh of the peræon 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 antennæ is rather longer than the fourth, and is fringed with calceoli.

Genus *Eusiroides*, n. gen.

First Maxillæ 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 Peræopods 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

and wrist. Kröyer in describing *Eusirus cuspidatus*, says that there are half a score of spines on the outer plate of the first maxillæ; in the form which I have considered to be *Eusirus longipes*, Bocck, 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 maxillæ.

Eusiroides cæsarialis, 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 delinquent, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate much longer than broad, the apex sloping inwards with two slender spines or short setæ on the sinuous margin; the outer plate with ten spines on the truncaate 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ, 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 eilia at the base of the nail, which is short and curved; a dorsal cilium 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 eilia. 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 eup-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 inner 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

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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—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 spinules higher up, the front lobe flattened; the third joint much longer than the fourth and a little longer than the fifth, with spinules 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 spinules 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 cilium very plumose, close to the base; there is a smaller cilium near the base of the nail.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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, apieally acute, with spines and plumose setæ 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 setæ; 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 postero-lateral corners of the first two pleon-segments forming right angles, of the third segment rounded, denticleate, 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 cæsar*.

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 cæsar*.

First Maxillæ.—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 denticle 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 Maxillæ.—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 cæsarisi*; 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 setæ 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 cæsarisi*, except that the first joint has much of the lower part of both front and hind margin free from spines and setæ; the striated border of the palm is less deep and conspicuous.

Second Gnathopods closely resembling those of *Eusiroides cæsarisi*. 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 cæsarisi*. 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 cæsarisi* 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 cæsarisi*, 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 cæsar*s, but the cleft 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. $52^{\circ} 59' 30''$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E.; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from Pompeius, the colleague of Cæsar 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 preceding species.

Eusiroides crassi, n. 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 cæsar*s in 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 setæ; the apex, though narrow, has many long spines.

Lower Lip as in *Eusiroides cæsar*, the lateral margins well rounded, so that the apices of the mandibular processes are directed a little inwards.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plates long and narrow, with three spines or setæ 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 Maxillæ similar to those of *Eusiroides pompeii*.

Maxillipeds very similar to those of *Eusiroides pompeii*, but the inner plates have a series of five or six plumose setæ 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 *Eusiroides* ; the setæ 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 *Eusiroides 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 Peræopods similar to those of *Eusiroides 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 pompeii*; 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, $37^{\circ}2$. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name is derived from Crassus, the colleague of Cæsar 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 cæsaris* came from Station 161, lat. $38^{\circ} 22' 30''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 36' 30''$ E.; *Eusiroides pompeii* from Station 151, lat. $52^{\circ} 59' 30''$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E.; and *Eusiroides crassi* from Station 320, lat. $37^{\circ} 17'$ S., long. $53^{\circ} 52'$ 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 *Liljeborgia*, Spence Bate, 1862.

1860. *Iduna*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 656.
 1862. *Liljeborgia*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 118.
 1862. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 202.
 1864. *Amathilla*, Grube, Die Insel Lussin und ihre Meeresfauna, p. 74.
 1865. *Microplax*, Lilljeborg, Ou the Lysianassa magellania, p. 18.
 1870. *Liljeborgia*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et aret., p. 74.
 1876. *Liljeborgia*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 496.
 1876. *Liljeborgia*, Sars, Prodromus deser. Crust. et Pyen. Exp. Norv., p. 355.
 1880. *Eusirus*, Haswell, Proe. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 331.
 1880. *Liljeborgia*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 34.
 1882. *Eusirus*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 247.
 1882. *Liljeborgia*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 27, 106.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 411.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 501.

For an account of *Iduna* see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 324). *Iduna* being preoccupied has been superseded by *Liljeborgia*, 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:—

"Antennæ superiores flagello appendiculari præditæ. Caput antice non productum. Pedunculus antennarum superiorum medioeris et segmenta ejus ultima duo elongata.

"Pedes maxillares laminis interioribus prædicti, laminaeque hæc et exteriore minimæ et interiores vix basin palpi assequentes. Mandibulæ inter se similes."

Boeck in 1876 gives the following definition of *Liljeborgia*, for which in the list of errata he substitutes the erroneous spelling *Lilljeborgia*:—

"Mandibles apically strongly dentate; molar tubercles 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 Peræopods longer than the Third, and the Fifth than the Fourth.

"The Telson cleft 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 cleft. 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.

Liljeborgia 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 cilium 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 feebler, 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.i. 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 haswelli* 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 cilium 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 setæ; the long curved finger exactly matches the length of the palm, it has a small dorsal cilium 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 sinuous, 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 setæ. 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates like the preceding pair. The limb slender; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, carrying long setæ on both margins; the third joint longer than the fifth, the fourth shorter, all three with setæ or slender spines on the hind margin; the finger narrow, a little curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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

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 peræopods but longer.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 maxillæ 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 maxillipeds, the less dentate inner margin of the finger of the first gnathopods, the relative proportions in the joints of the peræopods, 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.).

1880. *Eusirus dubius*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 331, pl. xx. fig. 3.
 1882. " " Haswell, Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, p. 247.
 1885. " " Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i., extract, p. 6, pl. xiv. fig. 1.

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 dentieulate 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 Maxilla.—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 truncale 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 cilium near the base, a small cilium 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 eup-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 setæ ; 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 setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ ; 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ and perhaps spines at eleven points on the other ; the finger slender, not one-third the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—Broken below the third joint ; the first three joints very like those of the third pair, but larger.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 setæ.

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 ramus; the outer ramus 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 ramus, 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 apices 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 Monceur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37' 0''$ 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 æquabilis, 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 earinate; 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods 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 setæ 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 peetinate, 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 Moncoeur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37' 0''$ 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 PARDALISCIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1870 Boeck instituted the Pardaliscinæ as the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, and in his subsequent work transferred the group to the Leucothoidæ 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 Pardaliseidæ. 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 Maxillæ* with the palp tolerably broad, apically furnished with many teeth; the inner plate nodiform.

“ *Second Maxillæ* 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 Antennæ* slender, with an accessory flagellum; the peduncle very short; the anterior joints of the flagellum in the male coaleseed and together forming a large joint, furnished on the inner side with bundles of setæ.

“ *First and Second Gnathopods* of the same shape.

“ *First and Second Peræopods* strong, the third joint short.

“ *Fourth Peræopods* 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*, Krøyer,

says that it "has not any inner plate, but only a very little apically bifid tooth, situated on the inner side." J. S. Schneider in 1884, describing the same species, says of the right mandible that "the spine-row consists only of two curved spines serrate on one edge." Boeck mentions neither the two spines nor their equivalent, the bifid tooth. Of his own species, *Pardalisca abyssi*, he says that the mouth-organs are the same as in *Pardalisca cuspidata*. Schneider observes that in Boeck's *De Skand. og Arkt. Amph.*, pl. xii., the figure (5g) which is numbered as representing the second maxillæ of *Pardalisca cuspidata* in fact belongs to *Syrrhoë crenulata*. He also remarks that in *Pardalisca cuspidata* the telson is not, as stated by Krøyer and Boeck, cleft to the base, but only for three-quarters of its length.

Genus *Pardalisca*, Krøyer, 1842.

- 1842. *Pardalisca*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., Bd. iv. Heft 2, p. 153.
- 1852. ,, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 912.
- 1859. ,, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 101.
- 1862. ,, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 158.
- 1865. ,, Goës, Crust. Amph. maris Spetsb., p. 13.
- 1865. ,, Lilljeborg, On the *Lysianassa magellanica*, p. 18.
- 1870. ,, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 71.
- 1870. ,, Malm, Öfversigt af Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förh., p. 547.
- 1874. ,, Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, p. 306.
- 1876. ,, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 481.
- 1884. ,, J. S. Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangsfjorden, p. 109.
- 1886. ,, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 508.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Krøyer, 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 subheliform; the finger (*unguis*) broad.

" *First and Second Peræopods* with the third joint dilated, but tolerably short; the fourth joint ovate, the finger laminar.

The *Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peræopods* 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.

Pardalisca abyssi, Boeck (Pl. XCIII.).

1870. *Pardalisca abyssi*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et aret., p. 72.
 1874. " *cuspilata*, Buehholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, p. 306, Taf. 1, fig. 3,
 Taf. 2, fig. 1.
 1876. " *abyssi*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 486.

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.

Eyes not observed.

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.

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.

Upper Lip distally smooth, the broad shallow emargination making it not very unequally bilobed.

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 palp 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 truncale 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 dehiscent; 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 Maxillæ.—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 fury, 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 palp 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ, 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 truncale 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

along the hind margin; the third joint not elongate, distally rather eup-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 setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—Seareely differing from the preceding pair, even in the size of the side-plates.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair, almost as deep in front, much shallower behind, with a sinuous lower margin, but seareely 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 eleventh 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, cleft for three-quarters of its length, the sides of the cleft diverging halfway down towards the apex, while the outer margins converge, a pair of double apiees 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 symmetrieal 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 Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ 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*, Kröyer, by several particulars; the mandibular palps are longer, the spines on the outer plate of the first maxillæ have no lateral tooth, the outer plate of the second maxillæ 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.

Pardalisea 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 spinule 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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—Side-plates like those of the preceding pair. The limb missing.

Third Peraopods.—Side-plates much deeper in front than behind, but in front not so deep as the preceding plates. The limb missing.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 maxillæ 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 peræopods of *Pardalisca cuspidata* as very short, which would by no means agree with the present species, but in a specimen from Kvænangen, 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 Pardaliscidæ. 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. XCIV A.).

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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate broad at the base, tapering to a narrow truncate apex, on which there are three plumose setæ, the outermost very strongly feathered; the inner margin is fringed with about fourteen strong plumose setæ; 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ; the third joint not specially long, widening distally, carrying numerous setæ 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 setæ; 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 cilium 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 cilium.

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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 subequal 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 Peræopods scarcely distinguishable from the first.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 eleft 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 sabrous; 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 peetinate, 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 setæ on the inner edge, the setæ 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 peduncles of the third uropods; the length about once and a half the breadth, left 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 antennæ, about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 295, off the west coast of South America, November, 5, 1875; lat. $38^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $94^{\circ} 4'$ W.; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}\cdot 3$. 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 *ὤνυξ*, 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 peræopods in this species.

Family GAMMARIDÆ, Leach, 1814.

In 1870 Boeck adopted the title "Gammarinæ. Dana, 1849," for the fifteenth subfamily of the family Gammaridæ. In it he included the genera, *Gammarus*, *Pallasia*, *Mæra*, *Melita*, *Elasmopus*, *Cheirocratus*, *Gammaracanthus*, *Niphargus*, *Amathilla*, *Melphidippa*. In 1872–1876 he made the Gammarinæ the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, 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*, *Bruzellius*, for *Niphargus*, *Sehiødte*. 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 Maxillæ 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 setæ; the inner plate elongate, furnished with three teeth and many setæ; 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 maxillæ 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 “Gammaridæ,” see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86); Leach places in it the genera *Melita*, *Mæra*, *Gammarus*, *Ampithöe*, *Pherusa*, the first three of which are still retained in the family.

Genus *Gammarus*, J. C. Fabricius, 1775.

1775. *Gammarus*, Fabricius, *Systema Entomologiæ*, No. 129.

1777. “ Fabricius, *Genera Insectorum*, p. 142.

1779. “ Fabricius, *Reise nach Norwegen*, p. 258.

1781. “ Fabricius, *Species Insectorum*, p. 515.

1787. “ Fabricius, *Mantissa Insectorum*.

1788. *Cancer Gammarus*, Gmelin's *Caroli a Linné Systema Naturæ*, Tom. i. pars v. p. 2991.

1789. *Gammarus*, Abildgaard, Müller's *Zoologia Danica*, vol. iii. p. 33.
 1791. " Olivier, *Hist. Nat. Insectes*, tom. vi. p. 182.
 1793. " Fabricius, *Entom. Syst. emeudata et aucta*, tom. ii.
 1796. *Cancer (Gammarellus)*, Herbst. *Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebsen*, Bd. ii.
 1796. *Gammarus*, Latreille, *Précis des Caract. génériques des Insectes*.
 1798. " Fabricius, *Supplementum Entomologiae Systematicae*.
 1801. " Lamarck, *Système des Animaux sans vertèbres*, p. 164.
 1802. " Bosc, *Hist. Nat. des Crustacés*, tome i. p. 78, tome ii. p. 139.
 1802. *Cancer Gammarus*, Turton's *Translation of Gmelin's Linnaeus*, vol. iii.
 1802. *Gammarus*, Latreille, *Hist. Nat. des Crustacés et des Insectes*, tome iii.
 1805. " Viviani, *Phosphorescentia maris*.
 1806. " Duméril, *Zoologie Analytique*.
 1806. " Latreille, *Genera Crustaceorum et Iusectorum*.
 1808. *Cancer Gammarus*, Montagu, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. ix. p. 93.
 1810. *Gammarus*, Latreille, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Insectes*, p. 103.
 1813. " Leach, *Crustaceology*, *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, vol. vii. p. 402.
 1814. " Leach, *Crustaceology*, *Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, vol. vii. p. 432.

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 Maxillæ* with the inner plate broad, long, furnished on the inner margin with very many plumose setæ.

" 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 Antennæ* longer than the *Lower*; the peduncle moderately elongate.

" *Lower Antennæ* 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 setæ, 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 Dybowsky's definition of the genus, see Note on Dybowsky, 1874 (p. 427). Definitions of later date than Boeck's will be found in Carus, *Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ*, p. 411 (1885), and in Gerstaecker, Bronn's *Klassen und Ordnungen*, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 511 (1886).

Gammarus locusta (Linn.).

1767. *Cancer locusta*, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. xii. p. 1055.
 1775. *Gammarus locusta*, Fabricius, Systema Entomologiæ.

The fullest synonymy of this species is to be found in Boeek, 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 *Mæra*, Leach, 1813.

1813. *Mæra*, Leach, Crustaceaology, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 403.
 1814. " Leach, Crustaceaology, Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 432.
 1815. " Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii.
 1816. " Leach, Annulosa, Encyclopædia Britannica, Supplement, p. 425.
 1817. *Mæra*, Latreille, Le Règne Animal, tome iii.
 1825. *Mæra*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 264.
 1828. " Johnston, The Zoological Journal, vol. iii.
 1829. " Latreille, Le Règne Animal, tome iv.
 184. " Milne-Edwards, Le Règne Animal, Illustrated Edition.
 1847. " W. Thompson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx.
 1853. *Ceraelocus*, Costa, Rend. della Soc. r. Borb.
 1854. *Leptothoe*, Stimpson, Marine Invertebrates of Grand Manan, p. 46.
 1857. *Ceraelocus*, Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. Nap., pp. 175, 224.
 1862. *Moera*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 187.
 1862. *Megamoera (pars)*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 224.
 1862. *Moera*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 348.
 1862. *Megamoera (pars)*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 400.
 1864. " Grube, Die Insel Lissin und ihre Meeresfauna, p. 73.
 1866. *Mæra*, Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss des Adriat. Meeres, p. 38.
 1868. " Norman, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. ii. p. 416.
 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 127.
 1874. *Moera*, Verrill and Smith, Invert. Animals of Vineyard Sound, p. 315 (21), and p. 559 (265).
 1875. " Catta, Revue des Sciences Naturelles (Montpellier), tome iv. No. 1.
 1876. *Mæra*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 377.
 1876. " Sars, Prodromus descriptionis Crust. Norv. Exp., p. 359.
 1877. " Stalio, Catalogo Crost. dell'Adriatico, p. 168.
 1878. " Spence Bate, The Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 53.
 1878. *Megamæra (pars)*, Spence Bate, The Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 55.
 1879. *Mæra*, Wrześniowski, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. ii.
 1880. *Moera*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. pp. 267, 332.
 1880. *Megamoera*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. pp. 265, 335.
 1880. *Moera*, Kossmann, Zoologische Ergebnisse des rothen Meeres, p. 132.
 1880. *Mæra (?)*, Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 12.
 1880. *Megamoera*, G. M. Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. vi, July.

1884. *Moera*, Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract), p. 3.
 1884. " Miers, Report on Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 315.
 1885. *Mæra*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 414.
 1885. *Megamoera*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. (extract), p. 9.
 1885. *Moera*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. (extract), p. 11.
 1885. *Mæra*, Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 177.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 510.
 1887. " Chevreux, Catalogue des crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 19.

For the original definition of the genus *Mæra*, see Note on Leach, 1813 (p. 84), for that of *Ceradocus*, see Note on Costa, 1857 (p. 298), for that of *Leptocephoe*, see Note on Stimpson, 1854 (p. 277), and for that of *Megamoera*, see Note on Spence Bate, 1862 (p. 335). Boeck's definition of *Mæra* 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 Peraopods 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 *Mæra longimanus*, Leach, the third joint of the mandibular palp is longer than the second, and in *Mæra 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.

Mæra rubromaculata, Stimpson (Pls. XCV., XCVI.).

- 1855-6. *Gammarus rubro-maculatus*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. vii.
 1862. *Megamoera serrata*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 227, pl. xxxix. fig. 5.
 1880. *Melita (?) Ramsayi*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 246, pl. x. fig. 1.
 1880. *Moera rubro-maculata* (Stimpson), Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 267, pl. x. fig. 4.
 1880. " *spinosa*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 268, pl. x. fig. 5.
 1880. " *Ramsayi*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 334.
 1882. " " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 253.
 1882. " *rubro-maculata*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 254.

1882. *Moera spinosa*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 257.
 1883. " Chilton, Trans. New Zeal. Inst., vol. xv. p. 81.
 1884. " *festiva*, Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. part iv. p. 3 (extract), pl. xlvi.
 fig. 2, a. b. c.
 1885. " *rubro-maculata*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. part i. p. 11 (extract),
 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 Antennæ with the peduncles a little, and the flagella much, longer than those of the lower antennæ; the first joint long, carrying some cilia and setæ, 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 setæ, 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 setæ; 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 Antennæ.—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 setæ; the flagellum

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 semieircular, the central part of the margin furred.

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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate with its whole inner margin from the apex downwards closely fringed with some four and twenty plumose setæ; 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 Maxillæ.—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 tenuity 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 cilium 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 *Mæra 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 Peræopods.—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 decurrent, 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 cilium near the base, and one or two setules at the angle of the inner margin in front of the nail, and a cilium near the outer margin.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods, to which these are in other respects similar.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods 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 peræopods.

Fifth Peræopods 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 laminæ widely dehiscent, 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47° . One specimen (E, Pl. XCV.).

Station 163D, off Sydney, June 12, 1874; lat. $33^{\circ} 57' 30''$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 39' 15''$ 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. *Megamæra serrata*, Spence Bate, was found at "Flinders's and

Hummoek 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. *Mæra 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 *Mæra grossimanus*, Montagu, but they differ also from those of *Megamæra 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 *Megamæra* against the general view that it is synonymous with *Mæra*.

Mæra 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 outlined, 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 setæ 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 antennæ, 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 setæ, or thin setiform spines, along and near the convex inner margin; the third joint straight, subequal in length to the second, with three or four long thin setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrower and a little shorter than the outer, with spines round the distal border, and some plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 surfacee, 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 apieally 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 surfacee 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 preeeding 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 reaehing 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 apieally produced to a point; the wrist triangular, eup-like, length and breadth subequal, the convex serrate hind margin apieally 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 surfacee between two palmar spines, one of which is on the surface, the other on the margin, but the surfacee spine is accompanied by a curved group of setules placed in a small depression of the inner surfacee.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates scarcely differing from the preeeding 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates a little deeper, and branchial vesicles a little longer, than in the preeeding pair, otherwise similar; the limb similar.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—Side-plates with the front margin ciliated, deeper behind than in front. The first joint broader but not longer than that of the third peræopods, 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 peræopods, 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.

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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ 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.

- 1853. *Elasmopus*, Costa, Rend. della Soe. r. Barb.
- 1857. „ Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. Nap., pp. 175, 212.
- 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et aret., p. 132.
- 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 392.
- 1882. „ Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 28.
- 1885. *Podocerus (pars)*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 395.
- 1887. *Elasmopus*, Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 20.

Mandibles with the third joint of the palp larger than the second.

First Maxillæ with seven spines on the apical border of the outer plate.

Second Maxillæ having the inner plate ovate, with setæ 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, *Megamæra subcarinata*; therefore the epithet seemed unsuitable. Boeck is no doubt right in supposing that *Megamæra 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 Maxilla* may not be constant either in the genus *Mæra* or in the genus *Elasmopus*, but, so far as I have been able to examine, in species of *Mæra* 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.).

1880. *Megamæra sub-carinata*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 335, pl. xxi. fig. 4.
 1882. *Moera petriei*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiv. p. 236, pl. xviii. fig. 3.
 1882. *Megamæra sub-carinata*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 260.
 1883. *Moera petriei*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xv. p. 82, pl. ii. fig. 4a.
 1884. *Mæra sub-carinata*, Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract) p. 5.
 1884. " " Chilton, New Zealand Journal of Science, vol. ii. p. 230.
 1885. " " Chilton, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 368.

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 binate, 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 Antennæ 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 setæ 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 coaleseid 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 setæ 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 setæ, the first joint the longest, with marginal as well as apical setæ.

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 seta; 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 setæ on the apex; outer plate with only seven spines on the truncale, 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 maxillæ; 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ; the second joint of the palp is about twice the length of the first, fringed along the inner margin with many setæ or setiform spines; the third joint rather longer than the first, with many groups of spines or setæ 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 cilium not far from the base.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates longer than broad, outdrawn below in front, the lower margin not serrate, but bearing some setæ and setules. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, with many long setæ on the hinder margin, chiefly at the upper part, and a row on the surface directed forwards; the second joint with two groups of setæ on the hind margin; the third rhomboidal, with the lower border pointed behind, rounded in front, fringed with setæ, of which there are also four groups along the hind margin; the wrist a little shorter than the hand, with a long group of setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 setæ 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 setæ on the hind margin; the wrist very short and broad, eup-like, with many setæ 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 truncale 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 setæ) on the hinder; the finger short, similar to that of the first peræopods, but broader and more curved.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 setæ 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 peræon-segment, three-tenths of an inch, and as much more from the end of the sixth segment of the peræon 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 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. $40^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $177^{\circ} 43' E.$; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 2$. 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 petriei*. In that specimen the inner plate of the first maxillæ has only two apical setæ, the first pair of side-plates are less downturned 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 setæ, the finger ends obtusely like that of *Melita proxima (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 peræopods the hind margin of the first joint is less convex. On the other hand the description and figures given by Mr. Thomson of *Moera petriei*, from Port Pegasus, agree so closely with the Challenger specimen above described that I feel bound to withdraw the specific name *persetosus* engraved on the Plate, and also to accept the conclusion at which Mr. Chilton has arrived, that *Megamoera subcarinata*, Haswell, and *Moera petriei*, 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 setæ 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 setæ 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. XCIX.).

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 postero-lateral angles not very sharp, the third segment with these angles rather out-drawn, 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 oeelli small.

Upper Antennæ 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 elia; 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, dentieulate curved spines; the molar tubercle massive, dilated at the crown, which is surrounded by denticles, covered on one side by a honeycomb pattern, and carries

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 trunecate 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.

Maxillipeds.—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 surfaces, 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 apieal 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 apieal; 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 Peraopods.—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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 setæ, 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 pereiopods.

Fourth Pereiopods.—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 Pereiopods.—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; eight 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 apical 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, eight nearly to the base, its

two halves apically a little delinsecent, 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 *Mæra rubromaculata* and that of *Mæra bruzelii*.

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. $37^{\circ} 17'$ S., long. $53^{\circ} 52'$ W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ}.2$. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

Genus *Parelasmopus*, n. gen.

Near *Elasmopus*, Costa.

The mandibular palp with the second joint much shorter than either the first or third.

Upper Antennæ 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.

Parelasmopus suluensis (Dana) (Pl. C.).

1852. *Gammarus Suluensis*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci. and Arts, vol. ii. p. 210.

1852. " *suluensis*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 947, pl. lxv. fig. 3.

1862. *Megamoera Suluensis*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 230, pl. xl. fig. 6.

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 peræon 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 Antennæ 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 setæ; 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 setæ; 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 seta; 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 truncale 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, the oblique apical portion fringed with pectinate spines, followed by plumose setæ 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 truncale 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ 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, whieh they resemble, except that they are not outdrawn in front. Branehial vesicles as long as the first joint, nearly twiee as long as broad. First and seeond joints of the limb as in the preeeding 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 preeeding joint, broader than long, eup-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 twiee as long as broad, with a few spines along the long front margin, seven or eight groups of setæ along the shorter hind margin ; the palm oblique, of very irregular outline ; from the two edges between whieh the hinge of the finger is inserted arises a large prominenee with seven spines, three pairs and an odd one, above its sinuous margin, this prominenee 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 surfacee two proeesses evidently intended to reeeive the point of the strong curved finger, as in *Cheirocratus sundevallii*; the dorsal eilium is very small, at some little distanee from the base of the finger, the inner margin of whieh shows some small hairs.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates similar to those of the preeeding segment; branehial vesicles more inflated at the eentre. First joint of the limb longer than in the preeeding pair, with the front margin rather more sinuous, some very long setæ at the upper part of the hind margin ; third joint longer than either the fourth or the fifth, not deeurrent, 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 setæ 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 eurved nail, two elia being inserted at this point ; the dorsal eilium small, close to the hinge ; there is another cilium on the dorsal line near the base of the nail.

Second Peræopods.—The side-plates deeply but not widely excavate. The branehial vesicles at the eentre as broad as two-thirds of their length. The limb nearly as in the preeeding pair.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates not very broad. Branehial 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 seeond 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 eonvex hind, margin ; the rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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, ramus 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 ramus 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 ramus 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. $10^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $142^{\circ} 18' E.$; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—Dana's *Gammarus suluensis* 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 AMPELISCIIDÆ.

In 1856 Spence Bate made the Tetromatides the third subfamily of the Gammaridæ, 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 Ampeliseini 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 1861¹ Bate and Westwood call the subfamily Ampeliscides, including in it the genera *Ampelisca* and *Haploops*. In 1865 Lilljeborg made the Ampeliseina the ninth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, with the same two genera. Boeck in 1870 placed the Ampeliseinae as the sixteenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, 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 Ampeliseaidæ, which he placed fifth in his arrangement of the Amphipoda Gammarina. In 1882 Sars writes the name Ampeliscidæ instead of Ampeliscaidæ. In 1886 Gerstaecker adopts the title “*Ampelisca*, Sp. Bate” for the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridæ. 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 Maxillæ* 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 Maxillæ* 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 coalesce.

“ *Upper Antennæ* with a long flagellum, without accessory flagellum, attached to the apex of the head.

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.

"Lower Antennæ also with very long flagellum, attached under the head.
 "First and Second Gnathopods slender, with small, subcheliform hands.
 "First and Second Peræopods narrow; the third joint broad.
 "Third and Fourth Peræopods retroverted; the fingers small.
 "Fifth Peræopods 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.

"Telson 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 peræopods 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 peræopods.

Genus *Ampelisca*, Krøyer, 1842.

- 1842. *Ampelisca*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., Bd. iv. Hfte 2, p. 154.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 912.
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For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Krøyer, 1842 (p. 199); for the definition of *Araneops*, see Note on Costa, 1857 (p. 296); for that of *Pseudopthalmus*, 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 Antennæ* with the first and second joints of the peduncle not externally visible.

“ *Fifth Peraopods* 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 setæ.

“ *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 joint¹ almost of the same length as the second, and in one species, *Ampelisca abyssicola*, the fifth joint of the fifth pereopods 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 constituted 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 circle 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 truncale; 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

¹ Boeck himself finds this third joint only half as long as the second in *Ampelisca eschrichtii*.

transverse dorsal depression, whieh facilitates its teleseoping with the segment before it ; the partially coalesceent 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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, direeted 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 antennæ, 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 strueture on the right than on the left mandible, in each being more or less parallel to the prineipal 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 prineipal 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 prineipal ; the mandibular processes very short, with the narrow rounded apiees slightly converging.

First Maxillæ.—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 apieal 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 Maxillæ.—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 semieircular 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 surfaces; 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 eilium 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 surfaces, 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 spinules 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 spinules, 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 setæ; the third joint is longer, and strongly fringed with long densely plumose setæ 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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates shallow and not very broad, with two setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ; 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 setæ 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 than the apical on one side, and on the other a succession of small teeth; the peduncles have also groups of long plumose setæ; 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 serrate on the inner edge; this joint has also four plumose setæ 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 cilium 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, $63^{\circ}0$. 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 setæ.

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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate apically narrowed, and carrying on the apex two small plumose spines or short setæ, 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 Maxillæ.—Rather below the middle of the inner margin of the inner plate begins a row of about thirteen long plumose setæ, 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 spinules ; the dorsal cilium 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 setæ 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 *Ampelisca 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 surfacee 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 Peraopods.—The side-plates of nearly equal width throughout, the hind margin without an apical tooth. The branchial vesieles broad, longer than the side-plates. The marsupial plates narrow; longer than the branchial vesicles. The limb differing little from that of *Ampelisca acinaces*; the hind margin of the first joint more convex; the third joint apieally 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 preeeding joints united.

Second Peraopods.—Side-plates with the front margin very slightly eonvex, the exeavation 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 seeond 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 apieal 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 spinule; the finger longer than the two preeeding joints united, a short dorsal eilium close to the hinge; as in the preeeding 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 Peraopods.—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 exeeeding 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates deeper in front than behind, with some feathered setæ 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 setæ, 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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates shallow, the lower margin preceded by plumose setæ, 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 setæ; the greatest breadth of the joint is at the meeting of the hinder and lower margins; there are many long setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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. $39^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $171^{\circ} 48'$ 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 earinate, the earina 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 earinate, 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 elevated 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 truncale 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 Maxillæ.—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 acinaces*; 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 denticleate, 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 Maxillæ differing little from those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

Maxillipeds in general like those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*, but resembling *Ampelisca acinaces* in having the distal margin of the inner plates sloping outwards; the plumose setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ; the third joint broad, widening distally, its hind margin fringed with plumose setæ 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 peetinate 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 eentre of the inner surfacee; 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 spinules; the nail long but not nearly half the total length of the finger; the dorsal cilium at a little distancee from the hinge.

Second Gnathopods.—Side-plates direeted 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 spinules on the hind margin; the third joint with two convex margins converging to the pointed apex, the spines on the inner surfacee 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 peetinate 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates directed forwards, of even breadth throughout, the hind margin ending in a small apieal tooth. The banchial vesicles and marsupial plates like the preeeding pair. The first joint long and rather narrow, curved forwards, reaehing 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 spinules; the third long and almost parallel-sided, with marginal spinules 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 preeeding joints united.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 setæ of the hinder margin being on its upper half; the finger very little longer than the two preceding joints united.

Third Peræopods.—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 spinule 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Side-plates very small, narrowed behind, the lower margin carrying setæ 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 setæ, each apex a little decurrent 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 decurrent incurved 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 setæ; 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 setæ; the coupling spines were not examined; on the first joint of the inner ramus of one pair, probably the third, there were four eleventh 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 dentieulate; 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 setæ.

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 eleft is nearly four-fifths of the total length of the telson, the surfacee 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. $18^{\circ} 38' 30''$ N., long. $65^{\circ} 5' 30''$ W.; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The speefie name refers to the considerable depth from whieh the species was obtained.

The present speeies bears a great external resemblance to *Ampelisca odontoplax*, G. O. Sars, taken in the Norwegian North Atlantie Expedition, “off the coast of Helgeland (Station 147) at a depth of 142 fathoms”; the station referred to being in lat. $66^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $12^{\circ} 8'$ E.; but in that speeies the two pairs of gnathopods are deseribed as “very slender, with the hand very small and narrow,” and the first joint of the fifth peræopods is said to be at the extremity “almost vertieally truncate,” this expression referring to the lower margin behind, whieh in the Challenger speeies is very much rounded. In Sars’ figure the fifth and sixth pleon-segments are drawn as distinct, not coaleseed, but the eireumstanee is not referred to in the text. Aeeording to Buehholz, Die zweite deutsehe Nordpolarfahrt, 1874, p. 357, these segments are distinct in *Ampelisca eschrichtii*, Krøyer.

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 baek 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 baek, the dorsal apex slightly projecting; the eoaleent fifth and sixth segments are seareely 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 Antennæ rather longer than the lower. First joint rather short and thick, earrying several feathered elia; the seeond joint much longer than the first, longer than the head, with slender spines, some very long, on the under margin and on the surfacee;

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 Antennæ.—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 setæ 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 antennæ, the strongly convex lower margin closely fringed with long setæ, 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 setæ; 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 setæ present. The first joint not nearly reaching the end of the side-plate, curved forwards, a few long setæ on the lower half of the convex hind margin; the second joint with a couple of setæ 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 setæ 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 Peraopods.—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 parallel-sided, fringed with many long plumose setæ; much of the upper part of the front margin appears to be bare, but there are setæ on the inner surface, which might project beyond this margin; the fourth joint, which is longer than broad, has eight groups of long plumose setæ on the hind margin, and one or two spinules on the front apex; the fifth

joint has many plumose setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ, the front margin also carrying them on the lower part; the second joint has five plumose setæ along the hind margin; the third joint is as usual longer than in the first pereopods, and densely fringed on both margins; the short fourth joint has many setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ. The large first joint resembling that in *Ampelisca chiltoni*, the front margin except the upper part fringed with plumose setæ, 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates deeper in front than behind, the front margin carrying some spinules and setæ, the lower margin behind little curved, fringed with setæ. 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ, 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, eleft four-fifths of the length, the sides converging to two almost acute, not dehiscent, apices, each furnished with a spine and feathered cilium, the

surfaee 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 ineh. Fully extended it would have measured a good deal more.

Locality.—Station 142, off Cape Agulhas, December 18, 1873; lat. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ 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 zamboangæ, 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 earina 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

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 fureate 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 disproportionate to the trunk of the mandible, long, and of great 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 subapical 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 spinule 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 setae 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 spinule 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, cylindric, 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 spinule 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 truncale, with some apical spinules at either side; the finger lanceolate, rather longer than the fifth joint, ending in an abruptly tapering limp 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 setæ; the inner rami coming together like the plates of a cleft telson, the inner margin smooth, the outer serrate, furnished with spines and plumose setæ, 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 PHOTIDÆ.

In 1870 Boeck made the Photinæ the eighteenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ; by a misreckoning in the Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 151, he calls it "Subfamilia XVII." 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 Microdeutopinæ. To the Leptocheirinæ he assigns the genera *Leptocheirus* and *Goësia*; to the Photinæ *Photis*, *Microprotopus*, and *Xenoclea*; to the Microdeutopinæ *Microdeutopus*, *Aora*, *Autonoë*, *Protomedieia*, *Gammaropsis*, *Podoceropsis*, and *Megamphopus*. In 1882 Sars made of the Microdeutopinæ the family Microdeutopidæ, including in it the genera just named, except that he does not specify *Megamphopus*; at the same time he united the Leptocheirinæ and Photinæ to form the family Photidæ, 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. Corophiidæ Dana," "2. Gruppe," while *Photis* is placed in "Tribus II. Gammarina genuina (Sauteurs, M.-Edw.)," "Fam. 6. Gammaridæ," "Subfam. 5. Gammarina."

Boeck defined the family Photidæ 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 unguiform.

"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 Peræopods 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 Microdeutopinæ. 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 Leptocheirinæ and Photinæ are combined, it seems impossible to formulate a definition that will separate them from the Microdeutopinæ. Boeck's Leptocheirinæ

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 Microdeutopinæ have teeth on the outer plates of the maxillipeds and the side-plates small, but Boeck's Photinæ agree with his Microdeutopinæ in the armature of the maxilliped-plates, and in point of fact some of the Microdeutopinæ have the side-plates well developed. In describing the family Photidæ, and also the subfamily Microdeutopinæ, Boeck says that the accessory flagellum of the upper antennæ is small or absent, whereas in reality among his Microdeutopinæ 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*, Krøyer, 1842.

- 1842. *Photis*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. Hfte 2, p. 155.
- 1845. " Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 341.
- 1849. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. No. 22.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 911.
- 1862. *Eiscladus*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 411.
- 1865. *Amphithoe*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 16.
- 1869. *Heiscladus*, Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 284.
- 1870. *Photis*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et aret., p. 152.
- 1874. *Heiscladius*, M'Intosh, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv. No. 82.
- 1876. *Photis*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 553.
- 1877. " Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amphip. et Decap. Daniæ, p. 141.
- 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 30, 110.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 506.
- 1887. " Chevreux, Catal. Amph. marins Bretagne, p. 24.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Krøyer, 1842 (p. 199); for Bate and Westwood's definition of *Eiscladus*, 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 Periopods 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 peræopods. It is obviously only by a misprint or slip of the pen that he speaks of the fifth peræopods 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-eone 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 dentieulate 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*, *Cerapus*, *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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate broad at the base (but a view of this breadth not easily obtained), with a setule 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with thirteen setæ 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 unarmed ; 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 setæ 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, eup-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 Peraopods.—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 spinule 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ. 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 setæ; 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 pair¹ not reaching so far as those of the second, longer than the rami, one margin free from spines except at the apex; the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner, with several marginal spines and a nail-like one on the blunt apex; the inner ramus 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 ramus, which is stouter and longer than the outer ramus, and has six spines on one of its margins; each of the rami has a strong apical spine; the peduncles of the third pair¹ about as long as the outer ramus, which is slender, curved, and has at the end a short second joint, tipped with a long straight spine; the inner ramus 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 paro 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 eoneave margin; the last joint has a pair rather stronger and shorter than those on the other joints, besides several slighter appendages.

Lower Antennæ.—The first two joints very short, the gland-eone 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 seeond of the upper antennæ, curved at the base, bordered with spines below; the fifth joint as long as the fourth, similarly fringed with spines, feathered on the eoneave 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 antennæ; 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 macrocarpus*, 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 macrocarpus*.

First Maxillæ.—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 eoneave side; the five spine-teeth on the distal margin of the palp's seeond 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 Maxillæ like those in *Photis macrocarpus*, 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 setæ at various points of the convex hind margin, and others on the surfacee projecting on the front margin; the seeond joint short, with a large group of long, more or less feathered, setæ 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 peetinate on the hind margin, and groups near it on the inner surfacee; 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 surfacee near it and an apieal group, the hind margin occupied chiefly by the finely peetinate palm, which is bordered by various spines singly and in groups; there are at intervals two or three strong palmar spines, and on both surfacees there are spines remote from the margin; the

finger is broad, the inner margin pectinate and cut into four strong decurrent teeth; the dorsal cilium 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 setæ on the lateral margins and apex. The first joint not reaching beyond the side-plate, the convex hind margin having some long setæ at the apex; the short second joint with an apical group of setæ, 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 eup-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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 setæ, the hind margin almost straight, with some setules at the apex; the fourth joint with a group of setæ at the apex of the convex front margin, and some very slender setæ 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 setæ, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods longer than the third. Side-plates small. Branchial vesicles narrow, shorter than the first joint. The first joint as long as in the third peræopods, 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 Peræopods 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 peetinate, 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*, Krøyer, 1845.

- 1845. *Aora*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 335.
- 1849. „ Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. No. 22.
- 1849. *Lalaria*, Nicolet, Gay's Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile, Zool., t. 3.
- 1852. *Aora*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 913.
- 1857. *Lonchomerus*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 11 (sep. copy).
- 1857. „ White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 180.
- 1857. *Lalaria*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xx. p. 525.
- 1859. *Autonoë (pars)*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 23.
- 1862. *Aora*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 160.
- 1862. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 279.
- 1869. „ Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 281.
- 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 157.
- 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 569.
- 1878. „ Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 52.
- 1879. „ G. M. Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. iv. No. 23.
- 1880. *Microdeuteropus (pars)*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 339.
- 1881. *Aora*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiii. p. 216.
- 1882. „ Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiv. p. 178.
- 1884. „ Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. p. 6 (extract).
- 1885. „ Chilton, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 369.
- 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 495.
- 1886. „ Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 147.
- 1887. „ Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. marins Bretagne, pp. 26, 33.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Krøyer, 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.

"As to other points almost as in the genus *Microdeltopus*."

In describing the subfamily Microdeutopinæ, Boeck says that the third joint of the elongate mandibular palp is apically obtuse, rounded; that the first maxillæ have the inner plate small, and the second maxillæ 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 *Microdeltopus*, 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 *Microdeltopus* 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. ♂, D. ♀).

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 trichobostrychus*, 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

surfacee covered with small dentieles; 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 eonvex hind margin a little above the centre, while on the straight front margin there is a row of half a dozen long and strongly peetinate spines passing up to the narrow apex, and parallel with these are two rows of short peetinate spines.

Lower Lip.—Both the prineipal lobes were widely dehiseent, eausing the mandibular proeesses to appear nearly parallel; it is however obvious that if the lobes came nearer together, the mandibular proeesses would beeome proportionately divergent; the prineipal lobes have their distal margins fringed with spines, set close together and very numerous, as many as thirty, the inner margins are as usual eliated, as are those of the inner lobes, whieh apieally are narrow; the mandibular proeesses are long and aeute, the outer margins convex, the inner tending to eoneave.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate very small, closely pressed against the outer plate, earrying a single very long thin plumose seta on the apex; the ten spines on the apieal margin of the outer plate seem in no ease to have more than three lateral dentieles; of the three outermost one showed no dentiele, of the next pair one was apieally fureate, of the remainder two had a single dentiele apiee on the outer side; the first joint of the palp is rather longer than broad, the seeond, expanding from the base, curves beyond the outer plate, with a spine below the middle of the very eonvex outer margin, seven or eight serrate spine-teeth on the apieal border, and several slender spines, perhaps a dozen, beginning near the middle of the eoneave inner margin, and passing aeross to the outer apex.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and mueh narrower than the outer, with a series of about twenty-four plumose setæ, beginning low down on the inner margin, and passing in a curve on the surfacee aeross towards the outer apex; there are spines at intervals round mueh of the inner margin, and densely set on the rounded, rather narrow, apieal margin; the outer plate, of almost uniform breadth, has the outer margin eonvex, the inner tending to eoneave, the distal almost trunateau, with an outward slope; on the inner corner are many spines, and some long ones in a series, commeneing on the inner margin and passing aeross the inner apex; the rest of the distal margin is oeeupied by six or seven smaller spines not closely set.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates, reaehing as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, having many plumose setæ on the inner margin, and a spine-tooth near its apex; the irregular apieal margin, whieh slopes abruptly at the outer eorners, earries four spine-teeth and many slender plumose spines; the outer plates reaehing the apex of the seond 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 setules 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 antennæ, 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 cilium near the base is small.

First Peræopods.—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 spinule 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 spinule 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 spinule; the finger is long and tapering, slightly curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a small dorsal cilium close to the base, and an opening within the apex. The other peræopods were missing in the specimen figured, and are therefore described from a different specimen.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but a little smaller. The limb as in the first peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Side-plates and branchial vesicles like the preceding pair but smaller. The limb very much larger than in the third peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates scarcely bilobed. The limb like that of the fourth peræopods 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 Maclear, 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 peræopods seem to agree in shape and proportion with those of the males above described, and in particular the fifth joint of the second peræopod showed the same armature as that figured for the male, *ppr.p.1. A.*, differing from that of *ppr.p.1. C.* the female, as I suppose, of the other species. The great size of the finger in the fifth peræopods 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.¹ 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

¹ See especially Mr. Chilton's paper, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 369.

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 Antennæ.—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 Peraopods.—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 spinule, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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

Locality.—Off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen. Two specimens, male and female.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from the Greek $\tau\rhoιχο\betaόστροψ$, 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 peræopods, 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 peræopods.

Genus *Autonoe*, Bruzelius, 1859.

- 1859. *Autonoe*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 23.
- 1862. *Microdeutopus (pars)*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pp. 165, 166, 379.
- 1862. " " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 291.
- 1869. *Microdeuteropus (pars)*, Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 282.
- 1870. *Autonoë*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 158 (238).
- 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 572.
- 1876. *Microdeuteropus*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvii. p. 73.
- 1879. *Autonoë*, Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 458.
- 1879. *Microdeutopus*, G. M. Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. iv. No. 23.
- 1880. *Microdeuteropus*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 271.
- 1881. *Microdentopus*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiii. p. 217.
- 1882. " Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiv. p. 173.
- 1882. *Microdeutopus (pars)*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 263.
- 1882. *Autonoë*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 30, 111.
- 1885. *Aora (pars)*, Chilton, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 375.
- 1885. *Autonoë*, Sars, Den norske Nordhav-Exp., p. 203.
- 1886. *Aora (pars)*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 495.
- 1887. *Autonoe*, Bonnier, Catal. des Crust. Malac. Concarneau, p. 105.¹
- 1887. *Microdeutopus (pars)*, Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. marins Bretagne, p. 25.

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*, *Tritæta*, *Elasmopus*.

grounds for separating the genus *Aora* from *Microdeuteropus*. We have seen that the females of [the] two are almost undistinguishable; 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 Antennæ 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 ungue pollicem 2articulatum formanti); the fifth joint in the female very dilated and forming the hand.

"The First and Second Peræopods 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 pleon-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 seta, 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 dehiscent; 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 truncale distal margin ten denticulate spines, of which one is simply fureate, 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 cilium 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 peræopods; 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 cilium resembling the first gnathopods.

First Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 cilium near the base, and an opening within the apex for the excretion from the gland.

Second Peræopods.—Side-plates wider than deep. The limb nearly as in the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—Side-plates broad but shallow, the front lobe a little deeper but

not much broader than the hind one, having many setæ 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 cilium near the hinge and another near the base of the nail.

Fourth Peræopods broken. The first two joints similar to those of the preceding pair.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 setæ; 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 cilium, 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 *φιλέω*, I love, and *ἄκανθα*, 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 *Autonoë 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 *Autonoë*, 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."

Autonoë kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. CXI.).

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 *Autonoc 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 Maxillæ.—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 *Autonoc philacantha*, but seemingly with only two or three lateral denticles 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter but slightly broader than the outer; a row of twenty-one setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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 peræopods, 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

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 margin cut 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods not materially differing from the first.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 peræopods, 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 cilium 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 149H, 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.

1855. *Gammaropsis*, Liljeborg, Öfversigt af de inom Skand. art. af slägget *Gammarus*, Kgl. Vet.-Akad. Haudl. för år 1853, p. 443.
- 1855–6. „ Liljeborg, Om Ifafs Crust., vid Kullaberg i Skåne, Öfv. af Kgl. Vet.-Akad. Förh., Tolfte Årg., p. 455.
1857. *Eurystheus*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 11 (sep. copy).
1857. „ White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 181.
1859. *Autonoe (pars)*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 27.
1860. *Gammaropsis*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 659.
1862. *Eurystheus*, Speuce Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 196.
1862. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 353.
1870. *Gammaropsis*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor et arct., p. 160.
1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 580.
1877. „ Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Dauiae, p. 150.
1878. *Eurystheus*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 53.
1882. *Gammaropsis*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 20, 111.
1884. *Eurystheus*, Chevreux, Assoc. franç. Congrès de Blois, Amph. du Croisic, p. 3.
1884. *Paranænia*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xvi. p. 258.
1885. *Eurystheus*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 413.
1886. *Gammaropsis*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 495.
1887. „ Bonnier, Catal. Crust. Malac. Concarneau, p. 107.
1887. „ Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 27.

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 *Paranænia*, 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 Gammaridæ 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 Peræopods 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 antennæ, 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 afra*, has the outer ramus of the third uropods a little longer, instead of a little shorter, than the inner.

To complete Boeek's view of this group, I give his definition of Kröyer's *Protomedeaia*, 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 Peræopods* 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 tubercle 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 tubercle 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-limated 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 Maxillæ.—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 unarmed; 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 spinules 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 cilium is small, near the base ; the inner margin is cut into seventeen little teeth, resembling spine-teeth, with a hair or cilium 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 peræopods 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 setules, 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates very small, not bilobed, the limb scarcely differing from that of the fourth peræopods, 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, subequal, 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 slighter, 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 setæ 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 apieal 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 eoneave; 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 eoncave, forming an aeute 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 surfaces; 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 surfaces; its inner margin is divided into small decurrent 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, eoncave, 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 eup-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 eoneave, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods not specially examined ; similar to the preceding pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Side-plates very shallow. The limb missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—Side-plates small and shallow. The limb a good deal longer than that of the third peræopods. 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 peræopods, 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ 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 postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; the fourth and fifth carrying the

usual pair of dorsal setæ 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 antennæ. 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 setæ. The first joint with only a few setæ 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 erinate; 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 Peraopods.—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 cilium 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 apieal triangle, but further in upon the surfacee.

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 ineh.

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 pereetible, 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 eomparatively large, with numerous oeelli, closely fitted to the margin of the lateral lobes.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint rather long and thick, with some slightly feathered setæ on the lower margin and a spine at its apex; the remainder missing.

Lower Antennæ.—First and second joints short, gland-cone small, decurrent, aeute 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 detaehed 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate with a sinuous inner margin, fringed with nine spaced setæ; the apex acute, tipped with a stule; 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ. 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

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 cilium as in the first gnathopods.

First Peraopods.—Side-plates, brachial 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 spinules 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 spinule 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 Peraopods.—Side-plates, brachial vesicles, marsupial plates, and limb scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding segment.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—The side-plates small, not bilobed. The limb scarcely differing from that of the fourth peraeopods; the first joint rather longer, with the hind margin

more eoneave; and the spines at the baek of the fifth and perhaps at one or two other points rather stronger.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, slightly bent, the retroverted hooks including the apeial 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 seeond 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 thrcce 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.

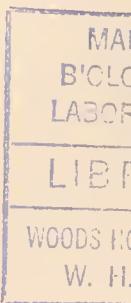
The Telson very little longer than broad at the base; the sides eonvex above, then converging to the broad distal margin which is a little eonvex in the eentre and eoncave at either side, with a small fold of the integument running obliquely along the surfacee from either angle, the fold on either side carrying a small spine, which projects beyond the distal concavity (too faintly shown in the figure of the pleon).

Length.—The speeimen 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 ineh.

Locality.—Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. $40^{\circ} 28'$ S., long. $177^{\circ} 43'$ E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ}.2$. 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 *Paranænia*, nor ean I perceive any very clear marks to distinguish that genus from *Gammaropsis*, of Liljeborg and Boeek.



Genus *Podoceropsis*, Boeck, 1860.

1860. *Podoceropsis*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 666.
 1862. *Nænia*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 271.
 1862. *Nænia*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 471.
 1869. *Nænia*, Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 285.
 1869. *Megamphopus* (?), Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 282.
 1870. *Xenoclea*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor et arct., p. 154.
 1870. *Podoceropsis*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 162.
 1871. *Nænia*, Metzger, Einundzwanziger Jahresbericht Naturh. Ges. zu Hannover.
 1876. *Xenoclea*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 561.
 1876. *Podoceropsis*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 583.
 1877. " Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Daniae, p. 151.
 1878. *Nænia*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 58.
 1878. *Podoceropsis*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ii. p. 367.
 1879. *Nænia*, Stebbing, Trans. Devonshire Assoe., p. 520.
 1882. *Podoceropsis*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 30.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronu's Klassen und Ordnuugen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 496.
 1887. " Bonnier, Catal. Crust. Malac. Concarnneau, p. 108.
 1887. " Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 27.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 324); for the definition of *Nænia*, 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 Photinae:—

"Upper Antennæ with the third joint of the peduncle elongate; accessory flagellum wanting.

"First Gnathopods with the wrist elongate.

"First and Second Peræopods 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 Peræopods with the finger small.

"Third Uropods with the rami equal to one another."

To *Podoceropsis* Boeck assigns the one species, *Podoceropsis sophiae*, to which he makes *Nænia tuberculosa*, Spence Bate, a synonym; to *Xenoclea* he assigns the one species, *Xenoclea batei*, which is almost certainly the same as *Nænia rimapalmata*, Spence Bate. In *Nænia 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 antennæ, 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 antennæ ; the fifth joint resembling the third of the upper antennæ ; 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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, oval, with three plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ.—The plates about equally broad, the inner the shorter, with many slender spines round the distal margin, and some setæ 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 setæ 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 apieal 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 eonvex 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 eup-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 coneave (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 apieally acute; there are some scattered spines singly or in small groups on the surfacee 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 spinules 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 cilium near the base, a smaller cilium 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 peræon 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 Kermadec Islands, July 14, 1874; lat. $29^{\circ} 45' S.$; long. $178^{\circ} 11' W.$; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, $39^{\circ} 5$. A fragment only.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

Family PODOCERIDÆ, Leach, 1814.

In 1814 Leach instituted the Podoceridæ as the fourth family of the Gammerides, assigning to it the genera, *Corophrium*, *Podoerurus*, *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 Gammaridæ; in 1872 to 1876, he made these two respectively the first and second subfamilies of the Podoeridæ, 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 Maxillæ with the inner plate little.

“Second Maxillæ 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 Gnathopods* smaller than the *Second*, with the hand subeheliform.
- “ *Second Gnathopods* with the hand subeheliform, sometimes eheliform.
- “ The *Fourth Peraopods* longer than the *Third*, the *Fifth* than the *Fourth*.
- “ *Third Uropods* uniramous or biramous.
- “ *Telson* thick.”

To the Amphithoinæ Boeck assigned only the genera *Amphithoë* and *Sunamphithoë*; to the Podocerinæ *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 *Amphithoë*, *Sunamphithoë*, *Podocerus*, *Janassa*, *Erichthonius*.

For the original definition of the family Podoceridæ, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86).

Genus *Amphithoë*¹ Leach, 1813–1814.

- 1813. *Gammarus (Ampithœ)*, Leach, Crustaceology, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 403.
- 1814. *Ampithœ*, Leach, Crustaceology, Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, p. 432.
- 1815. “ Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 360.
- 1816. “ Leach, Annulosa, Encyclopædia Britannica, Supplement, p. 425.
- 1816. *Cymadusa*, Savigny, Mémoires sur les Animaux sans vertèbres, pt. i. p. 109.
- 1816. *Amphithoë*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. Nat., t. i.
- 1817. *Amphitoe*, Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iii.
- 1818. *Ampithoe*, Latreille, Tableau Encyclopédique, pl. ccxxxvi. fig. 33.
- 1818. *Ampithoë*, Leach, Crustacés, Dict. d. Sci. Nat., t. xii. p. 75.
- 1825. *Amphithoe*, Audouin, Descr. de l'Égypte, Explic. des Planches (pl. xi. figs. 4, 6).
- 1825. “ Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 268.
- 1825. “ Latreille, Fam. Nat. du Règne Animal.
- 1829. *Ampithoe*, Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv.
- 1830. *Amphithoe*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. (extract, p. 24).
- 1832. *Amphithoë*, Zenker, De Gammari Pulicis Fabr. Hist. Nat., p. 1.
- 1836.² *Amphitoe*, Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Règne Animal, t. ii. iii. pl. xxvi. fig. 9.
- 1837. *Amphithoë*, Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte.
- 1837. “ Rathke, Beitrag zur Fauna der Krym, Mém. Acad. Imp. St. Petersbourg, tom. iii. p. 379.
- 1838. *Amphitoë*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, tom. v.
- 1840. *Amphithoe*, Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust. Arachn. et Myriap., p. 229.

¹ Since the very general acceptance of the form *Amphithoë*, I have considered that it would be inconvenient and pedantic to revert to the oddly spelt form *Ampithœ*, which Leach adopted at the first suggestion of the genus in 1813, and continued to use in his later writings.

² If the genus *Sunamphithoë*, Spence Bate, should be united to *Amphithoë*, 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 *Amphithoë*.

1840. *Amphitoe*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, tom. iii. p. 28.
 1843. *Amphithoe*, Rathke, Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, p. 79.
 1845. *Amphitöe*, Goodsir, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xv. p. 75.
 1845. *Amphithoe*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr. R. 2, Bd. i. p. 335.
 1846. " Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr. R. 2, Bd. ii. p. 67.
 1847. *Amphithoë*, W. Thompson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx.
 1849. *Ampithoe*, Milne-Edwards, Le Règne Animal, Illustrated Edition.
 1849. *Amphithöe*, Dana, Synopsis Geu. Gamm. Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii.
 1849. *Amphithoe*, Lucas, Explor. scientifique de l'Algérie, Zool., p. 54.
 1850. " White, List of British Animals in Brit. Mus., p. 50.
 1852. *Amphitoë*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. ii.
 1852. *Amphithoe*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. xli.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 910, 935.
 1853. " Costa, Rend. della Soc. r. Borb.
 1854. " Stimpson, Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, p. 53.
 1855. " Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. vii.
 1857. *Pleonexes*,¹ Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 15
 (sep. copy).
 1857. *Amphitoë*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 15
 (sep. copy).
 1857. *Amphithoe*, Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. Nap., pp. 174, 200.
 1857. *Pleonexes*,¹ White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 199.
 1857. *Amphithoe*, White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 200.
 1858. *Amphitoë*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. i. p. 362.
 1859. *Amphithoe*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 30.
 1860. *Amphithoë*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturnf. Sde Møde, p. 668.
 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 233.
 1862. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 416.
 1864. " Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., June, 1864.
 1866. " Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der Amph. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 43.
 1868. " Czerniavski, Materialia ad zoographiam ponticam comparatam, p. 101.
 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 163 (243).
 1872. " Boeck, Bidrag til Californiens Amphipodefauna, p. 42.
 1874. " M'Intosh, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv.
 1874. " S. I. Smith, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv. p. 240.
 1874. " S. I. Smith, Invertebrate Animals of Vineyard Sound, p. 563 (269).
 1874. " Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv. p. 112.
 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 587.
 1876. *Amphithoe*, Catta, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 6, t. iii. p. 27.
 1877. *Amphithoë*, Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Daniæ, p. 153.
 1877. *Amphithoe*, Stalio, Catalogo dei Crost. dell' Adriatico, p. 169.
 1878. *Amphitoe*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 56.
 1880. *Amphithoë*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. pp. 269, 337.
 1880. " Kossmann, Zool. Ergebnisse des rothen Meeres, p. 134.
 1880. " Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, pp. 7, 38.
 1882. " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 266.
 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 31.

¹ *Pleonexes* is probably a synonym of *Sunamphitoe*, which White spells as *Synamphithoe*, and if that genus be retained as distinct from *Amphithoë*, *Pleonexes* had a kind of claim to priority, being placed in front of *Sunamphitoe* both in 1856 when the two genera are first mentioned, and in 1857 when they are first defined.

1884. *Amphithoë*, Blanc, Die Amph. der Kieler Bucht, pp. 51, 77.
 1885. *Amphithoe*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 395.
 1886. *Amphithoë*, Gerstaecker, Brönn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 496.
 1887. *Amphitoe*, Bonnier, Catal. Crust. Malac. Concarneau, p. 108.
 1887. *Amphithoe*, Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 27.

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 *Sunamphithoë*), 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 *Amphithoinæ*, 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 lower¹ margin; fifth pair as deep as the fourth and broader, incised on the hinder margin for the retroverted third peræopods.

“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 Peræopods 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 peræopods 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 peræopods with the last [meaning the fifth, not the sixth] joint dilated downwards and constituting a subcheliform hand; other points almost as in *Amphithoe*.”

¹ *Interiore* is no doubt a misprint, copied from the earlier of Boeck's works into the later, *inferiore* being intended as in the account of the Leptocheirinae and Photinæ.

² It is this character which separates *Amphithoe* from *Grubia*, Czerniavski, and *Amphithoides*, Kossmann.

Amphithoë kergueleni, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate having the inner margin fringed with many slender plumose setæ; 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate a little shorter and much narrower than the outer, with a long row of three and twenty plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 unguial 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 antennæ; there are several setæ 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 peetinate 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 cilium 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 setæ. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 apieal 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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.

Amphithoë 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 Antennæ.—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-eone 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 molar 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 setæ on the inner margin; the outer plate broad, with ten spines on the broad trunate distal margin, the innermost with three lateral denticles, two of the three next with a single lateral tooth on the outer side, some but 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 erenate 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 unguial spine or nail be included; there is a minute dorsal cilium 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 Gnathopods.—Side-plates almost triangular, the rounded front corner being strongly produced forwards towards the base of the lower antennæ. The first joint reaching a little distance below the side-plate, with three long setæ 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 cilium 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 Gnathopods 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 cilium 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; eleventh 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 cilium 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. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 18'$ 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, *Amphithoë 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 spinules; 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 Czerniavski 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 coaleseed, the gland-cone decurrent; the third joint short, but longer than the coaleseed 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 dentieulate; 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 dentieulate 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 dehiscent, 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 maxillæ 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 setæ, 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 Gnathopods.—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 cilium 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 setæ. 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ; 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 eleventh 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 eleventh 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 ramus 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 ramus 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 *Amphithoë* will be a task by itself for any one who is willing to undertake it.

Genus *Podocerus*, Leach, 1814.

- 1814. *Podocerus*, Leach, Crustaceology, Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 433.
- 1814. *Jassa*, Leach, Crustaceology, Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 433.
- 1815. *Podocerus*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 361.
- 1815. *Jassa*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 361.
- 1816. *Podocerus*, Leach, Annulosa, Encyclopædia Britannica, Supplement, p. 426.
- 1816. *Jassa*, Leach, Annulosa, Encyclopædia Britannica, Supplement, p. 426.
- 1816. *Pedocère*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 469.
- 1816. *Jasse*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 469.
- 1825. *Podocerus*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 269.
- 1825. *Jassa*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 269.

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1829. *Jassa*, Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv.
1830. *Podocerus*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. (extraet, p. 33).
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1838. *Jassa*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
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1840. *Podocerus*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 63.
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- 184-. *Jassa*, Milne-Edwards, Le Règne Animal, Illustrated Edition.
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1847. *Podocerus*, Leuckart, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der wirbelloser Thiere, p. 163.
1847. *Cerapus*, W. Thompson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx.
1847. *Jassa*, W. Thompson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx.
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1855. *Ischyroceras*, Liljeborg, Öfversigt af Kgl. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Årg. 12, p. 128.
1855. *Podocerus*, Liljeborg, Öfversigt af Kgl. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Årg. 12, p. 130.
1857. " Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 16
(sep. copy).
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1857. *Jassa*, White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 198.
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1865. *Podoceros*, Goes, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 16.
1866. *Podocerus*, Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der Amph. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 45.
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 1872. *Podocerus*, Boeck, Bidrag til Californiens Amphipodefauna, p. 41.
 1874. " M'Intosh, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv.
 1875. " Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 75.
 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph. p. 599.
 1876. *Janassa*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 600.
 1877. *Podocerus*, Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Daniae, p. 154.
 1877. " Stalio, Catalogo dei Crost. dell' Adriatico, p. 169.
 1878. " Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 57.
 1879. " Hoek, Carcinologisches, p. 120.
 1879. " Miers, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. 168, p. 210.
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 1883. *Podocerus*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xv. p. 84.
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 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 394.
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 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 205.
 1886. " Fowler, First Report upon the Fauna of Liverpool Bay, p. 216.
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 1887. " Bonnier, Catal. Crust. Malac. Concarneau, p. 111.
 1887. " Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 28.
 1887. *Janassa*, Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 27.

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 Krøyer, 1838 (p. 179); for that of *Cratophium*, see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257); for that of *Janassa*, 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 subcheliform hand.

" *First and Second Peræopods* 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 Podoerinae, the following characters :—

- “ *Upper Lip* apically little sinuate.
- “ *Secondary plate of the Mandibles* large.
- “ *Lower Lip* broad.
- “ *First Maxillæ* having the palp armed with few, elongate spines ; the inner plate little, ovate, without setæ.
- “ *Second Maxillæ* 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 setæ 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 Antennæ* with the peduncle long ; the third joint almost equalling the second in length.
- “ *Lower Antennæ* 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. Smith¹ that for *Cerapus [Ericthonius] longimanus*, which Boeck assigns to this group, he himself figures the inner plate of the first maxillæ with setæ, so that the absence of setæ from that plate is not a valid character of the group. It may be added that in the description of *Podocerus latipes*, Kröyer, Boeck expressly states that the inner plate of the first maxillæ has setæ on the apex.

Podocerus falcatus (Montagu) (Pl. CXIX.).

- 1808. *Cancer Gammarus falcatus*, Montagu, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. ix. p. 100, pl. v. fig. 2.
- 1847. *Cerapus falcatus*, Thompson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx.
- 1857. *Podocerus falcatus*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 16 (sep. copy).
- 1857. *Jassa falcata*, White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 198.
- 1862. *Podocerus falcatus*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 255, pl. xliv. fig. 1.
- 1862. „ „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 445, fig.
- 1869. „ „ Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 285.
- 1870. „ „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 168 (248).
- 1876. „ „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 605, pl. xxvii. figs. 4, 7 ; pl. xxviii. fig. 2.

¹ Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. iv., July 1880, p. 270, footnote.

1879. *Podocerus falcatus*, Hoek, Carcinologisches, p. 120, pl. viii. figs. 13-15; pl. ix. figs. 1-3.
 1880. " " Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 41, pl. iv.
 fig. 44.
 1882. " " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 31, 112.
 1885. " " Carus, Prodromus Faunae Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 394.
 1887. " " Bonnier, Catal. Crust. Malac. Concarneau, p. 111.

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. pulehellus*." 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, *Podocrus calcaratus*, Rathke, and *Podocerus monodon*, 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 “Tyggeknuden er meget hoi, og den nedre Tandrad afbrydes i den indre Kant af en Børste,” but to speak of this laminar process as a seta seems inappropriate and misleading.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather widely dentate, 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 dentate, 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ 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).

1852. *Cratophium validum*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., p. 841, pl. lvi. fig. 2.
 1862. *Podocerus validus*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 253, pl. xlvi. fig. 9.
 1886. " " Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 143.

Upper Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 dentieulate 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 unguial 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 setæ 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. $42^{\circ} 43'$ S., long. $82^{\circ} 11'$ 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 antennæ '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 hocki, 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.

¹ Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xv. p. 85, 1883.

Upper Antennæ.—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 setules; 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 Antennæ.—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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, the first longer than the two following united, and having several marginal spines and spinules. Both pairs of antennæ have what appear to be little hairy parasites, some of which are figured; in every case they are situated in a group of setæ 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 setæ; 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 dentate; 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate small, with a seta on the narrow apex; the outer plate narrow, with nine spines on the truncale distal margin, of which two have a single lateral tooth near the apex on the outer side, one may be considered as falcate, and the remainder have one denticle, two, or none, on the inner side; the first joint of the palp

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 Maxilla.—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 blunted 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 eoneave. 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 eup-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 cilium 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 setæ 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 tubercles followed by two that are large and irregular in outline, concluding with a nearly straight tract of seven or eight little tubercles which reach the hinge; the broad curved finger bends on to the surface within the palmar spine; the dorsal cilium 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 Peræopods.—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 apieal spines; the fourth joint slightly armed 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates larger than the preceding pair, the margins convex. The limb like that of the first peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 shorter 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. $40^{\circ} 28' S.$; long. $177^{\circ} 43' E.$; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature $37^{\circ} 2$. 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. Hoek, 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. $71^{\circ} 23' N.$, long. $49^{\circ} 38' E.$, 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 antennæ 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 setæ, but not so long as those on the upper antennæ; 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate very small; the outer plate apparently carrying nine spines, of which the denticleation 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 faces 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 surfaces, 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 Peraopods.—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 spinule; 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 eilium near the base, and an opening in the apex.

Second Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 spinule 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 spinule 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 spinule 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 cleft 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 setæ 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 aræ, 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 eilium 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 Maxillæ with the inner plate small, carrying a single seta.

Second Maxillæ having a fringe of setæ near the inner margin of the inner plate.

Upper Antennæ.—The first two joints of the peduncle long, the third short; a very small secondary flagellum.

Lower Antennæ 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 *Peræopods* 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 *Peræopods* 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 antennæ have a small secondary appendage; the first gnathopod is larger than the second; the first joint in the last three pairs of peræopods 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 peræopods 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

Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 496, 1886. In all three definitions the upper antennæ are said to be without a secondary appendage, although Gosse, in describing the antennæ 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 peræopods (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 Schenkclglied," 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 εἰδος, likeness.

Dryopooides 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 setæ 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 setæ or setiform spines. In both specimens of this species the lower antennæ 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 conavity, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate a little shorter and a little wider than the outer; a series of six and twenty plumose setæ 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.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates reaching fully as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, having the usual plumose setæ 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 concave 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 cilium 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 setæ. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, the front margin almost straight and smooth, the hind margin convex, with some long feathered setæ 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 surfaces ; 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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates as broad as deep, directed forwards, the front margin very convex, the lower straight, a little notched for the setæ. 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 setæ not long in proportion to the breadth of the plate. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, packed with gland-cells, 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 setæ below the middle and another at the apex; the hind margin almost straight, furred, and carrying about eight groups of spines or setæ, 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 cilium near the hinge, and an opening in the apex.

Second Peræopods scarcely differing from the first; the side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates a little wider.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates much broader than deep, the front lobe narrowed below and fringed with setæ, having also many on the inner surfaces, 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 spinule 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair, the front margin fringed with feathered setæ, 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 peræopods, but all the joints longer, the third rather longer instead, of rather shorter than the fifth, the spines more numerous.

Fifth Peræopods like the fourth, but all the joints longer.

Pleopods.—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 cleft 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 ramus 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 ramus 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 ramus 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 setæ 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 setæ and elia 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, antennæ 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.

Antennæ with the peduncles elongate; *Upper Antennæ* 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 *Dryopoides*; 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 antennæ 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 decurrent 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 surfaces, 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 Peraopods.—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 spinule 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 Peraopods similar to the first.

Third Peraopods.—The first joint very little widened; the third longer than the fourth, scarcely as long as the fifth.

Fourth Peraopods 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 decurrent 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 Peraopods 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. $35^{\circ} 41'$ N.; long. $157^{\circ} 42'$ E.; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}\cdot 1$. 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 *δρυνιῶν*, of the fathoms, refers to the great depth of the ocean at the place where the specimen was obtained.

Family COROPHIIDÆ.

In 1813 Leach instituted the family Corophini for the single genus *Corophium*, but the following year he merged the Corophini in the larger family Podoceridæ. In 1849 Dana established the family Corophidæ for the genera *Cerapodina*, *Cerapus*, *Corophium*, *Podocerus*, *Unciola*, *Atylus*, and *Clydonia*; in 1852 he upheld this family, with the three subfamilies, Clydoninæ, Corophinæ, Iciliinæ, assigning to the Clydoninæ only *Clydonia*, to the Iciliinæ *Icilius* and *Pterygocera*, to the Corophinæ the genera *Corophium*, *Siphonacetes*, *Platophium*, *Cyrtophium*, *Unciola*, *Podocerus*, *Cratophium*, *Cerapus*, *Cerapodina*, and *Erichthonius*. Costa in 1857 divided the family Podoceridei into three subfamilies, the Podocerini with the genera *Erichthonius*, *Cerapodina*, *Cerapus*, *Podocerus*; the Unciolini with the genera *Microdeutopus* and *Unciola*; and the Corofiini with the single genus *Corophium*. Spence Bate in the same year adopted the family Corophiidæ with three subfamilies, the Podocerides containing the genera *Pleonexes*, *Amphitoë*, *Sunamphitoë*, *Podocerus*, *Cyrtophium*; the Cerapides with the genera *Erichthonius* and *Siphonocetus*; the Corophiides with the genus *Corophium*. In 1859 Bruzelius assigned to the "Corophidæ, Dana," the genera *Corophium*, *Erichtonius*, *Jassa*, *Podocerus*, *Autonoe*, *Amphithoe*. In 1862 Spence Bate accepted the limits of the Corophiidæ, which Dana had assigned them in 1852, but he omitted *Pterygocera* and included the genera *Amphithoë*, *Sunamphithoë*, *Derothoe*, *Nænia*, *Cratippus*, *Dryope*,

besides uniting *Platophium* and *Cyrtophium*, *Cratophium* and *Podoecerus*, *Eriethonius*, *Cerapodina* and *Cerapus*; to the subfamily Corophiides he gave the genera *Cyrtophium*, *Cratippus*, *Dryope*, *Unciola*, *Corophium*, *Clydonia*, *Ielius*. 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 Corophinæ the twenty-third¹ subfamily of the Gammaridæ, placing in it the genera *Corophium*, *Siphonacetus*, *Glauconome*, *Hela*. In 1872–1876 Boeck made the Corophidæ the eighth family of the Gammarina, with two subfamilies, the Corophinæ for the genera *Corophium*, *Siphonæetes*, *Glauconome*, and the Helainæ for the single genus *Hela*.

In 1880 Nebeski gives to the "Corophiiden" two subfamilies, 1. the Podoerinae, containing *Amphithoe*, *Podoecerus*, *Microdctopus*, *Micropotopus*, *Cerapus*, and by implication *Eriethonius*; 2. The Corophinæ, 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 thoracal-limbs [first and second peræopods], 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 darwini*, Spence Bate, from the Corophiidae, and suggests its transference to the Dulichiidae.

In the same year S. I. Smith instituted the subfamily Cerapinæ, 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 *Eriethonius* 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 "Corophinæ (Dana) Cls., " with the genera *Cratippus*, *Corophium*, *Iridium*, and the "Podocerinae, Cls., " with the genera *Cerapus*, *Microdctopus*, *Micropotopus*, *Podoecerus*, *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*, *Siphonæetes*, *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 Ampeliscinæ and to the Leptocheirinæ, and numbers the subfamilies consecutively from the Leptocheirinæ onwards.

The definition which Boeck gave of the Corophidæ in 1876 is as follows :—

“ *Mandibles* with the palp generally three-jointed.

“ *First Maxillæ* with the inner plate small or obsolete ; the palp two-jointed, apically armed with teeth, rarely with slender spines (setis).

“ *Second Maxillæ* 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 unguiform.

“ 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]¹ 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 Maxillæ* having the palp apically armed with strong teeth ; the inner plate small or obsolete.

“ *Second Maxillæ* 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 unguiform.

“ *The Body* depressed, broad, robust ; the side-plates small, rigid.

“ *The Head* dilated.

“ *Lower Antennæ* 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 *Cerapus*, Say, 1817.

1817. *Cerapus*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. pt. i. p. 49.
 1823. " Desmarest, Dict. d. Sci. Nat., t. xxviii. p. 358 (S. I. Smith).
 1825. " Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 271.
 1829. " Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv. p. 122.
 1830. " Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 383 (extr. p. 32).
 1836. " Templeton, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond., vol. i. pt. iii.
 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1840. " (pars), Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., t. iii. p. 60.
 1840. *Cerapodina*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., t. iii. p. 62.
 1843.¹ *Cerapus*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 494 (footnote).
 1849. *Cerapodina*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. p. 139.
 1849. *Cerapus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. p. 139.
 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. p. 309; U.S. Explor. Exped., p. 832.
 1852. *Cerapodina*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. p. 309; U.S. Explor. Exped., p. 832.
 1857. *Cerapus* (pars), White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 189.
 1862. " (pars), Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 262.
 1862. *Siphonacetes* (pars), Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 469.
 1874. *Cerapus* (pars), S. I. Smith, Invert. Anim. Vineyard Sound, p. 565 (271).
 1880. " S. I. Smith, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. iv. p. 277.
 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 31, 113.
 1885. " (pars), Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 393.
 1885. *Cyrtophium*, Giles, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, vol. 54, pt. ii. p. 55.

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 *Erithonius*, 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 unguial 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 Peraopods with the first joint much dilated.

Third and Fourth Peraopods 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 *Lusyta*, Nardo, 1847 (see Note on Nardo, 1869, p. 390), is probably a synonym of *Erithonius* rather than of *Cerapus*.

Cerapus sissmithi, 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 peræon-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 dentieulate; the spine-row, as seen on the left mandible, of three spines, distally much dentieulate 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 dentieulate; 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 deliscent, 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate very small, apically narrow, without any trace of setæ that I can perceive (in *Cerapus tubularis*, Say, they are, according to S. I. Smith, tipped with one or two setæ); 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 dentate apical margin, and three slender submarginal spines.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with some spaced plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ at the apex of the very convex front margin and a spinule above, and setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 cilium 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 setæ at the apex; the finger very short, stout at the base, with a broad sharp nail abruptly upturned behind, there being a small dorsal cilium near the base of this nail, and still nearer two little dorsal teeth.

Fourth Peræopods.—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

of the slightly convex front margin, and some setæ at its apex ; the fourth joint a very little longer than broad, with long feathered spines or setæ at the apices ; the fifth joint as long as the third, resembling the fifth joint in the preceding pair, but longer, and its finger having a longer nail.

Fifth Peraopods.—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 peræopods, 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 setæ ; 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 peræon-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 exerecesses 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 dentieulate 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 dentieulate 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 eveneave, 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 decurrent tooth near the base of the slightly inflected nail, there being two short and two long setules 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 setæ. 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 unexpanded 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 truncate 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ; 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,

broader 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 spinule 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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods, 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 spinules besides the apical spines ; the remaining joints much as in the first peraeopods.

Third Peraopods.—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 eoxæ of the second pair of gnathopods and of the first and second peraeopods." In the figure *ppp.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 spinule ; the fourth joint is almost embedded in the third, none of the short front margin free, the hind margin convex, thickly furred 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 Peræopods.—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 spinule 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods; 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 setæ; 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.

- 1818. *Unciola*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. pt. ii. p. 388.
- 1830. " Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. pp. 382, 383 (extr. 31, 32).
- 1838. *Unciata*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
- 1840. *Unciola*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., t. iii. p. 69.
- 1845. *Glauconome*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 501.
- 1849. *Unciola*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. p. 139.
- 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. p. 309.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 832, 1441.
- 1859. *Cyrthophium*, Danielssen, Nyt Mag. for Naturv., Bd. 11, Hfte 1, p. 8 (Boeck).
- 1862. *Unciola*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 278.
- 1865. *Glauconome*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 17.
- 1867. *Unciola*, Norman, Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Durham.
- 1868. *Unciola*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 517.
- 1870. *Glauconome*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 178 (258).
- 1874. *Unciola*, Verrill and Smith, Invert. Anim. Vineyard Sound, pp. 440, 567, (46, 273)
- 1876. *Glauconome*, Boeck, De. Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 636.
- 1876. " Sars, Prodr. deser. Crust. et Pyen. Exp. Norv., p. 360.
- 1879. " Sars, Crust. et Pyen. nova, p. 462.
- 1880. *Unciola*, S. I. Smith, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. iv. p. 280.
- 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 31, 114.
- 1885. " Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 212.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 495.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Say, 1818 (p. 104). For the definition of *Glauconome*, see Note on Krøyer, 1845 (p. 212). *Unciata*, Milne-Edwards, 1838, is a mere misprint, and *Cyrthophium*, 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 Maxillæ 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 Antennæ only a little longer than the Lower; the flagellum multiarticulate; the accessory flagellum small.

"Lower Antennæ 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 Peræopods slightly built.

"Fourth Peræopods 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).

- 1818. *Uneiola irrorata*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. pt. ii. p. 389.
- 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 69.
- 1845. *Glaucome leucopis*, Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 491, pl. vii. fig. 2.
- 1846. " " Kröyer, Voy. en Skand., pl. xix, fig. 1.
- 1847. *Unciola irrorata*, White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus., p. 90.
- 1854. " " Stimpson, Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, p. 45.
- 1859. *Cyrthophium Darwini*, Danielssen, Nyt. Mag. for Naturv., Bd. 11, Hft 1, p. 8 (Boeck).
- 1862. *Unciola irrorata*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 279.
- 1862. *Unciola leucopes*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 279, pl. xlvi. fig. 3.
- 1865. *Glaucome leucopis*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 17.
- 1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et art., p. 179 (259).
- 1874. *Unciola irrorata*, Verrill and Smith, Invert. Anim. Vineyard Sound, pp. 340, 567 (46, 273), &c., pl. iv. fig. 19.
- 1876. *Glaucome leucopis*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 636.
- 1876. " " G. O. Sars, Prodromus deser. Crust. et Pycn. Exp. Norv., p. 360.
- 1876. " " Norman, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. xxv. p. 208 (S. I. Smith).
- 1880. *Unciola irrorata*, S. I. Smith, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. iv. p. 281.
- 1882. " " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 114.
- 1887. " " Hansen, Oversigt Dijmphna-Togtet inds. Krebsdyr.

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 acute 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 dentieulate, 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, *Glaucome krøyeri* and *Glaucome steenstrupii* he mentions spines on the hind margin of this finger. Krøyer 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.*"¹

Pleopods.—The peduncles (in the pair examined) much shorter than the rami, ciliated, and carrying a few slender plumose setæ; 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,² the first joint not very long, much dilated on the outer side, on which distally it carries three setæ, 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 setæ, the joints seventeen in number, the feathered setæ 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. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 497.

² Krøyer 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. $43^{\circ} 3' N.$, long. $63^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35° . One specimen, female.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Genus *Haplocheira*, Haswell, 1880.

- 1880. *Haplocheira*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 273.
- 1880. " Haswell, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. v., January.
- 1882. " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 269.
- 1884. *Corophium*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xvi. p. 262.
- 1885. *Haplocheira*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. iv. p. 273 (extr. p. 12).
- 1886. *Corophium (pars)*, Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 143.

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 tubercles large and prominent; palp three-jointed, the second joint the longest.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate rather large, carrying many plumose setæ; nine spines on the outer plate.

Second Maxillæ 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 Corophiidæ, but they are excluded from that family as defined by Boeck through having the third uropods biramous. From the Photidæ and Podoceridæ *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 pereon; the rostrum small, acute, the lateral lobes of the head triangular, produced considerably beyond the rostrum, acute; the segments of the pereon short, the first three of the pleon successively longer, the third segment having the lower margin straight, long, equipped with some submarginal setæ, 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 Antennæ.—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 antenæ, 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 dehiscent; 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 Maxilla.—The inner plate fringed along the inner margin with twelve plumose setæ; 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 Maxilla.—The inner plate wider below than above, with a series of eighteen long plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 setules 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 spinule on the hinder apex; the third broad, scarcely longer than broad, with a spinule 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 surfaces 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 cilium 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 setæ than spines.

First Peraopods.—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 cilium near the hinge, and an opening in the tip.

Second Peraopods.—The side-plates rather broader than the preceding pair, the hind margin a little concave. The limb scarcely differs from that of the first peraeopods.

Third Peraopods.—The side-plates with a deep front lobe, having a small spine and spinule 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 spinule. 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 spinule 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 spinule 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 setæ, serrate, the lower margin well rounded, similarly equipped ; the third joint fringed in front with feathered spines or setæ, 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 peræopod 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 maxillæ fringed with setæ, the accessory flagellum of the upper antennæ, 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 antennæ 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 peduncles 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 denticleate 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 Maxillæ with the inner plate small, carrying a single seta; eleven spines on the outer plate.

Second Maxillæ having a long fringe of setæ 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 ungual spine, so as to appear unguiculate.

Upper Antennæ 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 peduncle strongly dilated on the inner side.

The *Telson* tending to circular, not reaching beyond the peduncles 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 peduncles of the third uropods recall those of *Siphonacetes*, Krøyer, but in that genus the third uropods are not biramous.

The generic name is derived from a personage mentioned in *Don Quixote*.

Camacho bathyploous, 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 furred 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 peeltinate 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-advancee 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 Maxillæ.—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 fureate, and one or two more of the short ones with a single denticle, one of them eertainly 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate not quite so long as the outer, as broad or distally a little broader; a series of about thirty-five plumose setæ 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 apieal 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 setæ 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 setæ or setules are inserted.

First Gnathopods.—The side-plates very small. The first joint seareely at all covered by the side-plate, of very even breadth throughout, earrying some marginal setules; the seeond 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 surfacee near it; the wrist not much shorter than the first joint, rather longer and narrower than the hand, the long front margin with apieal spines but otherwise nearly smooth, having one or two groups of very slender long spines on the outer surfacee near it, but the inner surface and the long serrate hind margin crowded with long spines, many, perhaps all, of the spines being peetinate; the hand is oval, with numerous groups of long spines at both margins, the eonvex palm only slightly distinguished from the hind margin, but with a long palmar spine on the inner surfacee 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 deurrent teeth, and when closed having the tip of the nail resting on the surfacee 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.

Peræopods.—The branehial vesicles as observed for the first, seeond, and third pairs of peræopods were narrowly oval. The marsupial plates of the same three pairs were broader than the branehial vesicles, and in the first two pairs much, in the third a little, longer; in all surrounded by long setæ. Only a single peræopod remained, whieh beeame immediately detaehed on the handling of the speeimen. 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 seeond joint short, the front margin eonvex, with an apieal very slender spine; the third joint longer than the fourth, widening distally, the front margin eonvex, the hinder more straight, both earrying a few spinules; the fourth and fifth joints with the finger are probably not in their natural position in the figure *ppp.*, but should be reversed; desribing them under this point of view one would say,—fourth joint with the front margin eonvex, 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 eonvex, with two spinules on the upper part, and spines and a feathered seta on the apex, the hinder margin eoneave, 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 peduneles 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 whieh 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 aerooss the wide interval that separates one inner ramus from the other, and borne on a long first joint whieh 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. $40^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $177^{\circ} 43' E.$; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 40° . One specimen, female.

Remark.—The specific name is derived from the Greek $\beta\alpha\thetaυπλόος$, going deep in the water.

Family DULICHIIDÆ.

In 1849 Dana established the Dulichidæ as sixth family of the Gammaracea, containing the single genus *Dulichia*, Krøyer; in 1852 he made it the first family of the Gammaridea (see Note on Dana, 1852, p. 260). In 1857 Spence Bate established the Dyopedidæ 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 Dyopedidæ into Dulichiadæ, which appears as Dulichidæ in his British Museum Catalogue, and as Dulichiidæ in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. In 1859 Bruzelius accepted the Dulichidæ as the first family of the Gammaridea, adding to it the new genus *Lætmatophilus*. 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 eaudalium unum vel pluria absunt —*Aberrantia*, S. BATE," this character embracing also the families Caprellidae and Cyamidae, 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 Maxillæ* 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 peraeon 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 Dulichiidae 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 *Platophium*. 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 *Lætmatophilus*, 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 *Platophium*, as will be seen, the number of segments is complete, and yet in other respects this genus bears so close a relationship to *Lætmatophilus*, that it cannot be satisfactory to classify them in different families. In speaking therefore of the Dulichiidae 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.

1852. *Platophium*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 831, 837, 1441.
 1857. *Cyrtophium*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. (sep. copy, p. 17).
 1862. " (*pars*), Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Anph. Crust., p. 273.
 1862. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 479.
 1878. " Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 59.
 1880. " (*pars*), Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 342.
 1880. " Nebeski, Beiträge zur Keuntniss der Ampb. der Adria, p. 46.
 1882. " (*pars*), Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 271.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunae Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 390.
 1885. *Dexiocerella*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. (extr., pp. 13, 15, 16, 17).
 1886. *Cyrtophium*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 494.

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, saepe elongati." He places immediately after this the following definition of "1. Fam. DULICHIIDÆ Cls. Corpus lineare, thoracee valde elongato 6-articulato, articulis 2 ultimis connatis, abdomine 5-articulato, snbtus inflexo, sine stilis caudalibus; antennæ I. ramo secundario parvo, II. post superiores insertæ; glandulæ pedum III. et IV. nullæ." 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 præcedentibus multo breviora, ramis inæqualibus, 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 peræon has seven distinct segments and the pleon its full number of six.

Gerstaecker thus defines the family "Dulichidæ, Dana;"—"Both pairs of antennæ with strongly elongated peduncle and short flagellum. Head extended, in front obliquely truncate. First segment of the peræon 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 peræon are *not* coalesced." But the impediment remains that in both *Platophium*, Dana, and *Cyrtophium*, 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.

Platophium 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 peræon 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 peræon 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 peræon-segments are tridentate, the edges of all the peræon-segments more or less projecting beyond the side-plates; the seventh of the peræon 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 eave 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with a row of plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 spinule 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 concur 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 trunecate, 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 apieal 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 spinule 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 frontmargin nearly straight, with a little spine here and, there, and an apieal group of short spines, the hind margin forming a lobe at the top, distally dividing into two margins, each of whieh 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.

Pleopods slender; coupling spines stout, a little bent, with two pairs of retroverted hooks, the pair below the apical being the larger; the eleft 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 *Dexiocerella 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 cheloniæ, 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 danæ*. 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 tubercle 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 concave, the outer a little convex.

First Maxillæ.—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 trunecate 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ ; the apex narrow, fringed with spines, some of which also are arranged alongside of the setæ ; 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 setæ, 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 cilium 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 eup-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 notch, 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 Peraopods.—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 surfacee 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.

Pleopods.—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 pereon; 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 dentieulate 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ resembling those of *Platophium cheloniæ*.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates broad, about reaching the distal end of the palp's first joint, in armature nearly as in *Platophium cheloniæ* ; 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 setæ 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 Peraopods 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 peeltinate 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 spinule 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 *Læmatophilus*, Bruzelius, 1859.

- 1859. *Læmatophilus*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 10.
- 1862. *Cyrtophium (pars)*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 273.
- 1869. " Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 285.
- 1870. *Læmatophilus*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 185 (265).
- 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 662.
- 1877. " Metzger, Crust. Isop. Amphip. et Decap. Daniae, p. 166.
- 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 32.
- 1885. *Læmatophilus*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. 1 (extr. p. 16).
- 1886. *Læmatophilus*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 493.
- 1886. " (pars), Norman, Museum Normanianum, pt. iii. Crustacea, p. 17.

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 peræon coalesced.¹

“ *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 subeheliform 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.

Lætmatophilus 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 pereon 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, cylindric; the following segment is very short. None of the side-plates are deep; the branchial vesicles on the second to the sixth pereon-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-zone 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 *Lætmatophilus 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 danæ*.

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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 peræon 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 peetinate 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, on 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 Peraopods were missing.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraopods 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 cilium 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 spinule 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 purus*, on Brissops lyrif. 18 Dec. 73.” The date corresponds with Station 142, lat. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ 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 *Lætmatophilus tuberculatus*, Bruzelius, but in that species the upper and lower antennæ 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 peræopods and branchiæ differ from those figured for the other species.

Family ICILIDÆ, Dana, 1849.

In 1849 Dana established the Iciliidæ as fourth family of the subtribe Gammaracea, placing in it the genera *Icilius*, Dana, and *Pterygocera*, 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 Icilinæ the third subfamily of the family Corophidæ, with the genera *Icilius* and *Pterygocera*, *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. Icilinæ, Dana,” containing the genera “*Icilius* Dana,” “*Iridium* Grube (*Pereionotus* Sp. Bate),” “*Phlias* Guér.”

For this group Gerstaecker 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 formell abweichend) from those which follow [the peræopods], 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 danæ*, there is a small accessory flagellum to the upper antennæ ; in *Pereionotus*, Bate and Westwood say that “ the hands of the first two pairs [of legs] are subchelate,” and so they are in the new genus *Chosroës*, while in at least one species of *Icilius* the third joint in the gnathopods is as usual distinguished from the third joint in the peræopods by its different position in relation to the fourth joint. The strongly developed third uropods in *Chosroës* distinguish it strikingly from the other genera. In *Icilius* and *Chosroës* the upper antennæ are much shorter than the lower, while in *Iceridium*, *Pereionotus*, and *Phlias* the upper are the longer. In *Icilius* and *Chosroës* the mandibles have a well-developed three-jointed palp, while in *Iceridium*, Grube states that the mandibular palp must be either closely concealed or absent. For *Iceridium* also, Grube, whether rightly or wrongly, denies the existence of a telson. On the mouth-organs of *Phlias* and *Percionotus* nothing, I think, has yet been published. Under these circumstances I provisionally accept the family Iciliidae 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.

- 1849. *Icilius*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. No. 22.
- 1852. , Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sci., vol. ii.
- 1852. , Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. , Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 833, 844, 1441.
- 1862. , Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Crust. Amph., p. 284.
- 1880. , Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. pp. 274, 343.
- 1882. , Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 275.
- 1886. , Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und 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, fureate.” 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.

Icilius danæ, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXIII.).

Head and pereon not compressed laterally, rostrum small, the pereon 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 denticulate 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—The first and second joints short, the gland-eone 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 tubercle prominent, with a strong circlet 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 junetion 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 proeesses moderately prominent, a little divergent, the apex rounded.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrowing to the rounded apex on which there are four plumose setæ, 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 fureate 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 eonvex outer margin, the surface carrying six or seven more.

Second Maxillæ.—The plates broad ; the inner shorter than the outer, nearly as broad, with plumose setæ 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 spaee 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ short. The limb is broken; the three remaining joints are similar to those of the first peræopods; it can here be seen that the apex of the front margin in the third joint is emarginate.

Third Peræopods.—The side-plates broader than the preceding pair; the front lobe somewhat squared, but with a convex front and sinuous 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 peræopods, and having, as they also appear to have, a lobe behind higher up than the apex; the other joints missing.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—Side-plates small, not bilobed. Branchial vesicles very small, oval, 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 setæ 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 cloek, 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 setæ 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 peræon-segment and the first two pleon-segments, by the length of the hand in the first peræopods, and other particulars. In regard to the third uropods, Mr. Haswell says, “Inner ramus of sixth pleopoda foliaceous, outer small, long ovate.” The figure¹ 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 Balabae 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-appendiculatæ”; 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. (Pls. CXXXIV., CXXXV.).

Rostrum minute; body broad-backed, especially at the centre of the peræon, 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 ocelli; 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 caleoli, at intervals armed with groups of long and broad cylinders; the second and third joints of the peduncle likewise having caleoli, there being not fewer than a dozen round the apex of the third joint; the appearance presented by the caleoli 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 caleoli; the flagellum stout, with twenty-four short broad joints remaining, furnished with small caleoli.

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 laminæ, 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

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 trunecate 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 Maxillæ.—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 seta ; the inner margin much ciliated ; the outer plate having eleven strongly dentieulate 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 Maxillæ.—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. *mrp.*, 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 dentieulate, 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 setæ, 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, surfaces at the junetion; 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 setæ, 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 peetination.

First Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods, 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 Peraopods.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair. The limb apparently similar to that of the fourth peraeopods. 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 cilium; 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. $51^{\circ} 35' S.$, long. $65^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 70 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 46° . One specimen, female.

Station 313, off Cape Virgins, January 20, 1876; lat. $52^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $67^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, $47^{\circ} 8'$. 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, &c.; 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, 1859, 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 peræopods. 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 H E L A I D Æ.

In 1872 Boeck named the Helainæ as second subfamily of the Corophiidæ, 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 Peræopods 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 Corophiidæ.

¹ Both pairs very long; upper with secondary flagellum, see Hansen, *loc. cit.*

Genus *Neohela*, S. I. Smith, 1884.

1860. *Hela*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 668.
 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 180 (260).
 1875. " Metzger, Zoologische Ergebnisse der Nordseefahrt, p. 299.
 1876. " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 643.
 1881. *Neohela*, S. I. Smith, Proe. National Museum, Washington, vol. iii. p. 448.
 1882. *Helella*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 31.
 1886. *Hela*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 495.
 1887. *Neohela*, Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiae oecidentalis, p. 168.

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 antennulæ," 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 peraeon-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 peraeon-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 Antennæ.—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-eone 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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate with nine or ten very long plumose setæ 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 Maxillæ.—The outer and inner plates nearly equal both in length and in breadth; the inner with twelve plumose setæ 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 setæ 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 setæ at the base of the nail on the inner side; the dorsal cilium 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 Peræopods.—The side-plates like the preceding pair. The marsupial plates narrow, shorter than the elongate first joint of the limb.

Second Peræopods.—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 peræopods 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 apieal pair of retroverted hooks, another slender pair just below, and a little further down two more hooks unsymmetrially 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 ramus is perhaps slightly the longer.

The Telson is long and narrow, deeply eleft, the outer lateral margins converging, but the apiees being broken it could not be determined what aeuteness 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 ineh.

Locality.—Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Two specimens. One of the speeimens was eertainly 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 specifie name refers to the ornatmentation of the pleon.

In the imperfect state of the speeimens the genus must remain to a certain extent doubtful, but there is suffieient likeness between this speeies, so far as it can be made out, and *Hela monstrosa*, Boeck, to justify their being, at least provisionally, placed side by side. Boeek says of his speeies that the mandibular palp is short, and that the spine-row eonsists of two spines.

Family LYSIANASSIDÆ (see p. 606).

Genus *Kerguelenia*, n. gen.

Mandibles with the long three-jointed palp attaeched to the extreme front of the trunk; cutting plates, spine-row, and molar tuberele wanting.

First Maxillæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 Peræopods* with the first joint seareely expanded; the *Fourth* and *Fifth Peræopods* 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 antennae; in not having the first joint of the third pereiopods dilated, and in having the fifth pereiopods 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 antennae, 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 pereiopods. 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 palp. The general character of the antennae, the peculiarities of the gnathopods, the shape of the deep side-plates, as indeed of the whole animal, and the pereiopods, 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 Stenothoidae even more than the Typhidae; of the pereion-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 Antennae.—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 Antennae.—The first joint a little expanded, closely coalesced with the second,

of which the gland-eone 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with four setæ on the rounded apex; the outer plate similar in form to the inner, with twice as many setæ 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 spinules 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 setæ 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 setæ, and at the distal end of the front margin there are the spines usual in the Lysianassidæ overarching the finger. These spines were damaged, so that the pectination which might be expected could not be observed.

First Peræopods.—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 spinule at the hinder apex; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second Peræopods.—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 spinule on the hind margin, the finger rather stouter and much shorter.

Third Peræopods.—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 setæ. 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 peræopods, 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 peræopods, 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 spinule 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 peræopods; the finger rather more than half the length of the fifth joint; the nail small.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 peræopods, the finger rather longer.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 PARDALISCIÆ, 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 "Tow net at trawl, Nov. 1875, 2025 fms., South Pacific." It may be presumed that this belongs to Station 293,

lat. $39^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $105^{\circ} 5'$ W.; bottom temperature, $34^{\circ} 4'$; while the other specimen came from lat. $38^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $94^{\circ} 4'$ W., the bottom temperature there being $35^{\circ} 3'$.

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 295 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 pereiopods 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 *Synopioides 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. XCHI.) 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 setæ, one of these being very long and planted on the apex; there are also some setæ 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 one and a half as long as the first, with long, plumose spines or setæ, not very numerous, on the inner margin; the third joint is about as long as the second, with setæ 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 *trituration 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 apieal 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 peræopods, 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 peræopods, 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 coaleseed with the first segment of the peræon; exceptions rare (*Platycyamus*).

The second to the seventh segments of the *Peræon* as a rule distinct; occasionally two of them coaleseed (*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) two² pairs of plates, and generally with the palp four-jointed; the palp rarely one-jointed (*Platycyamus*).

The side-plates of the peræon never largely developed.

Pleopods wanting; *Uropods* never more than two³ 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 Caprellides, 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 Læmodipoda 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* (Gosse) Lütken says that the branchiferous 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 Encyclopædia Britannica, Art. Annulosa, 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 sæpius spuria*," no doubt in allusion not to rudiments of the actual legs but to the branchiæ.

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); Krøyer, 1843 (p. 202). In 1828 Zenker included this group in the Leptomeræ, 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 Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ; 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 Caprellidæ; in 1857 he added to this group the family Dyopeditidæ, and in 1862 he retained the group unaltered, except that the name Dyopeditidæ was changed into Duliehidæ, and the family Caprellidæ was divided into Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ. This arrangement is also followed by Bate and Westwood in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Boeck in 1870 made the Caprellidæ the fifth family of the Gaminaridæ, with two subfamilies, the Caprellinæ and Cyaminæ; in 1872–1876 he made the Amphipoda Caprellina the third division of the Amphipoda, with the two families Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ. 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 Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ. 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 *Platycyamus* 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 CAPRELLIDÆ, White, 1847.

Mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate; with or without three-jointed palp.

Maxillipeds with two¹ 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 Peræon seldom or never¹ 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 peræon.

Pleon with one, two, or five segments.

Uropods.—Two pairs, one or both being sometimes scarcely appreciable.

The name Caprellidæ 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 antennæ. Legs long and slender. Coxæ fused with the body of the animal. Animals not parasitic."

For Krøyer's definition of his equivalent subdivision, Caprellina, see Note on Krøyer, 1843 (p. 202). For Mayer's definition of the family Caprellidæ, see Note on Mayer, 1882 (p. 535). Mayer describes the genera known to him in the following order, *Cercops*, *Proto*, *Caprellina*, *Protella*, *Ægina*, *Æginella*, *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 *Ægina* to be absorbed in *Æginella*.

Genus *Proto*, Leach, 1814.

- 1814. *Proto*, Leach, Crustaceology, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 433.
- 1815. " Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii.
- 1816. *Proton*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. nat., vol. v.
- 1816. *Leptomera*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. nat., vol. v.
- 1817. *Proto*, Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iii.
- 1817. *Leptomera*, Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iii.
- 1818. " Lamarek, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vert., t. v.
- 1823. *Proto*, Fleming, Edinburgh Philosoph. Journal, vol. viii.
- 1823. *Leptomera* (?), Fleming, Edinburgh Philosoph. Journal, vol. viii.
- 1825. " Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur les Crustacés, p. 275.
- 1825. *Proton*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur les Crustacés, p. 276.
- 1825. *Proto*, Guerin, Encycl. Méth. Hist. Nat., t. x. (under *Proton*).
- 1825. *Leptomera*, Guerin, Encycl. Méth. Hist. Nat., t. x. (under *Proton*).
- 1828. " Zenker, Das thierische Leben und seine Formen, p. 342.
- 1828. *Proto*, Zenker, Das thierische Leben und seine Formen, p. 342.
- 1829. *Leptomera*, Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iv.
- 1829. *Naupredia*, Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iv.
- 1830. *Leptomera*, Desmarest, Bosc's Manuel de l'hist. nat. des crust., t. ii., new edition.

¹ In *Proto* there are seven pairs of limbs, but the third peræopods, though with the full number of joints, by their comparative shortness indicate an arrest of development.

1835. *Proto*, Johnston, The Magazine of Natural History, vol. viii.
 1837. *Proton*, Burmeister, Haudbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii.
 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Lamarck's Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vert., 2^e Éd., t. v.
 1839. " Wiegmaun, Archiv f. Naturgeseh., Jahrg. v. Bd. i. p. 111.
 1840. *Naupridia*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 109.
 1840. *Leptomera*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 109.
 1840. " Lueas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., &c., p. 223.
 1840. *Naupredia*, Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., &c., p. 224.
 1843. *Leptomera*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 496.
 1843. " Rathke, Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, p. 97.
 1844. *Proto*, W. Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii. p. 435.
 1847. *Leptomera*, Frey and Leuckart, Beiträge zur Kenntniss wirbelloser Thiere, p. 101.
 1847. *Proto*, White, List of the specimens of Crustacea, Brit. Mus., p. 92.
 1850. " White, List of the specimens of Brit. Animals, Brit. Mus., p. 61.
 1852. " Coueh, Trans. Nat. Hist. Penzance, vol. ii.
 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii., p. 807.
 1855. *Leptomera*, Gosse, Manual of Marine Zoology.
 1857. *Proto*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix. p. 19.
 1857. " White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 218.
 1860. " Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 670.
 1860. *Leptomera*, v. Vollenhoven, Natuurlijke Historie van Nederland.
 1861. *Naupredia*, P. J. van Beneden, Recherches sur les Crust. du litt. de Belgique.
 1862. *Proto*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 349.
 1863. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 36.
 1870. " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et aret., p. 188.
 (?) 1875. *Leptomera*, Maitland, Tijdschr. der Nederl. Dierk. Vereen., Erste Deel, p. 245.
 1876. *Proto*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 670.
 1876. " Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvii. p. 78.
 1878. " Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 60.
 1879. " Haller, Læmod. filiformes, Zeitsehr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxiii. p. 396.
 1880. " Haswell, Proe. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 275.
 1881. " Delage, Appareil circulatoire des Crust. Édriophth. marins, p. 132.
 1882. " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 310.
 1882. " Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 21.
 1884. " Blane, Die Amphipoden der Kieler Bucht, pp. 51, 85.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 387.
 1885. " Haswell, Proe. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract) p. 1.

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 *Peræon* with seven pairs of completely developed legs.

"The *Mandibles* with a palp.

"*Branchial Vesicles* on the second, third, and fourth segments of the peræon.

"*Pleon* one-jointed, having in both sexes two pairs of two-jointed *Uropods* (Fussstummel).

"*Lower Antennæ* without motor-setæ (Ruderhaare), the flagellum in the adult animal consisting of more than two joints."

The *Third Peraopods* 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 dwindle appearance that might well be attributed to incomplete development.

Proto novæ-hollandiæ, Haswell, 1880.

1880. *Proto Novæ-Hollandiæ*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 275, pl. xii. fig. 3.
 1882. " " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 310.
 1882. " " Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 26.
 1885. " " Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extr. p. 5).

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

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 surfacee, 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 surfacee being mieroscopically marked with lines of peetination, the apex itself forming a strong denti-culate tooth-proeess carrying setules and a palmar spine; from the eavity of this proeess rises on the inner surfacee a much smaller triangular process, also carrying a palmar spine; from this point to the narrowed apex of the hand the long convex palm, whieh 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 eonvex, with four transverse rows of long graduated spines on the adjoining surfacee; 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, espeecially 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 incurving of the inner margin near the base. The male specimen was defective beyond the second segment of the peræon.

First Peræopods.—Side-plates small, but very distinct, much broader than deep. Branchial vesicles small, a narrow oval. Marsupial plates large, the fringing setæ 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, searcely narrower; the finger slender, tapering, curved at the aeute 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 pereiopoda 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.

1883. *Dodecas*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 207.

Mandibles with an elongate three-jointed palp.

Lower Antennæ with a flagellum of more than two joints.

The *First and Second Gnathopods* 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 peræon.

Pleon undivided.

Uropods two-jointed.

The generic name is derived from the Greek δωδεκάς, a set of twelve, this genus being distinguished from the rest of the Caprellidæ by having twelve limbs (in six pairs) attached to the peræon.

With regard to the three systems of arrangement proposed by Mayer in his "Caprelliden," pp. 18, 19 (1882), *Dodecas* in the first will stand after *Proto* and *Protella*, in the other two between *Proto* and *Caprellina*.

Dodecas elongata, Stebbing, 1883 (Pls. CXXXIX., CXL.).

1883. *Dodecas elongata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 207.

Body smooth, sometimes more or less speckled, very long and slender; the first and second segments of the pereon 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.

Eyes prominent, round or a little oval, situate near the top and front of the head, small, but with the ocelli very numerous.

Upper Antennæ 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.

Lower Antennæ 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.

Upper Lip distally rather deeply divided into two unequal lobes, the margin smooth.

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

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 Hoek¹ gives of the mandible of "*Leptomera pedata*," in many respects resembles the mandibles just described, and a similar arrangement is observable in *Caprellina longicollis*, Nicolet, judging from a specimen sent me from New Zealand by Mr. G. M. Thomson.

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.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate wanting or at most rudimentary; outer plate carrying six spines on the trunecate 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 dentieulate apex, and setæ or setiform spines along much of the inner margin.

Second Maxillæ.—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.

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 Carcinologisches, Taf. viii. figs. 1, 1a, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 *Rhabdoneetes*, 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 149F, Rhodes Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 27, 1874; depth, 95 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 149G 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 Peraopods* with only three distinct joints, of which the last is not unguiform; the *First* and *Second Peraopods* wanting.

Branchial Vesicles only on the third and fourth segments of the *Peraon*.

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 pereopods 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 *AEGINA* and *AEGINELLA*. 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. CXLI.).

Body smooth, slender; the rather skull-like head with the closely coalesced first segment of the peræon together shorter than the second segment of the peræon; 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillaæ.—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 apieal margin; first joint of the palp the shortest, the seeond 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 preeeding joints, with a cilium near the acute curved tip.

First Gnathopods attaehed 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, earrying 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 apieally, 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 surfacee ; 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 attaehed 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 speefie 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 Caprellidæ this genus will stand immediately in front of *Protella*.

Protellopsis kergueleni, n. sp. (Pl. CXLII.).

The Head smoothly rounded above; the first segment of the peraeon 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-eone 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

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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 cilium 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 Gnathopods 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods similar to the first.

Third Peræopods 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 Peræopods attached on either side of the widened distal end of the segment, not materially differing from the preceding pair, but a little stronger.

Fifth Peræopods 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 peræopods.

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.

- 1852. *Protella*, Dana, Classification Crust. Choristopoda.
- 1852. „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 807, 811.
- 1856. *Ægina*, Spence Bate, Report of the British Assoc. for 1855, pp. 52, 61.
- 1857. *Protella*, Spence Bate, Synopsis, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser 2, vol. xix. p. 20.
- 1860. *Ægina (pars)*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sdø Møde, p. 670.
- 1862. *Protella*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 351.
- 1863. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 44.
- 1863. *Caprella*, Grube, Naturhist. Section der Schlesischen Gesellschaft (*teste* Mayer).¹
- 1866. *Caprella (pars)*, Heller, Amph. des adriatischen Meeres, p. 53.
- 1868. *Protella*, Czerniavski, Materialia ad Zoographiam Ponticam comparatam, p. 90.
- 1870. *Ægina (pars)*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 190.
- 1876. „ Boeck, Die Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 676.
- 1878. *Protella*, Spence Bate, Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 61.
- 1879. „ Haller, Vorläufige Notizen Mittelmeer. vork. Caprelliden.
- 1879. „ Haller, Læmodipodes filiformes, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxiii. p. 400.
- 1880. „ Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 346.
- 1880. *Caprella (pars)*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 346.
- 1880. *Protella*, Kossmann, Zool. Ergebnisse, p. 126.
- 1881. „ Delage, Appareil circulatoire des Crust. édriophth. marins, p. 132.
- 1882. „ Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 311.
- 1882. *Caprella (pars)*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 312.
- 1882. *Protella*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 28.

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 quadrispinis*, Grube, which is in Mayer's opinion a synonym of *Protella phasma*, Montagu. I have not seen this paper of Grube's either pagged or unpaged.

1885. *Protella*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 387.
 1884-5. " Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract), p. 8.
 1885. " Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract), p. 5.
 1886. " Fowler, Fauna of Liverpool Bay, Report 1, p. 217.

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-setæ (Ruderhaare).

The two pairs of *Gnathopods* and three hinder pairs of *Peræopods* well developed ; the *First* and *Second Peræopods* rudimentary, consisting of a single joint.

Branchial Vesicles only on the third and fourth segments of the peræon.

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.

1852. *Protella gracilis*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 812, pl. liv. fig. 2, *a-f*.
 1862. " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 352, pl. lv. fig. 5.
 1880. " *australis* (?), Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 276, pl. xii. fig. 4.
 1882. " " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 311.
 1882. " *gracilis*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 31.
 1885. " *australis* (?), Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. p. 5 (separate copy), pl. xlvi. figs. 2-4.

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 ecaleseed first segment of the peræon ; the second segment of the peræon 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 apieal 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 antennæ, fringed with slender rather distant setæ; the fifth joint longer than the preceding, fringed like it, not nearly so long as the second joint of the upper antennæ; 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 bulbous 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 setæ; 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

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 Peræopods 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 setæ. 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 Peræopods attached in front of the centre of the segment, the details similar to those of the preceding pair, except that no setæ were perceived on the marsupial plates.

Third Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 antennæ "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 branchiæ are long oval; the corresponding appendages are distinct, between a third and a half the length of the branchiæ."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 *Æginella*, Boeck, 1860.

- 1843. *Ægina*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 496.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 807, 822.
- 1854. " Stimpson, Marine Invertebrates of Grand Manan, p. 44.
- 1855. *Caprella*, Bell and Westwood, The Last of the Arctic Voyages, p. 407.
- 1860. *Ægina*, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 670.
- 1860. *Æginella*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 670.
- 1862. *Caprella (pars)*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 353.
- 1863. *Æginella*, M. Sars, Nyt Mag. for Naturvidenskaberne, Bd. xii. Hfte 3, p. 290.
- 1870. *Ægina*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 190.
- 1870. *Æginella*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 192.
- 1876. *Ægina*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 679.
- 1876. *Æginella*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 684.

¹ Revision of the Australian Læmodipoda, pp. 5, 6 (sep. copy), pl. xl ix. 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.

² *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. iv. p. 276, 1880.

³ Revision of the Australian Læmodipoda, p. 6.

⁴ *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. iv. p. 276.

⁵ Revision of the Australian Læmodipoda, p. 6.

⁶ Die Caprelliden, p. 31.

1876. *Aegina*, Sars, Prodr. deser. crust. et pycn., p. 361.
 1877. „ Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xx.
 1882. „ Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 33.
 1882. *Aeginella*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 36.
 1885. *Aegina*, Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 228.
 1887. „ Hansen, Oversigt over de paa Dijmphna-Togtet indsamlede Krebsdyr.

Since the name *Aegina* given by Krøyer was preoccupied, and Mayer has shown that in all probability Boeck's genus *Aeginella* is identical with *Aegina*, the latter name will take the place of the earlier. For Krøyer's definition, see Note on Krøyer, 1843 (p. 202), and for Boeck's, see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 325). The definition will at present stand as follows :—

- Mandibles* with a three-jointed palp.
Lower Antennæ with a two-jointed flagellum.
First and Second Peræopods wanting, the other limbs of the peræon normal.
Branchial Vesicles only on the third and fourth segments of the peræon.
Pleon one-jointed.

The only distinction drawn by Boeck between *Aegina*, Krøyer, and his own *Aeginella* 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.

Aeginella tristanensis, n. sp. (Pl. CXLI).

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 peræon 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 *Caprellinopsis tristanensis*.

Eyes small, round, with about eighteen ocelli, not all of the same size, nor set very close together.

Upper Antennæ.—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 Krøyer'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 spinules 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 cilium 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 setæ 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.*⁵ 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.
- 1802. *Caprella*, Bosc, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 153.
- 1802. „ Latreille, Hist. nat. des Crust. et des Insectes, vol. iii.
- 1810. „ Latreille, Consid. gén. sur l'ordre nat. des Crust., des Arachn., et des Insectes, p. 104.
- 1813. „ Leach, Crustaceology, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 403.
- 1815. „ Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii.
- 1816. „ Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. nat., vol. v.
- 1816. „ Risso, Hist. nat. des Crust. des environs de Nice, p. 129.
- 1817. „ Latreille, Le Règne animal, t. iii.

1818. *Caprella*, Lamarck, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vert., t. v.
 1818. " Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. pt. ii.
 1825. *Capreola*, De Brébisson, Catal. Méthod. des Crust. dans le département du Calvados.
 1825. *Caprella*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur les Crust., p. 277.
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 1826. " Ross, Parry's Third Voyage, Appendix.
 1828. " Ross, Narrative of an attempt to reach the North Pole, App. Zool., p. 203.
 1828. " Zenker, Das thierische Leben und seine Formen, p. 342.
 1829. " Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv.
 1830. " Desmarest, Bosc's Manuel de l'hist. nat. des Crust., t. ii., new edition.
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 1836. " Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Règne Animal, t. iii.
 1836. " Templeton, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond., vol. i. pt. iii. p. 191.
 1837. " Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii.
 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Lamarck's Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vert., Deuxième Éd., t. v.
 1838. " Krøyer, Grönland's Amfipoder, p. 318.
 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 105.
 1840. " Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust., p. 224.
 1841. " Gould, Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts.
 1842. " Goodsir, The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, vol. xxxiii. p. 183.
 1843. " Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 497.
 1843. " Rathke, Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens, p. 94.
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 1844. " De Kay, Zoology of New York, pt. vi., Crustacea.
 1847. " Frey and Leuckart, Beiträge zur Kenntniss wirbelloser Thiere, p. 100.
 1847. " Nardo, Sinonimia moderna Chiereghini, p. 10.
 1847. " W. Thompson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx. p. 244.
 1847. " White, List of the specimens of Crustacea, Brit. Mus., p. 91.
 1849. " Lucas, Exploration scientifique de l'Algérie, p. 58.
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 1857. " White, Popular History of British Crustacea, p. 214.
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 1859. " Gervais and van Beneden, Zoologie Médicale, t. i.

1860. *Caprella*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Mode, p. 674.
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 1887. " Hausen, Oversigt over de paa Dijmphna-Togtet indsamlede Krebsdyr.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Lamarek, 1801 (p. 66); Mayer characterises it as follows:—

“The third and fourth segments of the *Peræon* 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 peræon.

“The *Lower Antennæ* have a two-jointed flagellum.”

He adds that the dimorphism, so strongly developed in many species of the genus, to which Krøyer 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 antennæ motor-setæ (Ruderborsten), and those which have sensitive setæ (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 antennæ 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 peræopods.

Caprella equilibra, Say, 1818.

1818. *Caprella equilibra*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i.
 1843. „ *Januarii*,¹ Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 499, tab. vi. figs. 14–20.
 1847. „ *equilibra*, White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus., p. 92.
 1850. „ *Krøyeri* (?), de Haan, Fauna Japonica.
 1852. „ *Januarii*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 819, pl. lv. fig. 2.
 1860. „ *Esmarkii*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 674.
 1860. „ *laticornis*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 675.
 1862. „ *æquilibra*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 362, pl. lvii. fig. 5.
 1866. „ „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 71 (with figure).
 1866. „ *monacantha*, Heller, Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss der Amph. des Adriat. Meeres, p. 54, taf. iv. figs. 17–19.
 1870. „ *laticornis*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 194 (274).
 1870. „ *Esmarkii*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 195 (275).
 1876. „ *laticornis*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 689, pl. xxxii. fig. 10.
 1876. „ *Esmarkii*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 693, pl. xxxii. fig. 5.
 1878. „ *æquilibra*, Ganroth, Naturgeschichte der Caprellen, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxi. p. 101.

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. Tidsskrift*, which Mayer gives correctly.

1879. *Caprella aequilibra*, Haller, Læmodipodes filiformes, Zeitschr. f. Wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxiii. p. 404.
1879. .. *caudata*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 246, pl. x.d, fig. 5.
1880. .. *obesa*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 348, pl. xxiv. fig. 1.
1882. .. " Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 314.
1882. .. *aequilibra*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 45, taf. i. fig. 7, taf. ii. figs. 1-11, taf. iv. figs. 20-25, taf. v. figs. 16-18.
1884. .. " Miers, Report on Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," pp. 180, 320.
1885. .. " Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract p. 7).
1886. .. " Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 142.

A few notes are added in regard to this widely distributed and often described species for the identification of the Challenger specimens.

Upper Antennæ 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 Antennæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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; on

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 Maxillæ.—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 cilium 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ E.). Several specimens of both sexes and of various sizes.

Samboangan, Philippines, February 18, 1875; lat. $2^{\circ} 56'$ N., long. $134^{\circ} 11'$ E. One specimen, male; total length about seven-tenths of an inch.

Caprella scaura, Templeton, 1836 (Pl. CXLIV.).

1836. *Caprella scaura*, Templeton, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond., vol. i. pt. iii. p. 191, pl. xx. fig. 6.
 1836. " *nodosa*, Templeton, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond., vol. i. pt. iii. p. 192, pl. xxi. fig. 7.
 1840. " *scaura*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 107.
 1840.¹ " *nodosa*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 108.
 1852. " *attenuata*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 817, pl. iv. fig. 1, *a-g*.
 1855-6. " *gracilis* (?), Stimpson, New Marine Invert. from the Chinese and Japanese Seas.
 1857. " *californica* (?), Stimpson, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. i. p. 95 (89).
 1857. " *californica* (?), Stimpson, Journal Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. vi. p. 73.
 1862. " *scaura*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 355, pl. lvi. fig. 4.
 1862. " *nodosa*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 357, pl. lvi. fig. 7.
 1862. " *attenuata*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 364, pl. lvii. fig. 7.
 1862. " *gracilis*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 365.
 1872. " *californica*, Boeck, Bidrag til Californiens 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. " *scaura*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 65.
 1882. " *attenuata*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 67, figs. 24, 25.
 1882. " *californica*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 68.
 1882. " *gracilis*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 70.
 1884. " *attenuata* (?), Miers, Report on Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 320.

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. lincaris* Lin. (*C. lobata* Müll.) very different in ♂ and ♀. In the former it is

¹ Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. p. 504, 1843, refers to *Caprella scaura* and *Caprella nodosa* in a footnote.

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 setæ. 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 antennæ are exceedingly variable in their proportions; the flagella of the superior ones 10–15 articulate; inferior ones subpediform. 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 *Caprella tuberculata*, 1836, and Lockington's *Caprella spinosa*, 1875, if the types are accessible, may eventually be found to belong to this species, or to be 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 peræopods. 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 tubercles 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 Peræopods resemble those of the female in general, but the serrated palmar spines are placed a little lower down, and the front surfaces 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 peræon, 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 ciliated; 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 tubercles near the base, and two dorsal tubercles, 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 peræopods 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 tubercles.

Eyes small, situated on the lateral lobes of the head, with numerous very small ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—First two joints short, the gland-zone 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 antennæ, with motor-setæ 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 setæ; the flagellum nearly as long as the fourth joint of the peduncle, the first joint carrying feathered setæ and setules like those on the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle, and apically a pair of spines, which indeed are like the feathered setæ 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 ciliated.

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 Maxillæ.—Inner plate wanting; outer plate carrying seven strong spines, of which four are fureate 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 setæ.

Second Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 setæ, 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 setæ 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 setæ on its inner margin; the second joint stoutest near the base, not twice as long as the first, fringed with slender setæ on the inner margin, the third joint almost as long as the second, with numerous long setæ 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The diminutive side-plates at the centre of the segment. The branchial vesicles like the preceding pair. The marsupial plates without setæ.

Third Peræopods.—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, mateling the palm, with a short dorsal cilium not far from the hinge.

Fourth Peraopods like the third but longer.

Fifth Peraopods 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 Kobé, Japan, May 19, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 38'$ N., long. $135^{\circ} 1'$ E.; depth, 50 fathoms; bottom, sand. Four specimens male; two specimens female.

Cuprella danilevskii, Czerniavski (Pl. CXLV.).

1868. *Caprella Danilevskii*, Czerniavski, Materialia ad zoograph. pont. compar., p. 92, tab. vi. figs. 21–34.
 1880. „ *inermis*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 348, pl. xxiii. fig. 3.
 1882. „ Haswell, Catal. Australian Crustacea, p. 314.
 1882. „ Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 71, woodcuts 26–29.
 1882. „ *Danilevskii*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 54.
 1885. „ *inermis*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. p. 8 (separate copy).

Czerniavski gives the following deserption:—

“ *Mas*.—Corpus gracile, aculeis tuberculisve 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. *Antennæ superiores* $\frac{2}{3}$ corporis breviores, flagello 9–10-articulato, $\frac{2}{3}$ pedunculi breviore, articulis in apice filum olfactarium vel duo quibusque gerentibus, a. 1-mo e duobus composito vel simpliei. *Antennæ inferiores* fere pedunculum superiorum longitudine æquantes. *Branchiæ* elongate-elipticæ. *Pedes paris* 1-mi manu pyriformi, palma in angulo subbasali spinam obtusam gerente, ungue 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 rotundinaliter excavata, ungue curvo, margine posteriore in medio incrassato; *p. posteriores* 3 breviores, articulis abbreviatis, tarso planulum curvato, æque lato vel in basi latiore, ungue

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 primariis 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 subtrorsum gerente, armata, ungue curvato, laevi, 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 maiores, manu ad formam feminæ transunte, ungue laevi."

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 pereon are decidedly shorter than the second; the lower antennæ 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 antennæ as long as the cephalon and first segment of the pereion; flagellum shorter than the last two segments of the peduncle. Inferior antennæ 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. Branchiæ sub-cylindrical. Last pair of pereiopoda 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 pereon-segment agrees better with Czerniavski's than with the Challenger specimen. Mr. Haswell in his Revision of the Australian Læmodipoda 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.

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 furred.

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 Peræopods a little longer than the third.

Fifth Peræopods 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 (Einschlagdorne) so usual in the Caprellidæ; 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 Caprellidæ here adopted :—

Genus.	Flagellum-joints of Lower Antennæ.	Mandibular-palp.	Peræopods.			Branchial Vesicles to Peræon-segments.	Pleon-segments.	Pairs of Uropods distinguishable.
			1st.	2d.	3d.			
<i>Cercops</i> , . .	2	+	0	0	+	2d 3d 4th	5	3
<i>Proto</i> , . .	More than 2	+	+	+	+	2d 3d 4th	1	2
<i>Dodecas</i> , . .	More than 2	+	+	0	r	2d 3d 4th	1	2
<i>Caprellinopsis</i> , .	More than 2	+	0	0	r	2d 3d 4th	1	2
<i>Caprellinoides</i> , .	More than 2?	+	0	0	r	3d 4th	1	?
<i>Protellopsis</i> , .	2	+	r	r	+	3d 4th	2	2
<i>Protella</i> , . .	2	+	r	r	+	3d 4th	2	{ ♂ 1 ♀ 0
<i>Eginella</i> , .	2	+	0	0	+	3d 4th	1	2
<i>Caprella</i> , . .	2	0	0	0	+	3d 4th	1	{ ♂ 1 ♀ 0
<i>Podalirius</i> , . .	2	0	0	0	r	3d 4th	1	{ ♂ 1 ♂ 0

The symbol + means *present*, 0 *absent*, r *rudimentary*.

The name *Podalirius*, having been already used for two genera before its adoption by Kröyer, may be altered to *Pariambus*, from the Greek παρίαμβος, a metrical foot of two short syllables, in allusion to the structure of the third peræopods in this genus.

Tribe III. AMPHIPODA HYPERINA.

Head not coalesced with the first segment of the peraeon.

Peræon 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 segment¹ 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,² 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*).

Antennæ, two pairs; the lower pair often obsolete in the female, rarely rudimentary in the male (*Cystisoma*); the upper pair without accessory flagellum.³

Maxillipeds, with a single inner plate, and a pair of outer plates, rarely the three plates coalesced (*Paraphronima*); without palps.⁴

The limbs of the *Peræon* 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 *Peræopods*.

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, eleft spine, whieh 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 Platyseelidae by Claus. The two salient peculiarities of this group consist in the generally zigzag-folded lower antennæ 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 opereula. The family of the "Hypérines" was instituted by Milne-Edwards in 1830. For the definition whieh 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 *Dithyrus faba* he says—"the suture between the fifth and sixth is distinct." Bovallius finds these segments separate in some species of *Vibilia*.

² In *Lanceola* very small.

³ *Hyperopsis*, 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 SCINIDÆ.

Dana in 1852 placed the genus *Clydonia* in a subfamily of the Corophidæ 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 Tyronidæ; since *Tyro* itself falls to the earlier name *Scinæ*, it will be convenient to name the family Scinidæ. 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 peræopods] not transformed. The inner ramus of the uropoda coalesced with the peduncle."

Genus *Scinæ*, Prestandrea, 1833.

- 1833. *Scinæ*, Prestandrea, Effemeridi scientifiche e letterarie per la Sicilia, tome vi. p. 10.
- 1840. " O. G. Costa and A. Costa, Catalogo de' Crost. del Regno di Napoli.
- 1840. *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, tome iii. p. 80.
- 1849. *Clydonia*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. viii. No. 22, p. 140.
- 1851. *Scina*, Costa, in Hope's Catalogo dei Crostacei Italiani, p. 24.
- 1852. *Clydonia*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. ii.
- 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. *Tyro*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. *Clydonia*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 831, 834.
- 1852. *Tyro*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 980.
- 1862. *Clydonia*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 284.
- 1862. *Tyro*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 308.
- 1877. *Clydonia*, Streets, Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 124.
- 1882. " Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 20, 76.
- 1885. *Tyro*, Bovallius, On some forgotten Genera among Amph. Crust., p. 12.
- 1886. *Tyro*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 491.
- 1886. *Clydonia*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 498.
- 1887. *Tyro*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 3.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 551.

In the *Systema Entomologiæ*, 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.

“Habitat in Oceano americano. *Mus. Banks.*

“Corpus parvum, rubescens. Thorax oblongus, subcylindricus, dorso carinatus, antice retusus absque rostro, articulatus; articulis octo subæqualibus. Antennæ anticæ corpore longiores, setaceæ, crassiusculæ. Abdomen angustatum, quinque-articulatum. Pedes utrinque octo, omnes simplices; sexto duplo longiori, femoreque serrato. Cauda stylis sex exsertis, filiformibus.”

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 utrinque 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 *Scinà*, *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 *Scinà* 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 *Scinà*. 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 *Scinà 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;¹ 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 colouring² 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 garnie 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 *Clydonia 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, geniculate." For the definition of the genus *Clydonia*, 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 *Clydonia 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 periopoda [first and second gnathopods] simple, not cheliform. Fifth pair [third

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 clausii*, 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.

Scinà cornigera (Milne-Edwards) (Pl. CXLVI.).

- 1830. *Hyperia cornigera*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 387 (extr., p. 36).
- 1840. *Tyro cornigera*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 80.
- 1850-52. *Clydonia gracilis*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. ii. p. 219.
- 1852. " " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 834, pl. lv. fig. 6, a, b.
- 1862. " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 284, pl. xlvi. fig. 8.
- 1862. *Tyro cornigera*, Spence-Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 308.
- 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 3.
- 1887. " *gracilis*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 4.

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

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 *Scinà 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 tubercle; 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 *Clydonia borealis* G. O. Sars describes this plate as "angusto, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods scarcely differing from the first, but having the third and fourth joints a little longer.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The first joint longer than in the first and second peræopods, 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 peræopods.

Fifth Peræopods 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. $19^{\circ} 6'$ S., long. $35^{\circ} 40'$ W. Six specimens, two of them males.

“October 5, 1873, South Atlantic, surfacee, night;” between lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$ and $29^{\circ} 35'$ S., long. $32^{\circ} 56'$ and $28^{\circ} 9'$ 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. $15^{\circ} 58'$ and $14^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $160^{\circ} 48'$ and $153^{\circ} 43'$ 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 peræon 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 VIBILIDÆ, Claus, 1872.

In 1840 Milne-Edwards formed the “Tribu des Hypérines gammaroides,” to receive the single genus *Vibilia*. In 1852, Dana placed this tribe in the family Hyperidæ, as “Subfam. 1. Vibilinæ.” Claus changed the subfamily into the family Vibiliidæ. This is changed into Vibiliidæ by Carus in 1885, but written Vibiliidæ 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-mâchoires présentant des rudimens 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 medioere, 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 pereiopods] transformed [not normal]."

Genus *Vibiliia*, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

- 1830. *Vibiliia*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., tom. xx. p. 386 (pp. 34, 35, extr.).
- 1831. *Dactylocera* (*pars*), Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie, p. 398.
- 1836. *Thaumalea*, Templeton, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond., vol. i. pt. iii.
- 1837. *Vibiliia*, Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii.
- 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
- 1840. " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust. Arachn. et Myriap., p. 233.
- 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., p. 72.
- 1849. " Lucas, Explor. Scient. de l'Algérie, Zool., p. 56.
- 1850. *Orattrina*, de Natale, Su pochi Crost. del porto di Messina (See Appendix).
- 1851. *Elasmocerus* (?),¹ Costa, Hope's Catalogo dei Crost. Italiani, p. 22.
- 1852. *Vibiliia*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 980.
- 1853. " Costa, Rend. della Soc. r. Borb.
- 1857. " Costa, Ricerche sui Crost. Amf. del regno di Napoli, p. 233.
- 1858-74. " Chenu and Desmarest, L'Encycl. d'Hist. Nat. Crust., p. 48.
- 1861. " Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. viii. p. 1.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 299.
- 1868. " Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 524.
- 1872. " Claus, Grundzüge der Zoologic, ed. 2, p. 467 (Marion).
- 1874. " Marion, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 6, Zool., t. i. p. 4.
- 1878. " Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrgang i. No. 12, p. 269.
- 1880. " Claus, Grundzüge der Zoologie, Auflage 4, Bd. i.
- 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 421.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 492.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 6.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exp., Bd. iv. p. 554.

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 *Vibiliia*:

" 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 pereiopods] 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 antennæ—and since Costa subsequently named a species *Vibiliia speciosa*, and does not again mention *Elasmocerus*, it may be presumed that he had discovered that his *Elasmocerus speciosus* was a *Vibiliia*.

In regard to the eyes it may be noticed that Bovallius attributes to the species *Vibilia gracilenta* "eyes large," and to the species *Vibilia macropis* "eyes very large, occupying almost the whole sides of the head." The gnathopods and the first four pairs of peræopods 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 propinqua, n. sp. (Pl. CXLVII.).

Back round, smooth; rostrum minute, sharp; first segment of the peræon 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ 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 dentieulate.

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 saclike. 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 trunecate, armed with five or six stout spines that have hooked tips, and are more or less dentieulate; 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 dentieulate 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The side-plates deeper than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles and the limb similar to those of the first peræopods, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints of the limb longer. Both the first and second pairs of peræopods are very considerably larger than the gnathopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods; the finger about a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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. $25^{\circ} 30' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} 0' E.$ 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 pereiopods 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 pereiopods has four spines.

Fifth Pereiopods 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.

Plcopods.—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. CXLVIII B. 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.

Peræopods 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. $37^{\circ} 29' S.$, long. $27^{\circ} 31' W.$ 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, *Vibiliа propinqua*.

Vibiliа viator, n. sp. (Pl. CXLVIIIe. 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 Antennae with the upper margin of the large flagellum joint much longer than the lower, the end of the joint being obliquely truncate.

Lower Antennae.—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 *Vibiliа 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods similar to the first. The remaining pairs differing little from those of *Vibiliа 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 propinqua*.

Locality.—“Cape York,” September 1874. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name is chosen to indicate the close agreement between this species and *Vibilia viatrix*, Bovallius, 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 antennæ; the lateral emarginations deep to correspond with the thickness of the peduncle of the upper antennæ; the first segment of the peræon 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 coaleseed 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 Antennæ 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 spinules 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 spinules 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 surfaces near the hind margin being also microscopically seaceous; 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 denticleate with about twenty teeth; the hand and finger are as in the first gnathopods, but the hand is a little narrower.

First Peraopods.—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 Peraopods very similar to the first, but the third joint more decidedly longer than the fifth.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 apices minutely serrate or pectinate; the fourth joint abruptly narrower than the third

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 peetinate; 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 peræopod.

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 peetinate; the outer ramus is a little longer and has its outer margin cut into six teeth, the inner with the upper part peetinate, 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 peetinate.

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. $48^{\circ} 18' S.$, long. $130^{\circ} 4' E.$ Three specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the southern latitude from which the specimens 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 peræon together shorter than the head; none of the segments either of the peræon or the pleon very long, the terminal part of the pleon having an unusually stumpy appearance.

Eyes not made out.

Upper Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ 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 Peraopods.—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 spinule 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 Peraopods like the first.

Third Peraopods 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 Peraopods like the third, but with all the joints except the finger rather longer.

Fifth Peraopods 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.

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. $52^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $71^{\circ} 22'$ 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.

Vibiliia 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 *Vibiliia 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 *Vibiliia 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 *Vibiliа propinqua*.

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 *Vibiliа 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 *Vibiliа* 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° 35' S., long. 32° 56' and 28° 9' W. One specimen (*Vibiliа milnei*).
6. “Vibiliа, 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, Antaretic, surface”; Station 150, lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E. One specimen (*Vibiliа 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 (*Vibiliа australis*).

12. "August 23, 1874, New Hebrides," between Stations 179 and 180, lat. $15^{\circ} 58'$ and $14^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $160^{\circ} 48'$ and $153^{\circ} 48'$ E. One specimen.

13. "August 25, 1874, Api to Cape York, surface"; Station 181, lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 49'$ E. One specimen.

14. "Cape York"; lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 18'$ E. One specimen (*Vibilia viator*).

15. "Pacific." One specimen.

16. "April 4, 1875, off Volcano I., Pacific, surface"; between Stations 229 and 230, lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$ and $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $140^{\circ} 27'$ and $137^{\circ} 57'$ E. Four specimens (*Vibilia propinqua*).

17. Station 245; lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N., long. $174^{\circ} 31'$ 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 jeangerardii*, 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 jeangerardii*, 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 Vibiliidæ, 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 *Cyllopus* 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 *Vibiliia* from the same habitat "near the Powel Islands," and the Challenger specimen of *Cyllopus* bears the same date of capture as specimens of *Vibiliia*.

Genus *Cyllopus*, Dana, 1852.

- 1852. *Cyllopus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 981, 989, 1519.²
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 305.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 11.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 555.

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 tunid. Eyes large, filling almost the whole sides³ 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 peraeopods] 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 postero-lateral 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

¹ Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 305.

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 *Vibiliæ* 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.

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 elia.

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 scarcely 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 sinuous, 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 "*Cyllopus Magellanicus*," though the teeth in many of the groups are set extremely close together; the finger as in the first pair.

First Peraopods 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 Peraopods like the first; the third, fourth, and fifth joints a little longer.

Third Peraopods.—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 spinule 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 peræopods.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Fifth Peræopods 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 spinule 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 setæ 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 setæ; 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 dentieulate.

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. $37^{\circ} 47'$ S., long. $30^{\circ} 20'$ W.; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} 5$. 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 antennæ a lighter shade of the same colour, and the legs light red. In *Cyllopus armatus*, Bovallius, the first flagellum joint of the upper antennæ 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 “scarcely one-fourth of the length of the peduncle,” the telson cylindrieal, 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 coaleseed 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, coaleseed 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 LANCEOLIDÆ, 1887.

Bovallius, who in 1885 had reinstated Say's genus *Lanceola*, in 1887¹ established the family Lanceolidae to receive it, with the following diagnosis:—

"Head small, anteriorly truncated, not tumid. Eyes very small, often indistinct. First pair of antennæ 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 peraeopods] not transformed."

In a subsequent work of the same year Bovallius varied the description as follows:—

"Head small, not tumid, anteriorly truncated. Eyes small. First pair of antennæ tumid. Second pair filiform, not angulated, fixed at the anterior side of the head. Mandibles with palp. Seventh pair of pereiopoda [fifth peraeopods] not transformed. Peduncles of uropoda normal."

That the lower antennæ are not folded as in the Platyselidæ is in agreement with the Challenger species belonging to this family, but neither do the dimensions of the lower antennæ in those species agree with the epithet "filiform."

Genus *Lanceola*, Say, 1818.

- 1818. *Lanceola*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. pt. ii. p. 317.
- 1825. " Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 272, note.
- 1830. *Hyperia* (*pars*), Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., tome xx. p. 387 (extr., p. 36).
- 1838. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans Vert., tome v. éd. ii.
- 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., tome iii. p. 77.
- 1840. " " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., p. 234.
- 1844. " " De Kay, Zoology of New York, pt. vi., Crustacea.
- 1858-74. " " Chenu and Desmarest, L'Encycl. d'hist. nat., Crustacés, p. 48.
- 1862. *Vibiliæ* (*pars*), Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 304.
- 1885. *Lanceola*, Bovallius, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 10, No. 14, p. 3.
- 1886. " Forsstrand, Det arkt. hafsområdets djurgeogr. begränsning, p. 40.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 5.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. 553.
- 1887. " Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiæ occidentalis, p. 55.

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 *Vibiliæ pelagica*, speaks of the upper antennæ 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 inferiores"; in the account of the peraeopods, "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 Vibiliidae. Second pair are long, filiform, with very long joints. Urus [segments in connection with the uropods and telson] like that of the Hyperiidæ."

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 *Vibia* 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 peræon, 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 peræon 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 setæ 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 setæ 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 maxillæ.

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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods; 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 exserted or retracted.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 peraeopods; 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 retractile finger very little larger than that of the third peraeopods, with several little unequal spines on the upper part of the front margin, not decurrent.

Fifth Peraopods 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 retractile 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 peraeopods 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 setæ below the eleventh 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. $35^{\circ} 41' N.$, long. $157^{\circ} 42' E.$; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 1$; surface temperature, $69^{\circ} 2$. 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 peræon are imbricated, and the telson is longer than the peduncles of the third uropods.

Lanceola sp.

Rostrum curved, acute; back of peræon 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.

Peræopods.—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 setæ.

Pleopods.—Peduncles 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 setæ below the cleft spine, of the third pair with seven such setæ; the first joint of the outer ramus in the third pair having fifteen plumose setæ along its outer margin.

Uropods scarcely differing from those of *Lanccola pacifica*.

Telson in general appearance like that of *Lanccola 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 boldly serrate with teeth, of which some are bifid.

Length, about one inch, the antennæ not included.

Locality.—Station 334, March 14, 1876; lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 31'$ 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 *Lanccola sayana*, Bovallius, an Atlantic species, as well as from the Pacific species, *Lanccola pacifica*, it is separated to all appearance only by minute differences.

Lanccola sp.

Length a little over half an inch.

Locality.—Station 297, November 11, 1875, South Pacific; lat. $37^{\circ} 29'$ S., long. $83^{\circ} 7'$ W.; depth, 1775 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 5'$; 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.

Lanceola 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. $\times 2$, etwas mehr.

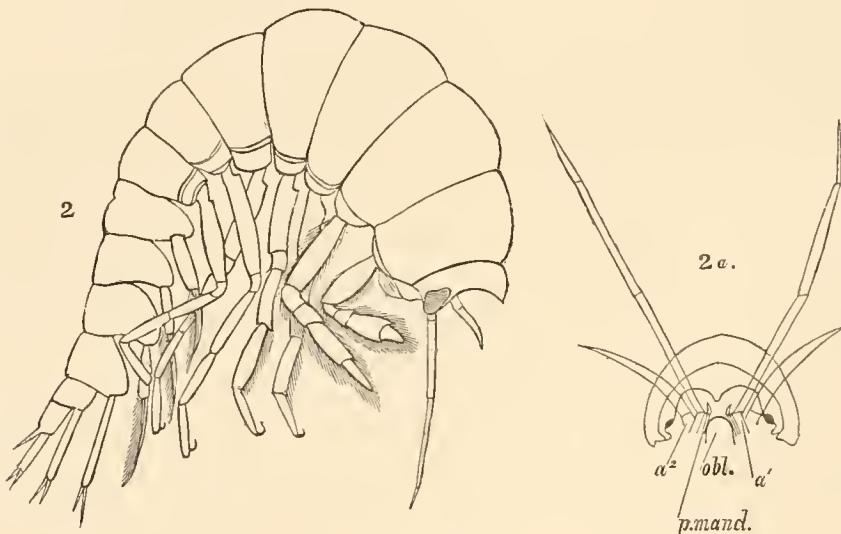


Fig. 27.

“Augen fehlen. Rothe Pigmentflecken ea. $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.”¹

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 em. nur mit rothen Pigmentflecken statt der Augen in grossen Tiefen der Arúsee.” But “7 em.” is the measurement of the figure from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, and the

¹ Compare the description of *Erythrocephalus coccus*, 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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^1 indicates the lower antennæ, a^2 the upper, *obl.* the epistome or Oberlippe.

Lanceola aestiva, n. sp. (Pl. CLIIL.).

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 Maxillæ.—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, peetinate with minute spines for scarcely a third of its length from the apex, then smooth.

Second Maxillæ.—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 half-way down from the apex, perhaps below this having a suture; the outer margins some way down from the apices fringed with a fur of spinules; 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 peetinate, 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 setæ, 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 setæ, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peraeopods.

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 one and a half as long as the breadth at the base, not

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. $8^{\circ} 37'$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 28'$ 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 antennæ, three-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 106; lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} 6'$; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 8'$.

Lanceola suhmi, n. sp.

Rostrum blunt; the second, third, and fourth segments of the peræon 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 peræon 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 Sulim.

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.

First Gnathopods similar to those of *Lanceola aestiva*, 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 aestiva*, but one ridge of the tapering hand set closely with spines, the hand and finger together not so long as the wrist.

Second Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 aestiva*, 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 pereon 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. $42^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ 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*

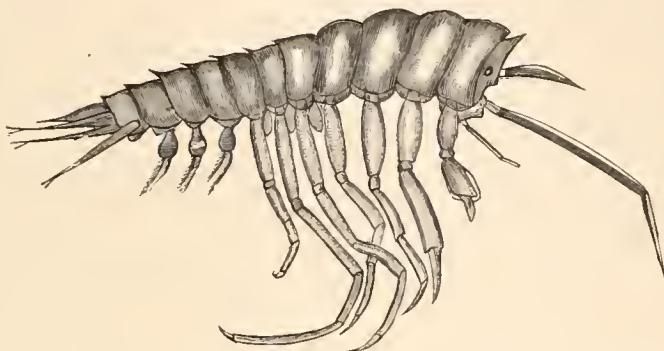


FIG. 28.—*Lanceola suhmi*, n. sp., from a drawing by the late Dr. R. v. Willemoes Suhm.

serrata, Bovallius, "from the mouth of Davis Strait," but in that species the pleon is said to be shorter than half the peræon with the head, and the segments of the peræon 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 peræon 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 aestiva*, but with the large flagellum joint more strongly curved.

Lower Antennæ similar to those of *Lanceola aestiva*, but showing no minute apical joints.

Mandibles not very different from those of *Lanceola aestiva*; 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 Maxillæ.—The plates long and narrow, the inner a little shorter and considerably narrower than the outer.

Gnathopods agreeing very nearly with those of *Lancecola aestiva*; the wrist in the first pair less dilated, with the front margin less convex.

Peraopods.—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 Peraopods* 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 *Lancecola aestiva*.

Uropods differing little from those of *Lancecola aestiva*, 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 antennæ, about nine-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 158, in the Southern Ocean, March 7, 1874; lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $123^{\circ} 4'$ E.; 1800 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $33^{\circ}.5$; 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 *Lancecola suhmi*, another North Atlantic species, the dorsal teeth are more numerous and larger than in the present species, and in the third peraeopods 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 *Lancecola*, as illustrated by the eight specimens of the Challenger collection:—

1. Station 50; lat. $42^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 1250 fathoms (*Lancecola suhmi*).
2. Station 106; lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; depth, 1850 fathoms.
3. Station 120; lat. $8^{\circ} 37'$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 28'$ W.; depth, 675 fathoms (*Lancecola aestiva*).
4. Station 334; lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 31'$ W.; depth, 1915 fathoms.
5. Station 297; lat. $37^{\circ} 29'$ S., long. $83^{\circ} 7'$ W.; depth, 1775 fathoms.
6. Station 158; lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $123^{\circ} 4'$ E.; depth, 1800 fathoms (*Lancecola australis*).

7. Station 194A; lat. $4^{\circ} 31' 0''$ S., long. $129^{\circ} 57' 20''$ E.; depth, 360 fathoms.
 8. Station 241; lat. $35^{\circ} 41'$ N., long. $157^{\circ} 42'$ 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 membranaceous 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 CYSTISOMIDÆ, von Willemoes Suhm, 1875.

The name Cystisomidæ was proposed for this family by von Willemoes Suhm in the paper read before the Linnean Society on May 7th, 1874. Under the name Thaumatopsidæ, 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 antennæ straight or angularly bent, not tumid. The second pair rudimentary. The mandibles without palp. The seventh pair of pereiopoda [*fifth peræopods*] 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 antennæ 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 antennæ straight, not tumid, few-jointed. Second pair rudimentary. Mandibles without palp. Seventh pair of pereiopoda [*fifth peræopods*] 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 "*Thaumatops*," 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.

- 1842. *Cystisoma*, Guérin-Méneville, Revue zoologique, juillet 1842, p. 214.
- 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 981, 1442.
- 1862. *Cystosoma*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 311.
- 1873. *Thaumops*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 206.
- 1874. " v. Willemoes Suhm, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. clxiii. pp. 629, 637.
- 1874. *Cystosoma*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Nature, vol. ix. p. 182.
- 1875. *Thaumatops*, von Martens, Zool. Record for 1873, vol. x., Crustacea.
- 1875. *Cystosoma*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxv. p. 37.
- 1875. *Cystisoma*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, vol. i. pt. i. p. 24.
- 1876. " v. Willemoes Suhm, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 570.
- 1877. *Cystosoma*, Wyville Thomson, The Atlantic, vol. i. p. 129.
- 1879. " Pagenstecher, Sammlung gem. wissenschaftl. Vorträge, ser. xiv. Hft. 315, 316, p. 39.
- 1885. *Cysteosoma*, Bovallius, Mimonectes, A Remarkable Genus of Amph. Hyper., p. 2.
- 1885. *Cystosoma*, Stebbing, Narr. Chall. Exp., part ii. p. 622.
- 1886. *Thaumatops*, Bovallius, On the genus Cysteosoma or Thaumatops, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 9.
- 1886. *Cystosoma*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 490.
- 1887. *Thaumatops*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 14.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 557.

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, *Oniscus spinosus*, in the Note on J. C. Fabricius, 1775 (p. 40). For the definitions successively given for *Thaumops*, see Notes on v. Willemoes Suhm, 1873 (p. 423), 1874 (p. 440). The definition of the genus under the name *Thaumatops* 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 pereional 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 antennæ 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 maxillæ consist of only one lamina.

"The first and second pairs of pereiopoda [First and Second Gnathopods] are cheliform, the following [five pairs of Peræopods] 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 peræon 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, ♂ (J. C. Fabricius) (Pl. CLIV.). Specimen A.

- 1775. *Oniscus spinosus*, Fabricius, Systema Entomologiæ, p. 298.
- 1781. " " Fabricius, Species Insectorum, t. i. p. 377.
- 1787. " " Fabricius, Mantissa Insectorum, t. i. p. 241.
- 1788. " " Gmelin's Linnæi Systema Naturæ, t. i. pars v. p. 3010.
- 1793. *Cymothoa spinosa*, Fabricius, Entom. Syst., t. ii. p. 508.
- 1842. *Cystisoma Neptunus*, Guérin-Méneville, Revue zoologique, juillet 1842, p. 214, pl. i. fig. 1.
- 1852. " " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 981, note.
- 1862. *Cystosoma Neptuni*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 311, pl. 1. fig. 7.
- 1873. *Thaumops pellucida*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 206.
- 1874. " " v. Willemoes Suhm, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. clxiii. pp. 629, 637, pls. xl ix., 1.
- 1874. *Cystosoma neptuni*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Nature, vol. ix. p. 182.
- 1875. *Cystisoma Neptunus*, v. Willemoes Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. i. pt. i. p. 24, pl. xi. figs. 4-8.
- 1876. " " v. Willemoes Suhm, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 570,
- 1877. *Cystosoma neptuni*, Wyville Thomson, The Atlantic, vol. i. p. 129.
- 1879. " " Pagenstecher, Sammlung gem. wissensch. Vorträge, ser. xiv. Hft. 315, 316, p. 39.
- 1884. *Thaumops pellucida*, Kingsley, The Standard Natural History, vol. ii. fig. 99.
- 1884. *Cystosoma neptuni*, Kingsley, The Standard Natural History, vol. ii. fig. 101.
- 1886. *Thaumatops Neptunus*, Bovallius, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 9, p. 6.

1886. *Thaumatops pellucida*, Bovallius, Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 9, p. 8.
1887. ,, *Neptunus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 16.
1887. ,, *pellucida*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 16.

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 peræon 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 peræon and the first three of the pleon have each three teeth along the central ridge, the others have two apiece. The segments of the peræon and some of those of the pleon have the hind margin fringed with minute denticles, the composite first segment of the peræon 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 seabrous, 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 *mp* 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 very 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ, which, when the animal is in liquid, stand out on either side and give a feathered appearance to the limb ; these setæ are numerous at the apex of the fourth joint ; the finger is short and slender. In the figure the first two pairs of peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 palmi-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 peræopods, 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 setæ, in the first pair having as many as twenty-four on the inner margin ; the outer ramus has twenty-seven setæ 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 antennæ, four inches and one-eighth, the head over an inch long, the peræon 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. $1^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $26^{\circ} 36' W.$; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 9$; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 8$. 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 Willemoes 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 thoracæ 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 antennæ 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),

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clxiii. pp. 629, 631.

attached irregularly to the borders of the cornea. These appendages are hollow tubes pointed and closed at the top, and flattened and slightly dentieulated at the base. The cornea of the eye is faceted externally, the facets being hexagonal (Plate L. 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 L. 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 varieosities 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 Maxillæ.—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.

Peræopods 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 antennæ 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 Peræopods 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 setæ 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 peræon 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 stiffly 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 setæ, 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 branchiæ, 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 branchiæ, one of which is also shown in its relative position; these rudimentary branchiæ may be supposed to correspond to the small pairs of double branchiæ found attached to the second gnathopods and first peræopods 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. $35^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $8^{\circ} 23'$ W.; depth, 1090 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $38^{\circ}.5$; 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 peræopods 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 elevato."

The male and female specimens which I have here placed together under the name *Cystisoma spinosum* (Fabr.), are regarded by Bovallius as representing two distinct species, the male being named by him *Thaumatops neptunus* (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 peræopods 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 peræopods, 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 peræopods 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; antennæ 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 antennæ 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. $5^{\circ} 48' N.$, long. $14^{\circ} 20' W.$; depth, 2500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} 4'$; surface temperature, $79^{\circ} 2$. 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 especial 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ*) being

much longer than the other pair; the second pair is not spine-like, but tubercular, blunt-ended, apparently forming the antennary gland-eone 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 serrated mass; the outer plate of the first maxillæ has on its inner margin four setæ, 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 setæ; 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 Peræopods* eleven-twentieths; *Second Peræopods* sixteen-twentieths; *Third Peræopods* a little over an inch; *Fourth Peræopods* eighteen-twentieths of an inch; *Fifth Peræopods* nine-twentieths; the relative lengths of the fourth and fifth joints of the various peræopods 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. $29^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $178^{\circ} 11' W.$; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, $39^{\circ}.5$; surface temperature, $65^{\circ}.2$. One specimen, male or young. Trawled.

Cystisoma spinosum (Fabrieius). 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 antennæ) to the extremity of the uropods, two inches; antennæ 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. $7^{\circ} 45'$ N., long. $144^{\circ} 20'$ E.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}.4$; surface temperature, $81^{\circ}.2$. 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.

Antennæ 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 setæ, 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 Peraopods* fifteen-twentieths; *Second Peraopods* one inch and two-twentieths; *Third Peraopods* one inch and twelve-twentieths; *Fourth Peraopods* one inch and seven-twentieths; *Fifth Peraopods* 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. $0^{\circ} 48' 30''$ S., long. $126^{\circ} 58' 30''$ E.; depth, 825 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ}\cdot 9$; 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 Peræopods two inches and a half in length, the fifth joint decidedly longer than the fourth.

Fifth Peræopods 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 lovéni*, 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 peræopods 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. $4^{\circ} 33'$ N., long. $127^{\circ} 6'$ E.; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $41^{\circ} 8$; surface temperature, $80^{\circ} 5$. 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. $35^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $8^{\circ} 23'$ W.; depth, 1090 fathoms.
2. Station 101, lat. $5^{\circ} 48'$ N., long. $14^{\circ} 20'$ W.; depth, 2500 fathoms (surface?).
3. Station 107, lat. $1^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $26^{\circ} 36'$ W.; depth, 1500 fathoms.
4. Station 170A, lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $178^{\circ} 11'$ W.; depth, 630 fathoms.
5. Station 196, lat. $0^{\circ} 48' 30''$ S., long. $126^{\circ} 58' 30''$ E.; depth, 825 fathoms.
6. Station 214, lat. $4^{\circ} 33'$ N., long. $127^{\circ} 6'$ E.; depth, 500 fathoms.
7. Station 224, lat. $7^{\circ} 45'$ N., long. $144^{\circ} 20'$ 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 " $33^{\circ} 23'$ S., $7^{\circ} 40'$ E." Bovallius records a specimen 105 mm. long, which he names "*Thaumatops Lovéni*," 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. $59^{\circ} 38'$ N., long. $5^{\circ} 24'$ 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 PARAPHRONIMIDÆ, Bovallius, 1887.

This family is placed by Bovallius between the Cylopodidæ and Thaumatopsidæ [Cystisomidae]. He gives for it the following diagnosis:—

“Head very large, tumid. Eyes very large. First pair of antennæ 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 pereiopoda [*Fifth Peræopods*] 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.

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| 1878. | <i>Paraphronima</i> , Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. No. 12, p. 269. |
| 1879. | „ Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 6. |
| 1885. | „ Bovallius, On some forgotten genera Amph. Crust., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 10, No. 14, p. 9. |
| 1885. | „ Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 424. |
| 1886. | „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 489. |
| 1887. | „ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihaug till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 13. |

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 Hyperidæ. 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 *Peræopods* simple, the fifth the shortest, the first four pairs having branchial vesicles; in the female the first three pairs of pereopods 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 peræon, the mouth organs projecting backwards from the lower hinder corner; body dorsally compressed.

Peræon 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* [*Dairilia*], 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 antennæ, much like the lower antennæ in *Hyperia*, that the first segment of the peræon is extremely short (*étroit*¹) 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 peræon 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

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 peræon, "le thorax point enflé 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 cuvis, 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ inserted close to the mouth-organs, the first and second joints coalesced with the head, but with the opening of the gland-eone 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.

*The Mouth-Organ*s are placed at the lower hinder corner of the head, projecting backwards below the peræon, 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 Maxillæ.—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 setæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 peræon 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles larger than in the preceding pair, the limbs similar.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Fourth Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles subequal to the preceding pair, the limb a very little shorter.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 cloek; the joints of the rami vary from five on the inner to seven on the outer ramus; the pair of feathered setæ 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 denticleate, 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 denticleate; 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 surfacee grooved for a short distance from the base backwards.

Telson very small, distally rounded, apparently rather tumid and very thin-walled.

Female.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint cylindrieal, 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 Antennæ shorter than the terminal joint of the upper; the gland-eone is observable on the inner side of the antennæ, but coaleseed 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 setæ; a large pair attached to each of the first three pairs of peræopods 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.; surfacee. 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. $13^{\circ} 50'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 49'$ 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. $35^{\circ} 41'$ N., long. $157^{\circ} 42'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $69^{\circ} 2$. 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. $35^{\circ} 24'$ N., long. $166^{\circ} 35'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 71° . One specimen.

Station 245, June 30, 1875; between Japan and Honolulu; lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N., long. $174^{\circ} 31'$ E.; surface temperature, 69° . One specimen, male, with the head much deeper than the peræon, 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. $36^{\circ} 42'$ N., long. $179^{\circ} 50'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $71^{\circ} 5$. 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. $7^{\circ} 17'$ N., long. $147^{\circ} 20'$ W.; surface temperature, $81^{\circ} 7$. One specimen, male.

Station 352, April 13, 1876; Atlantic, off the west coast of Africa; lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 46'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $77^{\circ} 7$. 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 Spencer 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. $34^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $34^{\circ} 23'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $67^{\circ} 8$. 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 PHRONIMIDÆ, 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 antennæ 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 Peraopods normal*]. Peduncles normal.”

From this family Bovallius excludes the Phrosininae and also two of the genera of Claus' Phroniminæ, 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.

1887. *Dairella*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 24.

For the definition of this genus, together with that of the subfamily Dairellinæ, 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 pereiopoda simple”—refers to the first and second pairs of gnathopods, and that the expression—“all the pereiopoda are simple walking legs”—includes the two pairs of gnathopods, as well as the five pairs of peræopods. 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 antennæ, 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 bovallii, 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 seaborous 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 spinule 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods similar to the first, but a little longer. In the female specimen, the second peræopods have the first joint longer, but the fourth and fifth joints shorter, than the corresponding joints of the first pair.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods; 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, the second and third joints similar, the fourth much shorter, not narrower; the fifth shorter and rather broader, the finger similar.

Fifth Peræopods 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 cleft 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 setæ; 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

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 pereon, 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. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N.; long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 2$. 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 Atlantie, 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 withdrawn 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 antennæ 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 maxillæ shows only a single spine-tooth, and the palp resembles a rounded tubercle.

Genus *Phronima*, Latreille, 1802.

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 1836. „ Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, vi. Cl. vii. p. 7.
 1836. „ Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Règne Animal, t. ii. t. iii. pl. xxv.
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 1840. „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crustacés, p. 91.
 184-. „ Milne-Edwards, Le Règne Animal (Illustrated Edition).
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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 *Diphyidae*, Mediterranean." This may throw some light on the mysterious genus *Diphyicola*, Costa, 1862.

Phronima pacifica, Streets (Pl. CLIX.).

1877. *Phronima pacifica*, Streets, Bulletin of the U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 128.
 1882. ,, Streets, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. v. p. 6, pl. i. figs. 3, 3a.

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-Organ*s 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles longer than the preceding pair. The limb shorter than in the preceding pair. The first joint as long as in the second peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods 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 peraeopods; 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 apieal pair of retroverted teeth, and a pair below the apex; the eleft spine with very slender arms, the serrate one the longer, the other with a very slight subapieal 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 proeess of the peduncle attached to its surface.

Uropods.—Peduneles of the first pair rather longer and narrower than those of the third, twiee 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 peetinate; the peduncles of the seeond pair narrow, about once and a half as long as the outer raimus, whieh is shorter than that of the preceding pair, the inner margin finely peetinate; the inner ramus almost smooth, or with the peetination of the inner margin seareely 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 eirele, affixed to the preeeding 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. $2^{\circ} 52'$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 0'$ W.; surface-net, 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 77° . One specimen, female.

Remarks.—It is perhaps a rather signifeant circumstance that the speeimen of *Phronima pacifica* should come from the Atlantie, while the specimens which I have been led to assign to *Phronima atlantica* come from the Pacific.

Phronima atlantica, Guérin (Pl. CLX.).

1836. *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, Mag. Zool., vi. Cl. vii. p. 7, pl. xviii. fig. 1.
 1836. " " Guérin-Méneville, Icon. du règne anim., Crust., pl. xxv. fig. 4.
 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 93.
 1852. " " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 1001.
 1862. " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 318, pl. li. fig. 4.
 1882. " " Streets, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 5, pl. i. figs. 1, 1a, 2.

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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N., long. $174^{\circ} 31'$ 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 antennæ, 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 peræopods 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 peræopods nearly twice as long as that of the fourth pair.

Phronima megalodous, n. sp. (Pl. CLXII., A.).

Seventh segment of the peræon 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 searous.

The First and Second Peraopods with hind margin in the first and second joints only slightly prominent just above the apex, not at all produced or acute.

Third Peræopods.—As usual the first and second joints are thickened and more or less channelled 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 eruncate 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 erenate 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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.

Length, four-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—April 26, 1876; off St. Vineent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. $16^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $25^{\circ} 14' W.$; surface, night; surfæe temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 2$. One speeimen, female.

Remarks.—The speeifie name is derived from the Greek word *μεγαλόδονς*, meaning with a large tooth, and refers to the unusually large tooth on the eentre of the palm in the third peræopods.

Akin to the present species, and perhaps identieal with it, are two speeimens labelled “Pacific, Api to Cape York, surface.”

In the female speeimen the marsupial plates are only slightly developed, and as compared with the Atlantie speeimen just deseribed, the fourth joint in the third peræopods 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 ineh 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 antennæ proved to be those of an adult, the upper with a long thiek 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 peræopods 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, inelined 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 reachees the tip of the front tooth of the fourth joint.

A specimen, female, from Station 227, March 27, 1875; between Papua and Japan; lat. $17^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $141^{\circ} 21' E.$; surfæe temperature, $79^{\circ} \cdot 2$, appears also to belong to this form or speeies.

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. Spenee Bate had not seen the typeal speeimens 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 eopied in Desmarest's Consid. gén. sur la elasse des Crust., pl. 45, fig. 1, in Lueas' 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 peræon not very elongate, longer than the first of the pleon; postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon seareely produced, those of the third segment forming an aeute 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 Peraopods have the hind margin of the first and second joints produced apically into a narrow acute tooth.

Third Peraopods.—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 erenulate 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 Peraopods.—The first joint rather longer than the branchial vesicles, 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 Peraopods 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 peraeon-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. $3^{\circ} 48' S.$, 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 novæ-zealandiæ (?), Powell (Pl. CLXI., B.).

1875. *Phronima novæ-zealandiæ*, Powell, Trans. and Proc. N. Z. Inst., 1874, vol. vii. p. 294,
pl. xxi. figs. 1, 2.
1876. „ „ Miers, Catal. Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crust. New Zealand,
p. 129.
1886. „ *neo-zelanica*, Thomson and Chilton, Trans. N. Z. Inst., vol. xviii. p. 150.

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 megalodonis*, 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 novæ-zealandiæ* with *Phronima borneensis*, Spence Bate, and of both with *Phronima sedentaria*, seems well within the bounds of probability.

Phronima sedentaria (Forskål) (Pl. CLXII., B.).

1775. *Cancer sedentarius*, Forskål, Deser. Anim. quæ in itin. orient. observavit, p. 95.
 1776. " " Forskål, Icones rerum nat. quas in itin. orient. depingi curavit., tab. xli. fig. D, d.
 1796. *Cancer (Gammarellus) sedentarius*, Herbst, Naturgesch. der Krabben und Krebse, Bd. ii. p. 136, tab. xxxvi. fig. 8.
 1802. *Gammarus sedentarius*, Schousboe, Skrivter af Naturhist.-Selskabet, Bd. v. Hfte. 2.
 1802. *Phronima sedentarius*,¹ Latreille, Hist. Nat. des Crust. et des Insectes, vol. iii.

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 peræopod is given for comparison with one drawn to the same scale of that peræopod in *Phronima megalodous*. The third peræopod 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 peræopod 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. $35^{\circ} 11'$ N., long. $139^{\circ} 28'$ E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, $41^{\circ}.1$; surface temperature, $64^{\circ}.2$. 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 peræopods 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 daetyloptera well developed, the fourth joint of the third peræopods considerably longer than the distal breadth, and the distal margin divided as in *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, Pl. CLX., fig. prp.3, ♀; but then these specimens proved to be a little more than a tenth of an ineh 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 peræopods 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. $2^{\circ} 52'$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 0'$ W. (*Phronima pacifica*, see p. 1348).

Station 106, August 25, 1873; east of St. Paul's Rocks; lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surfacee to 40 fathoms; surfacee temperature, $78^{\circ} 8$. Two speimenes, female.

September 29, off Rio Janeiro; lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$ S., long. $35^{\circ} 40'$ W.; surface, night; surfacee temperature, $74^{\circ} 7$. One specimen.

Station 130, Oetoer 3, 1873; south-east of Rio Janeiro; lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$ S., long. $32^{\circ} 56'$ W.; surfacee temperature, 69° .

Station 131, Oetoer 6, 1873; South Atlantic; lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$ S., long $28^{\circ} 9'$ W.; surfacee temperature, 65° . One male speimen, mounted in Canada balsam. Length, seven-twentieths of an ineh. Flagellum of the upper antennæ with very long first joint, followed by six small joints; flagellum of lower antennæ with twelve long slender joints; of the second uropods the inner ramus almost as long as the outer. The third peræopods have the square form of wrist, with the hand projeeting but little beyond it (? *Phronima pacifica*).

Station 132, October 10, 1873; South Atlantic; lat. $35^{\circ} 25'$ S., long. $23^{\circ} 40'$ W.; surfacee temperature, 58° . One male speimen, mounted in Canada balsam. Length, half an inch. The antennæ and uropods nearly as in the specimen from Station 131; the third peræopods with the wrist longer than broad, like that figured for the female of *Phronima atlantica* on Pl. CLX., the hand projeeting much beyond the wrist.

Station 158, March 7, 1874; in the Southern Ocean; lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $123^{\circ} 4'$ E.; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, $33^{\circ} 5$; surface temperature, 45° . One specimen, an inch long, female, with eggs (? *Phronima novæ-zealandiæ*, see p. 1356). A *Phronima*-house.

March 9 and 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. $48^{\circ} 18'$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 4'$ E.; surface; surfacee 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. $47^{\circ} 25'$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 22'$ E.; surface temperature, $51^{\circ} 5$.

Station 196, October 13, 1874; north of Amboina; lat. $0^{\circ} 48' 30''$ S., long. $126^{\circ} 58' 30''$ E.; depth, 825 fathoms; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} 9$; 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. $17^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $141^{\circ} 21'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $79^{\circ} 2$. One specimen, female (*? Phronima megalodous*).

April 3, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $71^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, a fifth of an inch long, male, with the antennæ not fully developed.

April 4, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 69° . One specimen, female.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $68^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, female (*? Phronima megalodous*).

Station 232, May 12, 1875; the *Hyalonema*-ground, Japan; lat. $35^{\circ} 11'$ N., long. $139^{\circ} 28'$ E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, $41^{\circ} 1$; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} 2$. One specimen, female, with numerous young (*Phronima sedentaria*). Two *Phronima*-houses.

Station 235, June 4, 1875; off Japan; lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 0'$ E.; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom temperature, $38^{\circ} 1$; surface temperature, 73° . One specimen, female, more than an inch long.

Station 240, June 21, 1875; east of Japan; lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $153^{\circ} 39'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} 8$. One specimen, male.

Station 241, June 23, 1875; east of Japan; lat. $35^{\circ} 41'$ N., long. $157^{\circ} 4'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $69^{\circ} 2$. One specimen, male, three-tenths of an inch long (*? Phronima atlantica*).

Station 244, June 28, 1875; North Pacific; lat. $35^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $169^{\circ} 53'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $70^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, male, about a quarter of an inch long (*? Phronima atlantica*).

Station 245, June 30, 1875; North Pacific; lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N., long. $174^{\circ} 31'$ E.; surface temperature, 69° . Five specimens (*Phronima atlantica*, see p. 1351).

July 4, 1875; Mid North Pacific; lat. $36^{\circ} 42'$ N., long. $179^{\circ} 50'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $61^{\circ} 5$. 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 peræopods nearly as in Pl. 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. $7^{\circ} 35' - 5^{\circ} 54'$ N., long. $149^{\circ} 49' - 147^{\circ} 2'$ W.; surface ; surface temperature, 81° . One specimen, female, seventeen-twentieths of an inch long.

Station 272, September 8, 1875 ; Mid Pacific Ocean ; lat. $3^{\circ} 48'$ S., long. $152^{\circ} 56'$ W.; surface temperature, 79° . (*Phronima tenella*, see p. 1355.)

September 15, 1875 ; Mid Pacific Ocean ; lat. $12^{\circ} 8'$ S., long. $150^{\circ} 13'$ 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 peræopods 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 peræopods.

Station 295, November 5, 1875 ; South Pacific ; lat. $38^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $94^{\circ} 4'$ W.; surface, night ; surface temperature, $58^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, male.

Station 323, February 28, 1876 ; Atlantic, off Monte Video ; lat. $35^{\circ} 39'$ S., long. $50^{\circ} 47'$ W.; surface ; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, young.

March 5, 1876 ; South Atlantic ; lat. $37^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $42^{\circ} 0'$ W.; surface ; surface temperature, $70^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, male.

Station 335, March 16, 1876 ; South Atlantic, north of Tristan da Cunha ; lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$ S., long. $13^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface ; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 5$. One specimen, mounted.

Station 351, April 12, 1876 ; Atlantic, off coast of Africa ; lat. $9^{\circ} 9'$ N., long. $16^{\circ} 41'$ W.; surface ; surface temperature, $81^{\circ} 8$. One specimen, female (*Phronima pacifica*).

April 26, 1876 ; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands ; lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface, night. (*Phronima megalodous*, see p. 1353.)

Station 354, May 6, 1876 ; North Atlantic ; lat. $32^{\circ} 41'$ N., long. $36^{\circ} 6'$ W.; depth, 1675 fathoms ; deep trawl ; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 8$. One specimen, female, mounted in Canada balsam.

May 7, 1876 ; North Atlantic, south-west of the Azores ; lat. $34^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $34^{\circ} 92'$ W.; surface, night ; surface temperature, $67^{\circ} 5$. A female, not full 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 megalodous*).

“ 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. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N. and $50^{\circ} 1'$ S., and over a space of 223 degrees between long. $13^{\circ} 5'$ W. and $123^{\circ} 4'$ 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.

- 1862. *Phronima (pars)*, Claus, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xii. Hft. 2, p. 193.
- 1862. " " Claus, Würzburger naturwiss. Zeitschr., Bd. iii. p. 247.
- 1871. *Phronimella*, Claus, Untersuch. über den Bau und die Verwandschaft der Hyperiden.
- 1872. " Claus, Zur Naturgesch. der Phronima sedentaria, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxii. p. 333.
- 1877. *Anchylonyx*, Streets, Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 130.
- 1878. *Phronimella*, Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. No. 12, p. 269.
- 1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 4.
- 1882. " Streets, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. v. p. 8.
- 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 423.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 489.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 26.
- 1887. " Giles, On six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. lvi. pt. ii. No. 2, p. 214.

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 peræon very thin and weak, the third and still more the fourth [First and Second Peræopods] almost whip-like in elongation; the fifth [Third Peræopods] are not chelate but subchelate." He shortly afterwards noted that the first peræopods 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*.

Phronimella elongata, Claus¹ (Pl. CLXIII.). Specimens A, B.

Male.—The first two (coalesced) segments of the peraeon 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 peraeon, 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-eone 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 daetyloptera 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 daetyloptera 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

apieal 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 seeond pairs; the front margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints seabrous; the finger minute, bulbous at the base.

Fifth Peraopods 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.5.*, *prp.4.*, *prp.3.*, *prp.2.*, *prp.1.*

Pleopods.—Peduneles 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 seeond pair are placed, one tooth occupying each margin; in the first pair of pleopods there are three coupling spines; the eleft spine having the arm with the expanded apex rather the shorter; the rami shorter than the peduneles, with six or seven joints to the inner, and seven or eight to the outer ramus.

Uropods.—The peduneles narrow, longer than the rami, smooth edged; the rami narrowly lanceolate, the outer finely peetinate on the inner margin, the inner on the outer margin; in the first pair the peduneles 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 pedunele; the rami of the third pair almost equal, the outer perhaps a little the longer.

Telson nearly semieireular, of extreme tenuity, and therefore very difficult to perceive, espeeially 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 pereon 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

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 Antennæ 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 truncale.

Lower Antennæ 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-eone.

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.

Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The fourth joint very much longer than the fifth, the front margin seemingly smooth, except for a minute setule here and there.

Fifth Peræopods.—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. $6^{\circ} 20' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 18' E.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $81^{\circ} 7$. Six specimens, one male, five female.

Remarks.—In one of the female specimens the third peræopods 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 peræopods was normal, the other dwindle; small marsupial plates were developed to the first, second, and third peræopods, not overlapping as in the adult female but hanging down like small branchial vesicles; those of the second peræopods 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 pereon 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 antennae, 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 peetination, 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.—Peduncles long-oval; the eleventh 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 dentieulate edge; the upper corner forms a shallow projection rather than a tooth, but the lower corner presents at least one sharp upturned denticle, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Peræopods.—The first joint has three small teeth on the lower part of the hind margin.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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.

Pleopods.—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. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $68^{\circ}.5$. Seven specimens; one male, six females.

Remarks.—Since in the male specimen the first joint in the flagellum of the upper antennæ, 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. $7^{\circ} 35'$ – $5^{\circ} 54'$ N., long. $149^{\circ} 49'$ – $147^{\circ} 2'$ 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. $7^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $149^{\circ} 49'$ 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 coaleseed 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 postero-lateral 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. $2^{\circ} 42'$ S., long. $14^{\circ} 41'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $82^{\circ} 7$. 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 pereopods 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 pereopods 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 pereopods 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 tenuity 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 pereopods 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 pereopods; 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. $3^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $14^{\circ} 51'$ 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 pereopods 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 peræopod 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 peræopod 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. $1^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 23'$ 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. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W. ; surface to 40 fathoms ; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 8$. 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. $25^{\circ} 45'$ N., long. $20^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surfacee; surfacee temperature, 65° . *Phronimella elongata*, ♀, Claus. One specimen, mounted during the voyage.
 2. Station 348; lat. $3^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $14^{\circ} 51'$ W. (See p. 1370.)
 3. Station 346; lat. $2^{\circ} 42'$ N., long $14^{\circ} 41'$ W. (See p. 1369.)
 4. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Mid Atlantie; lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W. One specimen, female, mounted during the voyage. Thirty speeimens (see p. 1371). Also one speeimen, female, labelled "surface to 4 fathoms."
 5. Station 108; lat. $1^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 23'$ W. (See p. 1371.)
 6. Mareh 1-4, 1876; South Atlantie; lat. $36^{\circ} 1'$ - $36^{\circ} 52'$ S., long. $47^{\circ} 35'$ - $42^{\circ} 47'$ W. One speeimen, female, mounted during the voyage.
 7. Western Paeifie, north of New Guinea. Three speeimens mounted in Canada balsam, and marked respeetively "Phronimella ♀," "Phronimella ♀," "Phronimella ♂."
 8. February 6-7, 1875; south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 18'$ E. (See p. 1362.)
 9. January 9, 1875; China Sea, off Luzon; lat. $16^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $117^{\circ} 47'$ E.; surfacee; surface temperature, $76^{\circ} 5$. Two speeimens, female.
 10. April 3, 1875; Paeifie, between Papua and Japan; lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surfacee; surfacee temperature, $71^{\circ} 5$. One speeimen, female.
 11. Station 230; lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E. (See p. 1366.)
 12. Mareh 1875; Paeifie, Admiralty Islands to Japan. One speeimen, female, mounted in Canada balsam.
 13. Station 268, August 30, 1875; Sandwicheh Islands to Tahiti; lat $7^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $149^{\circ} 49'$ W. (See p. 1369.)
 14. August and September 1875; Paeifie Oeean; surfacee. (See p. 1369.)
- These stations show a range from lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N. to lat. 36° or 37° S., but as *Phronimella* is also reoorded from the Mediterranean, its northward extension is carried some degrees higher; its extension from east to west as here exhibited eonfines it to the Atlantie and Pacific Oceans, but, as just observed, it is also found in the Mediterranean, and it has been reeently reported by Dr. Giles from the Bay of Bengal.

Family HYPERIDÆ, Dana, 1852.

For Dana's aeeount 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 Hyperiidæ, thus defines the family in 1887:¹—

"Head large, more or less globular. Eyes large, oecupying the sides of the head.

¹ Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 559.

First pair of antennæ thick, scarcely tumid (δ with multiarticulate flagellum). Second pair of antennæ 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 Peræopods 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 Phronimidæ, 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 Hyperidæ, are transferred to two separate families by Bovallius.

Genus *Phronimopsis*, Claus, 1878.

- 1878. *Phronimopsis*, Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. No. 12, p. 269.
- 1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 5.
- 1881. " E. von Martens,² Zool. Record for 1879, Crustacea, p. 33.
- 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 424.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 489.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 23.

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 Phronimidæ, in which it was placed by Claus, and made it the ninth genus of the family Hyperiidæ. 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 tubercle, and, in the male, a three-jointed palp.

The *First Gnathopods* simple, with hairy finger; the *Second Gnathopods* chelate.

The *Peræopods* 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 peræopods.

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 peræon; first two segments of the peræon 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 peræon-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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 palp 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 Maxillæ.—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 palp 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 Maxillæ.—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 elin 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, narrow, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles oval, smooth, not so long as the first joint (whether occurring with the first peræopods I am uncertain). The limb like that of the preceding pair, perhaps a little longer.

Third Peræopods 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 ciliated and produced at the apex into a thin spine-like tooth overlapping part of the second joint; the second joint with the hind margin ciliated and apically produced into a similar but shorter tooth; the third joint longer than in the preceding pairs, its hind margin ciliated 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 peræopods but much shorter.

Fourth Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 peduncles 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 eleventh 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, surfacee." 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 chelæ of the second gnathopods and tenacious looking claws of the peræopods. From the Mediterranean species to which Claus gives the name of *Phronimopsis spinifer* at page 6 of *Der Organismus der Phronimiden*, but the name of "*Phronimopsis Zoa*" 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 peræon 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*, Bovallius, inhabiting "tropical parts of the Atlantic," it is distinguished, in having a peræon which can scarcely be described as "normal," in having the first segment of the peræon 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.

- 1823. *Hyperia*, Desmarest (from Latreille), Diet. d. Sci. Nat., Art. Malacostracés, t. 28.
- 1825. " Desmarest (from Latreille), Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 258.
- 1825. *Hypérie*, Latreille, Fam. nat. du Règne Animal, p. 289.
- 1825. *Hyperia*, Guérin, Encycl. Méth., Art. Uroptère, t. x.
- 1829. " Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv. p. 117.
- 1829. *Hiella*, Straus-Durckheim, Mém. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat., t. xviii.
- 1830. *Hyperia*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 387 (extr., pp. 34, 36).
- 1830. *Lestrigonus*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 392 (extr., pp. 34, 41).
- 1831. *Hyperia*, Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie, p. 400.
- 1836. " Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Règne Animal, t. ii., iii., pl. xxv.
figs. 5, 6.
- 1837. " Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte.
- 1837. *Lestrigonus*, Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte.
- 1838. *Hyperia*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.

1838. *Lestrigon*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1838. *Lestrigonus*, Krøyer, Grøulands Amfipoder, p. 296.
 1840. *Hyperia*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 74.
 1840. *Lestrigonus*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 81.
 1840. *Hyperia*, Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust. Arachn. et Myriap., p. 233.
 1840. *Lestrigon*, Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust. Arachn. et Myriap., p. 235.
 1841. *Hyperia*, Gould, Invertebrata of Massachusetts.
 1849. „ Nicolet, Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
 1852. *Lestrigonus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts., ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. *Hyperia*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts., ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. *Lestrigonus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 980, 981, 1442.
 1852. *Hyperia*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 980, 986, 1442.
 1852. „ Liljeborg, Haf-Crustaceer vid Kullaberg.
 1855. „ Gosse, Manual of Marine Zoology.
 1857. „ White, Popular History of the British Crustacea, p. 205.
 1859. „ Kinahan, Nat. Hist. Review, vol. vi.
 1859. *Lestrigonus*,¹ Kinahan, Nat. Hist. Review, vol. vi.
 1860. *Hyperia*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 636.
 1860. *Lestrigonus*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. Sde Møde, p. 636.
 1862. „ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 287.
 1862. *Hyperia*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 292.
 1863. *Lestrigonus*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 3.
 1863. *Hyperia*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 10.
 1864. „ Fritz Müller, Für Darwin (trans., p. 76).
 1865. *Lestrigonus*, Costa, Rend. dell' Accad. delle sci. fis. e mat., Anno iv. Napoli., p. 34.
 1865. *Hyperia*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 18.
 1868. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 521.
 1868. „ Thomas Edward, Stray Notes, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. ix. pp. 143, 165.
 1869. „ Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 286.
 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 5 (85).
 1872. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 78.
 1873. „ Metzger, Physik. und faunist. Untersuch. in der Nordsee, 1871.
 1874. „ Verrill and Smith, Invert. Anim. of Vineyard Sound, pp. 273 (567), &c.
 1877. „ Meinert, Crust. Isop. Amph. et Decap. Daniae, p. 91.
 1877. *Lestrigonus*, Streets, Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 125.
 1878. *Hyperia*, Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. p. 269.
 1878. „ Gegeubaur, Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie, 2te Aufl. Bell's Trans.
 1879. „ Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 2.
 1879. „ Thomas Edward, Selections from Fauna of Banffshire, in Life by Smiles, App., p. 435.
 1879. „ Grenacher, Untersuch. über das Sehorgan der Arthropoden.
 1884. „ Blanc, Die Amph. der Kieler Bucht, p. 51.
 1885. „ Carus, Prodromus Faunae Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 422.
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Broun's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 491.
 1887. „ Bonnier, Catal. des Crust. Malac. Concarneau, p. 67.
 1887. „ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 16.
 1887. „ Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 559.
 1887. „ Chevreux, Catal. Crust. Amph. Bretagne, p. 4.

¹ Kinahan was here the first to suggest that *Hyperia* and *Lestrigonus* might represent the sexes of a single genus.

1887. *Lestrigonus*, Giles, On Six New Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. lvi. No. 2, p. 224.

1887. *Hyperia*, Hansen, Malacostraea marina Groenlandiae occidentalis, p. 56.

1888. " Robertson, Catal. Amph. and Isop. of Clyde, p. 64.

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. Pereion 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 Peræopods] 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 sibaginis, n. sp. (Pl. CLXV.).

First and seventh segments of the peræon dorsally the longest; the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the peræon-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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 antennæ, fringed in a similar manner, of about thirty joints, which are rather longer than those of the upper antennæ, the first not short, bulbous at its base.

Upper Lip unequally bilobed, the apieal 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 peetinate 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 Maxillæ.—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 peetination and denticleation.

Second Maxillæ.—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 peetinate on its inner edge; the hand a little shorter than the produced wrist, having much of the nearly straight hind margin peetinate, 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 peetinate on the inner edge.

Second Gnathopods.—The first joint rather longer than in the first gnathopods and its front straighter, 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 Peraopods.—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 cilium 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 setæ 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 setæ 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. $6^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 28'$ E. ; daytime, 80 fathoms ; surface temperature, $85^{\circ}.5$. 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 Peraopods.—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 spinule 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 Peraopods 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 pereopod 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. $16^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $117^{\circ} 47' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $76^{\circ}.5$. 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 peræon 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 elia 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 cilium.

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 *Peræopods* 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. $38^{\circ} 6' S.$, long. $88^{\circ} 2' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $59^{\circ} 8.$ One specimen.

Hyperia promontorii, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVI., B.).

The coalesced first and second and the seventh segments of the peræon the longest, each of the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the peræon-segments, their postero-lateral angles rounded; the body and limbs dotted with a few colour-spots.

Upper Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—Opening of the gland-cone tolerably conspicuous; third (first free) (ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—1888.)

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 *Maxillæ* nearly as in *Hyperia sibaginis*; the palp of the first maxillæ 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 peetinate; 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, peetinate except near the base, the narrow apical margin finely peetinate; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the hand, its inner margin microscopically peetinate.

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 Peraopods.—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 peetinate but not closely, carrying a spine at the apex and one higher up, the front margin convex; the distal margin finely peetinate, 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 Peræopods closely resembling the first, the fifth joint rather shorter.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 peræopods, 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. $34^{\circ} 41' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 36' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $66^{\circ}.5$. 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 peraeon 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 flagellum-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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods scarcely differing from the first, but with the fifth joint rather shorter.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—The branchial vesicles less elongated than in the preceding pair, directed forwards. The limb similar to that of the third peræopods, 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 Peræopods similar to the fourth but shorter; the first joint with three little spines on the front margin, the joint larger than in the third peræopods, a little shorter than in the fourth; the fifth joint shorter than in the third peræopods.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines small and slender, with a lateral pair of hooks below the apical pair; the arms of the eleventh 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. $37^{\circ} 33'$ S., long. $149^{\circ} 54'$ E.; surface, night; surface temperature at midnight, $66^{\circ}.5$. 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 Fabricii?* 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 peræon in his species are distinct and the first three coalesced along the back. The account he gives of the antennæ 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 Fabreii*," "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 peræon are eoaaleseed. From Dana's species from the Sooloo Sea the Challenger one is distinguished by the fifth peræopods, 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 peræon indistinctly divided or dorsally quite eoaaleseed, 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 schizogeneios, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVIII.).

The Head much deeper than long, with a widely emarginate proeess, forming a sort of divided chin below the insertion of the lower antennæ; the peræon 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 peræon dorsally eoaaleseed; 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 Maxillæ*; these in turn partially overlie the *First Maxillæ*, 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 dentieulate 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 maxillæ, 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 peetinate; 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 peetinate; the finger curved, more than half the length of the hand, with much of the inner margin finely peetinate.

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 wrist are rather longer, the process of the wrist being more elongate, beset with six spines.

First Peraopods.—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 peetinate 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 peetinate.

Second Peræopods like the first, but the first and fifth joints a little shorter. In all the limbs gland-eells can be seen in the first joint, but in the first and second peræopods they are much more conspious 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 peetinate; the fifth joint slender, very slightly curved, the front margin peetinate, and having a little apieal 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 peetinate.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines small, with two pairs of retroverted teeth; the elef 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.—Peduneles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami narrowly lanceolate, with the adjaceant margins peetinate, the longer inner ramus more strongly than the outer; peduneles 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 adjaceant margins finely peetinate; in all the rami there is a scarcely pereetible peetination also of the outer margin.

Telson triangular, longer than broad, a little more than half the length of the peduneles 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. Vineent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface temperature, $73^{\circ}\cdot2$.

Remarks.—The specific name—meaning divided chin, and derived from the Greek, $\sigma\chi\iota\zeta\omega$, I cleave, and $\gamma\acute{e}\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a chin—refers to the emarginate lower border of the head, which is a very conspious 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 gaudichaudii, Milne-Edwards (Pl. CLXIX.).

1840. *Hyperia Gaudichaudii*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 77.
 1849. " " Nicolet, in Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
 1862. *Lestrigonus Gaudichaudii*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 289, pl. xlvi.
 fig. 3.
 1887. *Hyperia Gaudichaudi*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 16.

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 apieal 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, similiarly 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 tuberele 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 apieal 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 apieal 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 pereon, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 peræopods, but without spines or pectination, the fourth joint less wide, the fifth joint shorter but fully as broad; the finger similar.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Fifth Peræopods 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 peræopods 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 setæ below it; the first joint of the outer ramus is also bordered with five or six plumose setæ; 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 equaling 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. $53^{\circ} 37' 30''$ S., long. $70^{\circ} 56' 0''$ W.; depth, 10 to 15 fathoms; surface temperature, $47^{\circ} 8'$. 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 “*Lestrigonus Gaudichaudii*.” He says “It closely resembles *L.* [*Lestrigonus*] *exulans*, but may be at once recognised by the distinct armature on the propoda of the gnathopoda.” It has many points of resemblance also to *Tauria maerocephala*, Dana, a mysterious species, of which Dana’s description does not wholly agree with his figures, see U.S. Explor. Exped., pl. lxviii. fig. 2d. According to Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Spence Bate’s *Lestrigonus exulans* is a synonym of Montagu’s *Hyperia galba*, while Krøyer’s *Lestrigonus 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.

- 1838. *Metoecus*, Krøyer, Grönland’s Amfipoder, p. 291.
- 1840. „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 78.
- 1852. „ Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 981, 1442.
- 1862. *Hyperia (pars)*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 292.
- 1864. „ Fritz Müller, Für Darwin (translation, p. 77).
- 1865. „ Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 18.
- 1868. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. pp. 519, 520.

1869. *Metoëcus*, Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 287.
 1870. *Metoëcus*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 6 (86).
 1872. *Tauria*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 88.
 1879. *Hyperia (pars)*, Edward, Smiles' Life of a Scotch Naturalist, p. 435.
 1882. *Tauria*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 19, 75.
 1882. *Hyperia (pars)*, Bovallius, On some forgotten Genera among Crust. Amph., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 10, No. 14, p. 17.
 1885. " " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 422.
 1886. " " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 491.
 1887. *Hyperoche*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 18.
 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 563.
 1887. " Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiae occidentalis, p. 58.

For the original definition of *Metoëcus*, see Note on Krøyer, 1838 (p. 179). The name being preoccupied must yield to *Hyperoche*, for the definition of which see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 588). In his Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids Bovallius 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 Peræopods] are different in form, with serrated hinder edges, or dilated as in the genera *Parathemisto* and *Euthemisto*. The general habitus is very similar to that of *Hyperia*." Hansen considers that both "*Hyperoche Kroeyeri*," Bovallius, and "*Hyperoche Luetkeni*," Bovallius, should be made synonyms of *Hyperoche medusarum* (Krøyer). Sars unites Boeck's *Tauria abyssorum* with Krøyer'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 peræopods, is shown by Fritz Müller to be a character of the young. Bovallius gives "*Hyperoche Martinezi*" as the name of Fritz Müller's "*Hyperia Martinezii*," and in view of the wording of Bovallius' generic definition it may be noticed that in that species the fourth joint or earpus of the first peræopod is figured by Müller¹ with serrated hinder edge and dilated. These two characteristics are also combined in the first peræopods of the Challenger species, though they are not very strikingly developed. In *Hyperoche medusarum* (Krøyer) Hansen found the fourth joint prolonged downwards in a serrate process only on the first peræopods, and not also on the second.

Hyperoche eryptodaetylus, n. sp. (Pl. CLXX.).

The Head short, not specially deep; all the segments of the peræon distinct, the pleon deeper than the peræon, the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments produced in short sharp points. Liver-tubes very large; heart large and with strong walls,

¹ Für Darwin, trans., p. 77.

extending with almost undiminished breadth to near the end of the sixth peraeon-segment.

The Eyes occupying the sides of the head almost completely.

Upper Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 mandibular processes short, with rounded apices.

First Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 surfaces 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 Peraopods.—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 surfaces 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—First joint not so long as in the preceding peraeopods, a little

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 Peræopods.—The first three joints as in the preceding pair, but the first a little larger ; the fourth joint curved as in the other peræopods, and longer than the third joint. The two other joints missing.

Fifth Peræopods.—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. $34^{\circ} 41' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 36' E.$; surface ; surface temperature, $66^{\circ}.5$. 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.

1887. *Hyperiella*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 19.
 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 565.

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 Peræopods] 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 peræopods 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 peræopods than in the two following pairs.

Hyperiella dilatata, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXI.).

Head deep and broad, not long; all the peræon-segments distinct, the peræon in dorsal view broadly oval, the distal end the narrower; the pleon abruptly more compressed than the peræon, 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 antennæ, and a small postero-dorsal triangle.

Upper Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 spinule 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 surfacees 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 furred 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 Peræopods.—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 front 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 surfacee 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 apieal 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 apieal pair; the cleft 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 apieally 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.

Locality.—February 21, 1874; Antaretie Ocean; lat. $63^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $88^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $32^{\circ}\cdot 5$. 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.

1825. *Themisto*, Guérin, Encycl. Méth., t. x., Art. Uroptera.
 1828. „ Guérin, Mém. de la Soc. d'Hist. Nat. de Paris, t. iv.
 1829. „ Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv.
 1829. „ Straus-Durckheim, Mém. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat., t. xviii.
 1830. „ Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx, pp. 385, 394 (extr., pp. 34, 42).
 1831. „ Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.
 1835. „ Ross and Owen, App. to Narr. of Ross' Second Voyage.
 1836. „ Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Régne Anim., t. ii., t. iii.
 1837. „ Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii.
 1838. „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. d. Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1838. „ Kröyer, Grönlands Amfipoder, p. 291.
 1840. „ Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust. Arachn. et Myriap., p. 235.
 1840. „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 84.
 1842. „ Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 1, Bd. iv. Hfte 2, p. 143.
 1852. „ Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts., ser. 2. vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1000, 1005, 1442.
 1862. „ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 311.
 1865. „ Goës, Crust. Amph. maris Spetsb., p. 17.
 1868. „ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 522.
 1870. „ Bocck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 7 (87).
 1871. „ Cunningham, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 498.
 1871. „ Buchholz, Erlebnisse der Mannschaft des Schifffes Hansa.
 1872. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., Hfte 1, p. 86.
 1874. „ Verrill and Smith, Invert. Anim. Vineyard Sound, p. 451 (745).
 1875. „ Schiødte, Krebsdyrenes Sugemund, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 3, Bd. x. p. 229.
 1879. „ Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 2.
 1879. „ G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 242.
 1886. „ Forsstrand, Crustacea Malacostraca (Arctic distribution), pp. 36, 54.
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 490.
 1886. „ Koelbel, Crust. Pyen. und Arachn. von Jan Mayen, p. 8.
 1887. *Euthemisto*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 21.
 1887. „ Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. pp. 568, 575.
 1887. „ Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiae occidentalis, p. 59.

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 pereiopoda [*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 Peræopods*] ; 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).

- 1870. *Themisto bispinosa*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 8 (88).
- 1872. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 87, pl. i. fig. 4.
- 1887. *Euthemisto bispinosa*, Bovallius, Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 22.
- 1887. " " Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 569, pl. xlvi. figs. 97–103.
- 1887. *Euthemisto compressa* (*pars*), Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiæ occidentalis, p. 59.

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 peræon 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 peræon, and the first three or four of the pleon, in large specimens the tooth being very prominent in the last two segments of the peræon 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 peræopods have the first joint very narrow, not dilated, and of the third peræopods 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 peræopods 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 pereiopoda [*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 Peræopods*] 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 peræopods 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., earinata, segmentum septimum sœpe etiam sextum et octavum margine postico in spinulam productum dorsalem in juvenibus exiguum, in adultis facile conspicuum; antennæ ♂ flagello multiarticulato, tenuissimo, valde elongato ut in Hyperis omnino." In Goës' figure the fifth peræopod 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 peræopods of his *Themisto compressa*; but the small specimens just as well as the large showed a very marked superiority of size in the third peræopods 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. $42^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, 45° . Numerous specimens.

Station 46, May 6, 1873; off Nova Scotia; lat. $40^{\circ} 17'$ N., long. $66^{\circ} 48'$ 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 peræopod, 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.).

1828. *Themisto Gaudichaudii*, Guérin, Mém. de la Soc. d'Hist. nat. de Paris, t. iv. pl. xxiii.
 1830. " Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 393 (extr., p. 42).
 1836. " Guérin-Méneville, Iconographie du Règne Anim., t. ii. pl. xxv.
 fig. 7.
 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vert., t. v.
 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 84.
 1840. " Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust., des Arachn. et des Myriap., p. 235,
 pl. xviii. fig. 5.
 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 314, pl. iv. fig. 10.
 1862. " *Guerini*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 313, pl. i. fig. 9.
 1887. *Euthemisto Gaudichaudi*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till
 K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 21.
 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv.
 p. 568.

Back little compressed, and not dorsally dentate. Second segment of the peraeon 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 so 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 Peraopods.—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 sinuous, 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods 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 sinuous 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 surfaces; the finger slender, smooth, almost straight, not a quarter the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peræopods 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 setæ 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, Cape 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 peræopods being much less widened, the fifth joint of the third pcræopods 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 peræopods, 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* (Mandt), in some of its stages of growth.

Euthemisto thomsoni, n. n. (Pls. CLXXIV., CLXXV.).

1879. *Themisto antarctica*, Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 243, pl. xii. figs. 2, 3
(*non* Dana).

1886. " " " Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 151.

Peræon and *Pleon* carinate, the last three segments of the peræon and the first three of the pleon having the hind margin produced into a strong dorsal tooth; the peræon 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 Antennæ.—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 serrate 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 Antennæ.—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 Peræopods.—The armature and general structure of both the first and second peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 peræopods.

Fifth Peræopods 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 gaudichaudii* both in form and position, and as in that species the first joint of the inner ramus has two plumose setæ 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. $46^{\circ} 46'$ S., long. $45^{\circ} 31'$ 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. $46^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $50^{\circ} 42'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 42° . One specimen.

Station 158, March 7, 1874; in the Southern Ocean; lat. $50^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $123^{\circ} 4'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 45° . Three specimens.

March 9 and 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. $48^{\circ} 18'$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 4'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 50° . Six specimens.

Remarks.—The species appears to stand extremely near to the northern *Euthemisto bispinosa* (Boeck). The peculiarities of the fourth joint in the first and second peraeopods and of the fifth joint of the third peraeopods 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 peraeopods 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 peraeopods not being elongate, but the specimens are young,¹ 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. $49^{\circ} 28'$ S., long. $70^{\circ} 30'$ E., 25 fathoms, measuring seven-tenths of an inch, is distinguished from the rest by having the third peraeopods very long, the dorsal teeth proportionately to the length of the animal very small, and the head and body seaceous with a fine down. Should it be necessary to separate this specimen from the other, I would propose for it the name *Euthemisto scabra*.

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-Organ*s 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. CLXXIII.).

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

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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 one 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 setæ in the first and second pairs; the first joint of the outer ramus has three or four setæ 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. $39^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $140^{\circ} 40' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $60^{\circ} 2$. 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 peraeopods, 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 Moneœur Island, Bass Strait, surface, appears to belong to this species. The first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennæ 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).
- 1878. *Lestrigonus*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. i. p. 411.
- 1878. *Hyperia*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ii. p. 487.
- 1882. *Parathemisto*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 20, 75.
- 1886. " *Forsstrand*, Crustacea Malacostraca, pp. 16, 53.
- 1866. *Themisto*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 490.
- 1887. *Parathemisto*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 20.
- 1887. " *Bovallius*, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 566.
- 1887. " *Hansen*, Oversigt Dijmphna-Toget ind. Krebsdyr.
- 1887. " *Hansen*, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiae occidentalis, p. 59.
- 1888. " *Robertson*, Catal. of Amph. and Isop. Firth of Clyde, p. 65.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 397). *Hyperia obliqua*, Krøyer, 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 Krøyer states that he had but a single specimen, and the single specimen in the Copenhagen Museum referred by Krøyer to this species is only, Hansen says, a small *Hyperia latreillei*. On the other hand, he thinks

that this is probably not Krøyer's original specimen, but that Krøyer 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 oblivia* (Krøyer) from the later *Parathemisto abyssorum*, Boeck, of which he has found several specimens from Greenland in Krøyer's collection. Under these circumstances it is reasonable that the specific name *oblivia* 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 $\frac{6}{20}$ ths of an inch = '6-8 lincs' (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 oblivia*, 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 *graeilipes*, 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 dentieulate 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.

Maxillæ similar to those in the genus *Hyperia*.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate tolerably clongate.

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 eoneave 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods longer than the first, the fifth joint not longer than the fourth, the finger about half the length of the fifth joint.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods 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 eleventh 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. $35^{\circ} 20' N.$, long. $153^{\circ} 39' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} 8$. 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 peræopods longer, instead of shorter, than the fourth, and pectinate, instead of smooth; and also by having the third peræopods longer than the second, and the rami of the third uropods unequal. In having the fourth peræopods longer than the third or fifth, the two species are in agreement.

Family PHROSINIDÆ.

In 1852 Dana placed the genera *Phronima* and *Primno* in the subfamily Phronimidæ, and the genera *Anchylomera*, *Phrosina*, *Themisto*, in the subfamily Phrosinidæ. 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 Phronimidæ, Claus in 1879, Carus in 1885, and Gerstaecker in 1886, resumed the name Phrosininae. In 1887 Bovallius, without change as to the genera, instituted the family Anchylomeridæ, for which, I think, the name Phrosinidæ should be preferred by right of inheritance from the terms Phrosininae 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 antennæ 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 Peræopods*] 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 detected¹ 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 peræon and not in others. It would be better to describe the uropods as laminiform, undivided, without mention of peduncles or rami.

¹ Risso's statement on the subject, quoted on the next page, can scarcely be accepted without corroboration.

Genus *Phrosina*, Risso, 1822.

1822. *Phrosina*,¹ Risso, Journal de Physique, de Chimie et d'Hist. Nat., t. xcv. p. 241.
 1825. *Phrosine*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 258.
 1825. " Latreille, Familles nat. du Règne Animal, p. 289.
 1825. *Phrosina*, Guérin, Encyclopédie Méthodique, t. x. Art. Uroptère.
 1826. " Risso, Hist. Nat. de l'Europe Mérid., t. v. p. 91.
 1829. *Dactylocera*,² Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv. p. 117.
 1830. " Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. pp. 385, 393 (extr., pp. 34, 42).
 1831. *Dactylocera (pars)*,³ Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.
 1837. " Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii., Zool.
 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertébres, t. v.
 1840. *Phrosine*, O. G. Costa, and A. Costa, Catalogo de' Crost. del Regno di Napoli.
 1840. *Dactylocera*,⁴ Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 238.
 184-. *Dactylocera*,⁵ Milne-Edwards, Le Règne Animal, Illustrated Edition.
 1840. *Phrosina*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 89.
 1851. *Phrosine*, Costa, in Hope's Catalogo dei Crost. Italiani, p. 21.
 1852. *Phrosina*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1000, 1442.
 1853. *Phrosine*, Costa, Fauna del Regno di Napoli.
 1858-1874. *Phrosina* or *Dactylocera*, Chenu and Desmarest, L'Encycl. d'Hist. Nat., Crustacés, p. 49.
 1862. *Phrosina*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 318.
 1862. " Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. x. p. 440.
 1878. " Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Report for 1877, pp. 42, 46.
 1878. " Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. p. 270.
 1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 3.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 422.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 488.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilhang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 27.

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 *Pisitoe*, 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 palpigères," 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 Boeck consider that *Pisitoe bispinosa*, 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 macrophthalma*, which is a doubtful one, and *Cancer galba*, Montagu, which certainly does not belong to *Phrosina*.

³ In this work Latreille confuses *Vibiliæ* and *Phrosina* together under the name *Dactylocera*.

⁴ In the Note on Lucas, 1840, at p. 184 the name is wrongly given as *Dactylocerus*, the original form as quoted by Desmarest from Latreille MS.

⁵ As the plate containing *Dactylocera nicaensis* is referred to in the Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 91, the date is perhaps earlier than 1840.

p. 90, note, "Dans l'espèce que j'ai examinée, il n'existe 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 paraît 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. Spence 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.).

1822. *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, Journal de Physique, de Chimie et d'Hist. Nat., t. xciv. p. 245.
1825. *Phrosina semilunata*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la Classe des Crustacés, p. 259.
1825. *Phrosina semilunata*, Guérin, Encycl. Méth., t. x., Art. Uroptère.
1826. " " Risso, Hist. Nat. de l'Europe Mérid., t. v. p. 91, pl. iii. figs. 10-12.
1829. *Dactylocera semilunata*, Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv. p. 117.
1830. " *Nicænensis*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. des Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 393 (extr., p. 42).
1831. " *semilunata*, Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie, p. 400.
1838. " *Nicænensis*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
1840. *Phrosina semilunata*, O. G. Costa and A. Costa, Catal. de' Crost. del Regno di Napoli.
- 18—. " " Costa, Fauna Nap., tav. iv., fig. 1-5.
1840. *Dactylocera nicoensis* (in the index *Nicænensis*), Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 238.
- 184-. " *Nicænensis*, Milne-Edwards, Le Règne Animal, Illustrated Edition, pl. lviii. fig. 2.
1840. *Phrosina Nicetensis*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 91, pl. xxx. fig. 21.
1851. *Phrosina semilunata*, Costa, in Hope's Catalogo dei Crost. Italiani, p. 21.
1853. " " Costa, Fauna del Regno di Napoli.
- 1858-74. " *Nicetensis*, Chenu and Desmarest, L'Encycl. d'Hist. Nat., Crustacés, p. 49.
1862. " *semilunata*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 319, pl. li. fig. 5.
1862. " *Nicetensis*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 320, pl. li. fig. 6.
1885. " *nicetensis*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 422.
1885. " *semilunata*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 423.
1886. " *Nicænensis*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. Taf. xxxiii. fig. 5.
1887. " *seminulata* [*semilunata*], Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 27.
1887. " *Nicetensis*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 28.

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 equalised; the first segment of the

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 coaleseed 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. Bruee, 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 dentieulate, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 spinules, and there are a few spinules at distant intervals on the margins; there are also some setules longer than the spinules; 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 peræopods, less than a third of the third peræopods; 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods 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 dentieulate, 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Side-plates small. Branchial vesicles very complex. Limb very like that of the third peræopods, 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 peetination 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 *longispina*, which Mr. Spence Bate has given to a species of *Phrosina*, but the character is shown in Milne-Edwards' figure of *Phrosina nicaensis*, 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 *Phrosina longispina*; as the process not uncommonly lies against the fourth joint, it easily may be, and no doubt often has been, overlooked.

Fifth Peræopods.—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.

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.

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 peetinate 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.

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.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured in a straight line rather more than one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The specimen here described was obtained in the North Atlantic, from the surface, at night, April 29, 1876; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 7$. Another was taken in the North Atlantic, June 18–19, 1873; lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$ N., long. $51^{\circ} 42'$ W., also at the surface; surface temperature, 71° .

Remarks.—There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, and *Phrosina nicaensis*, Milne-Edwards, are the same species; as specimens are reorded 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 Peræopods*, the finger-formed fifth joint ends acutely, without the least trace of a separate finger.

The first joint of the *Third Peræopods* 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 Peræopods* 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 Peræopods have a tiny triangular second joint, with blunted tip.

The rami of the *Pleopods* 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. $24^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} 34' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $71^{\circ}.5$. One specimen.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $26^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $137^{\circ} 57' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $68^{\circ}.5$. 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 pereiopods, the denticulation of the distal margin is less marked than in the other species, and in the fourth pereiopods 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. $34^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $152^{\circ} 20'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $67^{\circ}\cdot 5$. 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. $35^{\circ} 18'$ N., long. $51^{\circ} 42'$ W.; surface. One specimen.
2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface, night. One specimen.
3. Station 346, April 6, 1876; Tropical Atlantic; lat. $2^{\circ} 42'$ S., long. $14^{\circ} 41'$ W.; surface. One specimen.
4. Station 164D, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $152^{\circ} 20'$ E.; surface. One specimen.
5. Station 201, October 26, 1874; off Samboangan; lat. $7^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $121^{\circ} 48'$ E. One specimen, a fifth of an inch long, mounted in Canada balsam.
6. April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E. One specimen.
7. Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ 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. $26^{\circ} 27'$ S., long. 90° W." It is probably under some misapprehension that Bovallius assigns the last-named species to the "South Atlantic."

Genus *Anehylomera*, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

1830. *Anchylomera*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. pp. 385, 394 (extr., pp. 34, 43).
 1836. *Hieraconyx*, Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, Classe vii. p. 4.
 1837. *Anchylomera*, Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii.
 1838. *Hieraconyx*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1838. *Anchylomera*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 85.
 1840. *Hieraconyx*, Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 237.
 1840. *Anchylomera*, Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 238.
 1850. *Cheiropristis*, de Natale, Crost. del porto di Messina.
 1851. " Costa, in Hope's Catalogo dei Crost. Italiani, p. 21.
 1852. *Anchylomera*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1000, 1001, 1442.
 1858-74. " Chenu and Desmarest, L'Encycl. d'Hist. Nat. Crust., p. 49.
 1858-74. *Hieraconyx*, Chenu and Desmarest, L'Encycl. d'Hist. Nat. Crust., p. 49.
 1862. *Anchylomera*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 322.
 1867. *Cheiropristis*, Costa, Saggio della coll. de' Crost. Medit. Mus. Nap.
 1874. *Anchylomera*, Hoffmann, Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar, etc., partie 5, livr. 2.
 1875. " Schiødte, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 3, Bd. 10, p. 229.
 1879. " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 3.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 423.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 487.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 26.
 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 571.

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 *Anehylomera*, but it should be noticed that the figure given in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. lii. fig. 4, with the name *Anchylomera 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 Coceoi*" figured in de Natale's Lettera¹ al 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 Peræopods] subcheliform. The uropoda are rounded behind."

To these characters it may be added that the female is distinguished from the male

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.).

1830. *Anchylomera Blossevillii*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. des Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 394 (extr., p. 43).
 1830. " *Hunterii*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. des Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 394 (extr., p. 43).
 1836. *Hieraconyx abbreviatus*, ♂, Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, Classe vii. p. 5, pl. xvii. figs. 2, 2a-2f.
 1838. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1838. *Anchylomera Blossevillii*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1838. " *Hunterii*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1840. *Hieraconyx abbreviatus*, Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 237, pl. xviii. fig. 4.
 1840. *Anchylomera Blossevillii*, Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 238.
 1840. " *Blossevilleii*, ♂, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 87.
 1840. " *Hunterii*, ♂, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 88, pl. xxx. fig. 4.
 1850. *Cheiropristis Messanensis*, ♂, de Natale, Crost. del porto di Messina, tav. i. fig. 2.
 1852. *Anchylomera purpurea*, ♂, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 1001, pl. lxviii. figs. 9a-m.
 1852. " *thyropoda*, ♀, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped. vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 1004, pl. lxviii. figs. 10a-g.
 1862. " *antipodes*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 322, pl. li. figs. 9, 10.
 1862. " *Blossevillei*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 323, pl. lii. fig. 1.
 1862. " *Hunteri*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 324, pl. lii. fig. 2.
 1862. " *abbreviata*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 324, pl. lii. fig. 3.
 1862. " *purpurea*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 325, pl. lii. fig. 5.
 1862. " *thyropoda*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 325, pl. lii. fig. 6.
 1884. " (*Hieraconyx*) *abbreviatus*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. Taf. xxxv. figs. 4, 4a, 4b.
 1887. " *abbreviata*, Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 571.
 1887. " *antipodes*, Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 572.

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 pereon 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 pereon-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.

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 antennæ.

Upper Antennæ 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 antennæ are represented only by a pair of minute tubercles.

Lower Antennæ 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ, and more than fifty to that of the lower in his description of "*Anehylomera Blossevilleii*." 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 antennæ "les inférieures coudées," but the "elbow" is more pronounced between the peduncle and flagellum of the upper antennæ, 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 scarious ridge at the centre on the inner surface; the mandibular processes rather broad.

First Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 *mp.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 Peraeopods.—Side-plates distinct, much broader than deep, shallow, axe-like, but with the ends rounded. The brachial 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, furrowed, 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 Peraeopods 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 peraeopods, does not extend so much beyond the fourth joint as in that pair. In both pairs the expanded fourth joint contains gland-cells.

Third Peraeopods 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 surfacee 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 elasper ; 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 Peræopods 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 surfacee seaborous ; 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 surfacee strongly seaborous 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 Peræopods.—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 peduncles¹ 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. $25^{\circ} 33' N.$, long. $137^{\circ} 57' E.$; 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 pereiopods, 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 Blossevillii*," Milne-Edwards, afterwards written "*Anchylomera Blossevilleii*," will probably cover all the species named in the synonymy, since

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 ovalaire de consistance membraneuse." 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 antennæ has "only about fifteen joints," but in *Anchylomera*, as in some other genera of the Hyperina, the flagella of the male antennæ 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 pereiopods are practically the same as in the female; but this general observation rather implies that the pereiopods of the male had not been specially examined. In *Anchylomera purpurea*, Dana,¹ which is figured with the antennæ of an adult male, the fifth pereiopods 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 antennæ are "very short without a flagellum," Dana says that the fifth pereiopods are "obsolete excepting coxa." The Challenger specimens, alike from the Atlantic and the Pacific, show that in the male the fifth pereiopods 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. $3^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $14^{\circ} 51'$ W.; surface to 200 fathoms; surface temperature, 84° . One specimen, male.
3. Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $0^{\circ} 15'$ S., long. $14^{\circ} 25'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, 82° . One specimen, male. The antennæ 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.
6. June 15, 1874, between Sydney and Wellington; lat. $34^{\circ} 6'$ S., long. $155^{\circ} 12'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $62^{\circ} 7$. Three specimens.

¹ In the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. lii., the gnathopods and second pereiopod of *Anchylomera purpurea* have been accidentally numbered as though they belonged to *Platyscelus rissoinæ*.

7. Station 165, June 17, 1874; between Sydney and Wellington; lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$ S., long. $155^{\circ} 28'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $64^{\circ}.5$. Four specimens.
8. South Pacific, between Api and Cape York; surface. One specimen, female.
9. April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $71^{\circ}.5$. Specimens numerous; also one specimen, female.
10. April 4, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 69° . Specimens numerous.
11. Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $68^{\circ}.5$. Four 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. $45^{\circ} 10'$ W., and lat. 39° S., long. 54° W., and the Mediterranean species "*Cheiropristes 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.

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| 1836. | <i>Primno</i> , Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, Classe vii. p. 2. |
| 1838. | " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v. |
| 1840. | " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 239. |
| 1840. | " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 81. |
| 1847. | " White, List of Crustacea in Brit. Mus., p. 91. |
| 1849. | " Nicolet, Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii. |
| 1852. | " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41. |
| 1852. | " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1000, 1442. |
| 1862. | " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 321. |
| 1879. | " Claus, Der Organismus der Phronimiden, p. 3. |
| 1886. | " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 488. |
| 1887. | " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 28. |

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Guérin, 1836 (p. 164).

Primno macropa, Guérin (Pl. CLXXVIII.).

1836. *Primno macropa*, Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, t. vi. Classe vii. p. 4, pl. xvii. figs. 1a-1f.
 1838. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1840. " " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 239, pl. xviii. fig. 7.
 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 81.
 1849. " *macropa*, Nicolet, Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
 1862. " *macropa*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 322, pl. li. fig. 8.
 1884. " " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. Taf. xxxv. figs. 3, 3a.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. II, No. 16, p. 28.

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 antennæ rounded, folded inwards; the first segment of the peræon very narrow below, but dorsally the longest of the peræon-segments except the seventh; the seventh peræon-segment and the two first of the pleon produced backwards into sharp processes in the middle of the back; the peræon 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 protuberance.

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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods 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 peræopods.

Third Peræopods.—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 denticle 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 Peræopods.—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 deurrent 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 Peraopods.—The first joint as long as that of the fourth peræopods 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 ramus 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 indentations, 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 indentations, 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. $36^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 52'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $57^{\circ}\cdot8$. 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 peraeopods 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 peraeopods 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 peraeopod 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 peraeopods is similarly armed; the fifth peraeopods 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—The fourth joint is longer than the fifth.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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.

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 164D, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $152^{\circ} 20'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $67^{\circ}.5$. 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 Antennæ.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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. $48^{\circ} 18' S.$, long. $130^{\circ} 4' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $52^{\circ} 3$. 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 Guerinii*" 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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.)

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Locality.—February 21, 1874, Antarctic Ocean; lat. $63^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $88^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $32^{\circ}\cdot 5$. 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. $32^{\circ} 41'$ N., long. $36^{\circ} 6'$ W.; tow-net. One specimen, female, a third of an inch long, mounted in Canada balsam (probably *Primno macropus*).
2. Station 319, February 12, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. $41^{\circ} 54'$ S., long. $54^{\circ} 48'$ W.; surface. One specimen, a little over a tenth of an inch long.
3. Station 318, February 11, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $56^{\circ} 29'$ 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. $64^{\circ} 37'$ S., long. $85^{\circ} 49'$ 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. $63^{\circ} 49'$ S., long. $87^{\circ} 24'$ 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. $63^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $88^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface. Two specimens (*Primno antarctica*).
8. March 9–10, 1874, south of Australia; lat. $48^{\circ} 18'$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 4'$ E.; surface; One specimen (*Primno menevillei*).
9. Station 159, March 10, 1874; south of Australia; lat. $47^{\circ} 25'$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 22'$ E. One specimen, mounted in Canada balsam (probably *Primno menevillei*).
10. Station 164D, June 14, 1874; east of Australia; lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $152^{\circ} 20'$ E.; surface. Three specimens (*Primno latreillei*).
11. Station 165, June 17, 1874; between Sydney and Wellington; lat. $34^{\circ} 50'$ S., long. $155^{\circ} 28'$ E. Three specimens (*Primno latreillei*).
12. Station 287, October 19, 1875; South Pacific; lat. $36^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 52'$ W.; surface. One specimen (*Primno macropus*).

The range of the Challenger specimens is therefore from lat. $32^{\circ} 41'$ 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 *Primno guerinii*.

Family PHOREIDÆ, Spence Bate, 1862.

Spence Bate in 1862 established the Phoreidæ as the fourth family of the division Hyperina, placing it between the family Platyscelidæ and the family Oxycephalidæ; in the definition of the family he includes the character "third pair of pereiopoda imperfectly developed," but as all the joints of the third pereiopods 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 Peraopods*] 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. (*Phorcus*, Milne-Edwards, 1830).¹

- 1830. *Phorcus*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. pp. 385, 391 (extr., pp. 34, 40).
- 1837. " Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii., Zool.
- 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
- 1840. " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 235.
- 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 79.
- 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1000, 1006, 1442.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 339.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 485.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 28.
- 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 pereon-segment does not at any rate afford a generic character, and that the fourth pereiopods

¹ *Phorcus* being preoccupied by Risso in 1826 for a genus of Mollusca, the name is altered to *Phorcorrhaphis*, from *Phorcus* and *ῥάφις*, a needle, in reference to the needle-like third pereiopod.

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."

Phorecorrhis zamboangæ, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXX.).

First segment of the peræon 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 coaleseed; 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods like the first, but longer, the third joint as long as the fifth.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles a little longer than in the preceding pair, the limb shorter. The first joint longer than in the third peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 setæ on the inner margin below the eleft spine; the first joint of the outer ramus having on the outer margin two short setæ 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. $8^{\circ} 32'$ N. long. $121^{\circ} 55'$ 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. $34^{\circ} 11'$ N., long. $19^{\circ} 52'$ W.; north-west of Madeira. This specimen shows the eyes occupying the sides of the head, the first flagellum joint of the upper antennæ 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 peracopods have the third joint more

¹ Also spelt "Zamboanga," whence the specific name.

elongate, with the apiees more acute, as is also the case with the fourth joint, the marginal armature of the whole limb being stronger; also in the fifth peræopods the first joint is more dilated; the inner ramus of the pleopods has six, the outer seven, joints; the length of the specimen in a slightly curved position was one-fifth of an inch.

Phorocorrhaphis edwardsi, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXI.).

First segment of the peræon 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 zamboangæ*, 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 zamboangæ*, 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 peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods slender, longer than the gnathopods, about as long as the first peræopods; 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 *Phoreorrhaphis zamboangæ*; 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. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $71^{\circ}.5$. 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. $39^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $140^{\circ} 40'$ E.; surface temperature, $60^{\circ}.2$, 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 hyalocephalus*, 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 segmens," 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 Loréni*," 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. $34^{\circ} 11'$ N., long. $19^{\circ} 52'$ W. One specimen (*Phorcorrhaphis zamboangae*).
2. Off Australia; surface. Two specimens (*Phorcorrhaphis edwardsi*).
3. March 16, 1874; south of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 22'$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 27'$ E.; surface. One specimen.
4. March 15, 1874; south of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $140^{\circ} 40'$ E.; surface. One specimen.
5. Station 288, October 21, 1875; South Pacific; lat. $40^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 58'$ W.; surface. One specimen, nearly a quarter of an inch long (probably *Phorcorrhaphis zamboangae*).
6. Station 181, August 25, 1874; Pacific, between Api and Cape York; lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 49'$ E.; surface. Three specimens.

7. Station 202, October 27, 1874; off Samboangan; lat. $8^{\circ} 32'$ N., long. $121^{\circ} 55'$ E. One specimen (*Phorecorrhaphis zamboanga*).

8. April 3, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surfacee. Two specimens (*Phorecorrhaphis edwardsi*).

Only three other localities have been hitherto recorded for this genus, a different species coming from each locality,—*Phorcus reynaudii*, Milne-Edwards, from the Indian Ocean; *Phorcus hyalocephalus*, Dana, from the “Atlantie, latitude 1° south, longitude $18^{\circ} 20'$ west”; and *Phorcus loréni*, 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 *Lycaopsis*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Lycaopsis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 32, 41.

1887. „ Bovallius, Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 29.

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 *Lycaea*-like, with thick deep head, elongate peraeon and pleon. Segments of the peraeon comparatively long, strongly imbricated, especially the two segments carrying the Gnathopods. Front Antennae of the female five-jointed, with long stiliform terminal joint, those of the male with three-jointed flagellum. Hind antennae 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 Phoreidæ, to which it clearly belongs.

Lycæopsis pauli, n. sp.

Head much deeper than long, deeper than the peræon; 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods scarcely differing from the first, except that the joints are rather longer.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods, straight, with three distant teeth on the front margin. The rest of the limb missing.

Fourth Peræopods much larger than the third, but not as disproportionate as in *Lycæopsis 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 Peræopods.—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 ineh.

Locality.—Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul's Rocks; lat. $1^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 23' W.$; 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, *Lycaopsis 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 *Lycaopsis themistoides*, 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 T Y P H I D A E, Dana, 1852.

Milne-Edwards in 1840 established the “Tribu des Hypérines anomales” for the genera *Typhis*, *Pronoe*, and *Oxycephalus* (see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1840, p. 190). In 1852 Dana established the equivalent family Typhidae, with additional genera distributed among three subfamilies, Typhinæ, Pronoinæ and Oxycephalinæ (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, Typhidae, Seelidæ, Pronoidæ, Lycæidæ, 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 Eutyphidae, Paraseelidæ, Pronoidæ, Tryphaenidæ, 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 Eutyphidae 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 (♂) or wanting (♀). Mandibles with palp. Femora of fifth, sixth and seventh pairs of pereiopoda [first joint of *Third, Fourth, and Fifth Peraopods*] transformed into perfect opereula. Seventh pair [*Fifth Peraopods*] reduced."

Genus *Platyscelus*, Spence Bate, 1861.

- 1816. *Typhis*, Risso, Hist. Nat. des Crust. des environs de Nîmes, p. 122.
- 1818. " Lamarek, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
- 1818. " Leach, Diet. d. Sei. Nat., t. xii., Art. Crustacei.
- 1825. " Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacei, p. 281.
- 1825. " Latreille, Familles nat. du Règne Animal, p. 289.
- 1825. " Guérin, Eneyel. Méth. Hist. Nat., t. x., Art. Typhis.
- 1826. " Risso, Hist. Nat. Europe Mérid., t. v. p. 94.
- 1829. " Latreille, Le Règne Animal, t. iv.
- 1830. " Desmarest, in Bosc's Hist. Nat. des Crustacei, éd. ii.
- 1830. " (pars), Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sei. Nat., t. xx. pp. 385, 395 (extr., pp. 34, 44).
- 1831. " Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie.
- 1837. " Burmeister, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, Abth. ii., Zool.
- 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
- 1840. " O. G. Costa and A. Costa, Catal. de' Crost. del Regno di Napoli.
- 1840. " (pars ?), Lueas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Araechn. et Myriap., p. 239.
- 1840. " (pars), Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 94.
- 1850. " de Natale, Deser. Zool. Crost. del porto di Messina.
- 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sei. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1008, 1443.
- 1855. " (pars), Gosse, Manual of Marine Zoology, pt. i.
- 1861. *Platyscelus*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. viii.
- 1862. *Thyropus* (pars), Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 326 (*non* Dana).
- 1862. *Platyscelus*,¹ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 329.
- 1871. *Platyscelus*, Claus, Unters. über den Bau und die Verwandtschaft der Hyperiden.
- 1878. " Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. p. 270.
- 1879. *Eutyphis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyseeliden, pp. 4, 5.
- 1879. *Platyscelus*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 244.
- 1885. *Eutyphis*, Carus, Prodromus Fannae Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 424.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 482.
- 1887. *Eutyphes*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 45.
- 1887. *Eutyphis*, Claus, Die Platyseeliden, p. 31.

For the original definition of the genus *Typhis*, see Note on Risso, 1816 (p. 97). For the brief original definition of *Platyscelus*, see Note on Spence Bate, 1861 (p. 327).

¹ " *Platyscelus Batei*," Streets, 1877, 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 *Eutyphis*, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 490). Since *Thyropus*, Dana, clearly coincides, as indicated by Bovallius, with *Tanyseelus*, Claus, while *Dithyrus*, 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 *Eutyphis*), the name *Platyscelus* remains as the earliest synonym of the preoccupied *Typhis*. It is unfortunate that *Platyscelus* 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 *Platyseelidae*, which Claus has adopted for the group, at the head of which this genus in right of priority may be considered to stand.

Platyscelus ovoides (Risso?).

1879. *Eutyphis ovoides*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 9.

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 *Platyscelus 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 Peraopods, the Uropods and Telson, as well as the general appearance of the specimen, agree so completely with Claus' figures and description of *Eutyphis 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 peraeopods is here relatively much shorter than in the species next described. In the Fourth Peraopods the middle part of the hind margin is setiferous, 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, 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. $35^{\circ} 24'$ N., long. $166^{\circ} 35'$ 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 *Dithyrus faba*, Dana, the first joint of the fourth peræopods 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' *Eutyphis ovoides* is still perhaps open to question. *Platyscelus intermedius*, G. M. Thomson, from New Zealand, seems scarcely if at all distinguishable from *Platyscelus ovoides*.

Platyscelus armatus (Claus) (Pl. CLXXXII.).

1879. *Eutyphis armatus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 19.

1887. *Eutyphes armatus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 45.

1887. *Eutyphis 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 peræon 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 peræopods; 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 peræon-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 Peræopods.—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 eonvex, the hinder eoneave, 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 Peræopods very similar to the first.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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. *prp.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 Peræopods.—The first joint as long as that of the second gnathopods, of tolerably uniform breadth, curved so that the front margin is somewhat eoncave, 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 eleft 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 ramus about as large as one of the preceding, the inner considerably larger; peduncles of the third pair not longer than broad; outer ramus shorter than the inner, with smooth outer and pectinate inner margin, the inner ramus 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. $24^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} 34' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $71^{\circ}.5$. Two specimens.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 28' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° . One specimen, half an inch long with the pleon flexed. (Figs. *ep.A.* and *mx.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. $18^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $30^{\circ} 5' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ}.7$. One specimen, with the acute side-plates, and one specimen unarmed.

Platyscelus rissoinæ, Spence Bate.

1862. *Platyscelus Rissoinæ*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 329, pl. lii. figs. 9, 8*b*, 8*c*, 8*d*, 8*i*.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 Antennæ 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 8*b* to 8*i* appear to refer to "*Thyropus ferus*" (Milne-Edwards), it is clear from the descriptions that they refer to *Platyscelus rissoinæ*; the figures which Milne-Edwards gives of the gnathopods of his *Typhis ferus* are quite different and are not copied in the British Museum Catalogue, which gives only the full figure and the upper antennæ 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 ineh.

Locality.—Station 172A, July 22, 1874; off Tongatabu; lat. $20^{\circ} 56' S.$, long. $175^{\circ} 11' W.$; 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 *Platyseelus 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 hinder 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 Peræopods are very like those figured by Claus for the young of *Platyscelus ovoides*.

The First and Second Peræopods 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 hinder 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 setæ; 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 cilium 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 peduncles of the third uropods.

Length.—About a fifteenth of an inch.

Platyseelus serratulus, n. n.

1879. *Eutyphis serratus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 11.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 37, Taf. iii. figs. 5–14.

The rostral angle produced, the segments imbricated.

Lower Antennæ, 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—The third joint slightly longer than the fourth.

Fourth Peraopods.—The first joint has a much longer slit on the outer surface than is found in *Platyseelus armatus* or *Platyseelus rissoinæ*.

Localities.—April 28, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° . One specimen.

Station 348, April 9, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $3^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $14^{\circ} 51'$ 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 peraeopods 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. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 8$. One specimen, female, a fifth of an inch long. In the fifth peraeopods 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. $1^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 23'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, 78° . One specimen.

Remarks.—Claus, who identifies *Platyseelus serratulus*, Spence Bate, with *Typhis ovoides*, Risso, himself establishes a new species with the name *Eutyphis serratus*; as the generic name *Platyseelus* 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' *Eutypphis serratus*, perhaps considering it to be the same with *Typhis ferus*, 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 antennæ 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 pereiopods 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.

- 1879. *Hemityphis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 4, 12.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 482.
- 1887. *Dithyrus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 46.
- 1887. *Hemityphis*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 31, 38.

For Claus' definition of *Hemityphis*, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491). The points by which Claus distinguishes *Eutypphis* from *Hemityphis* are simply, that in *Eutypphis* (*Platyscelus*) the two terminal joints of the hinder male antennæ 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 antennæ 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 *Dithyrus*, Dana, but without giving his reasons. Claus has pointed out that Dana established his genus *Dithyrus* on a damaged specimen of the female sex, and suggests that the type species, *Dithyrus faba*, may be the same as his own *Eutypphis 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 pereiopod, 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 peræopod 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 peræon shown in the full figure of *Dithyrus 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, *Dithyrus*, Dana, should stand aside until some species has been found to correspond with Dana's definition.

Hemityphis tenuimanus, Claus (Pl. CLXXXIII.).

- 1879. *Hemityphis tenuimanus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 12.
- 1887. *Dithyrus tenuimanus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 46.
- 1887. *Hemityphis tenuimanus*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 38, Taf. iv. figs. 1-13.

The Head broad, sloping a little downwards and forwards, the rostral angle not projecting but folded underneath; the peræon 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 peræon; 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 earinate, the hind borders below the earina 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ (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 Maxillæ with three little teeth close-set on the inner margin near the apex.

Second Maxillæ 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 Peraopods.—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair. The branchial

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 eoneave; 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 Peraopods very similar to the first, but with the second, third, fourth, and fifth joints considerably longer.

Third Peraopods.—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 coneavity 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 Peraopods.—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 eoneave, 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 peraeopods; 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 peetinate, narrowing distally; the fifth joint, which is the last, slender, acute, more than half the length of the fourth, finger-like.

Fifth Peraopods.—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 ereseent-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 denticulate; 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. $39^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $140^{\circ} 40'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $60^{\circ} 2$. Nine specimens. In these specimens the shortness of the peræon, 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. $39^{\circ} 22'$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 27'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 61° . Six specimens.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ 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 peræopods.

Genus *Paratyphis*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Paratyphis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 4, 13.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
 1887. *Paratyphes*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 47.
 1887. *Paratyphis*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 31, 39.

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 Thécli*" 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 pereopods 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, chela. 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 Maxillæ.—The four teeth near the top of the inner margin are very small; the apex of the plate is narrowly rounded.

Second Maxillæ.—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 surfacee.

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-eells; 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods similar to the first, but with the joints more elongate except the finger.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 long and narrow, almost straight, a little clubbed at the end, this filiform appendage being bent back against the first joint, and equalling nearly a quarter of its length.

Pleopods.—Joints of the rami eight to nine in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles 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; peduncles 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; peduncles 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. $35^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 37'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $65^{\circ}.5.$. 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 *Paratyphis 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, *Paratyphis maculatus* and *Paratyphis parvus*, 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. $29^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $28^{\circ} 59' W.$; surface temperature, $65^{\circ} 2$. 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 Antennæ.—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.

Pleopods.—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 peetinate and not strongly, the inner margin only slightly serrate; the seeond 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 peetinate; 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 Hawaii; lat. $13^{\circ} 1'$ N., long. $151^{\circ} 50'$ W.; surface at night; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 2$.

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 pereiopods, the two- to three-jointed fifth pereiopods, and the longer outer ramus of the third uropods, but the species bear a close resemblance to one another.

Genus *Tetrathyurus*, Claus, 1879.

- 1879. *Tetrathyurus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 4, 14.
- 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
- 1887. „ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 47.
- 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 Typhidae, Claus gives as the character common to *Tetrathyurus* and *Amphithyurus*:—

“ 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 *Tetrathyurus* from the companion genus he gives the characters:—

“ Gnathopods simply subchelate. Laminar first joint of the fourth pereiopods without pocket-shaped groove.”

Tetrathyurus moncauri, 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 *Tetrathyridius 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 Peræopods 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

a little longer than the fourth, both rather slender and curved, the fifth shorter than the fourth ; the finger minute.

Second Peræopods similar to the first, but with the third and fourth joints decidedly longer.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Moncœur Island, Bass Strait; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37' 0''$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $63^{\circ} 2$. Several specimens.

Station 164A, June 13, 1874; east of Australia; lat. $34^{\circ} 9'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 55'$ E.; surface to 50 fathoms; surface temperature, $70^{\circ} 2$. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. In *Tetrathyurus 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 peræopods are said to be without finger.

Tetrathyurus arafuræ, n. sp.

In general appearance and in respect to the antennæ and mouth organs so far as examined this species agrees substantially with *Tetrathyurus moncœuri*.

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 Peræopods very long and slender, more conspicuously so than in the other two species here described.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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. $8^{\circ} 18' S.$, long. $135^{\circ} 7' E.$; surface; surface temperature, 79° . Three specimens, two of them, perhaps all three, males.

Remark.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture.

Tetrathyridius forcipatus, Claus.

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| 1879. | <i>Tetrathyridius forcipatus</i> , Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 14 |
| 1887. | " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 47. |
| 1887. | " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 40, Taf. v. figs. 10-18, Taf. vi. figs. 1-3. |

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 Peraopods.—The third joint with its front apex more produced, and produced more sharply than in *Tetrathyridius monoceruri*, this and the two following joints being relatively narrower and shorter than in that species, but similarly pectinate, the finger small.

Fifth Peraopods.—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. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° . One specimen, male.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ 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.

- 1879. *Amphithyrus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 15.
- 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
- 1887. „ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 48.
- 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 *Tetrathydrus* and *Amphithyrus* :—

“Both pairs of gnathopods subchelate. The two terminal joints of the hinder antennæ 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 Peræopods] 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 Antennæ.—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 filaments 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 Maxillæ* 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 surfacee. The gland-cells as in the first pair.

First Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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, sub-equal 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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; eleft 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 antennae 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 pereiopods 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.”

¹ It may therefore be an accidental error in the engraving of the plate.

Amphithyrus sp.

Length.—One-tenth of an ineh.

Locality.—September 13, 1874, Arafura Sea; lat. $8^{\circ} 18' S.$, long. $135^{\circ} 7' E.$; 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 deserption of it.

Amphithyrus bispinosus, Claus.

1879. *Amphithyrus bispinosus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyseeliden, p. 15.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 48.
 1887. " " Claus, Die Platyseeliden, p. 41, Taf. vi. figs. 4–16.

The Challenger specimen clearly and closely agrees with the deserption and figures of the species given by Claus. The species is well marked by the large laterally projecting spine-like proeess of the side-plates of the third peræopods. The side-plates, with the exception of those of the fifth peræopods, 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 spaee which is broad over the aeute 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 subapieal spinule, 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 spinule 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 cilium 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 cilium 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods.

Fourth Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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.—Peduncles 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 SC E L I D A E, 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 laminæ. Laminar first joint of the third peræopods ovoid, that of the fourth peræopods considerably longer and more extended. Fifth peræopods feeble, but in general with the full number of joints."

Bovallius in 1887 changes the name of the family to Parascelidæ, 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 (δ) or reduced (φ). Mandibles with palp. Femora of fifth and sixth pairs of pereiopoda [first joint of *Third* and *Fourth Peræopods*] transformed into imperfect opereula. Seventh pair [*Fifth Peræopods*] 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.

1852. *Thyropus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1008, 1012, 1443.
 1879. *Tanyscelus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 17.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
 1887. *Thyropus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 43.
 1887. *Tanyscelus*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 43, 45.

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 antennæ scarcely half as long as the preceding joint. Mouth-organs projecting beak-like. Mandibles strongly elongated, with narrow cutting-edge. Maxillæ 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 peræopods strikingly elongated and distally narrowed, *with short pocket-shaped groove at a distance from the ridge of the hind margin*. Fifth peræopods¹ 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 antennæ, 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 peræon 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 peræopods, 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 peraeopod-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 Peræopods 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 spinule 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 Peræopods a little longer than the first.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 "*Tanyseelus sphæroma*," 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.—Peduncles 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 peduncles 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 inner 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. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, $78^{\circ}\cdot 8$. 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 $4^{\circ} 25'$ south, longitude $21^{\circ} 30'$ 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).

- 1879. *Tanyscelus sphæroma*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 17.
- 1887. *Thyropus sphæroma*, Bovallius, Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 43.
- 1887. *Tanyscelus sphæroma*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 45, Taf. viii. figs. 1-11.

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 danae*, above described, as well as by the fifth peræopods, 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 peræopods 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. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ}\cdot 7$. One specimen, male.

Remark.—The back of the peræon in our specimen, though tumid and rounded, shows a tendency to be irregularly arched.

Genus *Parascelus*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Parascelus*,¹ Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyseeliden, pp. 17, 18.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 425.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 43.
 1887. " Claus, Die Parasceliden, 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 surfaces, as in *Tanyseelus*. Upper lip and maxillipeds projecting beak-like. The former with tongue-shaped projecting epipharynx. Mandibles narrow, outdrawn almost stiletto-like. Upper antennæ as in *Tanyseelus*. Limbs of the peræon very slender, with very long first joint. *The gnathopods simple* (enden klauenförmig). 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 peræopods compactly ovoid. *Laminar first joint of the fourth peræopods elongate, distally narrowed, without pocket-like groove*. Fifth peræopods completely developed. The rami of the uropods are narrow fin-laminæ (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 peræopods.

Dana's account of *Thyropus* does not include any mention of the pocket-like groove of the fourth peræopods 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' *Tanyseelus* than with his *Parascelus*. In Dana's *Thyropus* the fifth peræopods 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 antennæ; the second segment of the peræon the shortest; first three segments of the pleon postero-laterally almost squared.

Eyes as in *Thyropus*.

Upper Antennæ.—In the male, first joint of the peduncle widening distally, the two following joints short, incompletely developed; the first joint of the flagellum

¹ Given as *Parascelus* in the *Zool. Jahresb.* (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 Antennæ 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 Maxillæ* 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 Maxillæ* 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

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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods similar to the first, but with the joints rather longer, and larger side-plates.

Third Peræopods.—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 pereopods, but the fourth and fifth of greater length. In all the limbs it is possible that the finger may have some peetination 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 Peræopods.—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 spinule, 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 setæ 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 peetinate, the inner ramus broad, with fine marginal peetination, the tips reaehing baek 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 speacially examined.

Remarks.—The speiefie name refers to the place of eapture. This species closely approaches *Parascelus edwardsii*, Claus, taken in the Atlantie Ocean, and is distinguished from it chiefly by the fifth pereopods, the first joint of which is much more bent than in the Atlantie 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 Atlantie species shorter than the inner ramus of the first pair.

Parascelus parvus, Claus.

- 1879. *Parascelus parvus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 20.
- 1887. „ „ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 44.
- 1887. „ „ Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 47, Taf. viii. figs. 12–17.

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 pereon 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 preceeding 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 Peræopods.—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 Peraopods in close agreement with the first, the fifth joint perhaps a little longer than the fourth. The brachial vesicles are more bowed out at the centre behind.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—Side-plates scarcely so large as the preceding; the brachial 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 Peraopods.—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 ramus 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.

Telson coaleseed with the preeeding 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. $34^{\circ} 13'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 38'$ E.; surface to 50 fathoms; surface temperature, $61^{\circ} 8$. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—From the specimen of *Parascelus parvus* which Claus describes from the Atlantie Oceean, 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 antennæ and the fourth and fifth peræopods.

Genus *Schizoscelus*, Claus, 1879.

- 1879. *Schizoscelus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 17, 20.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Ed. v. Abth. ii. p. 484.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 44.
- 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:—

" Peræon broad and round, with comparatively thin produced pleon. Mouth-organs outdrawn beak-like. The two terminal joints of the lower male antennæ nearly as long as the preeeding. A packet of gland-cells with cuticular longitudinal ducts in the first joint of the first and second peræopods. *The first gnathopods simple, the second complexly chelate.* *The laminar first joint of the fourth peræopods with long, half-sickle-shaped slit.* The other joints of the limb (Beinanhang), attached almost at the distal end of the laminar joint. Fifth peræopods 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 ferus*, 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 peræopods 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 Pronoidæ.

Schizosecelus ornatus, Claus.

1879. *Schizosecelus ornatus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 21.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 44.
 1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 44, Taf. x. figs. 1-11.

A small compact species, not easily distinguishable at first sight from *Parasecelus zebu*, 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods like the first, with the third, fourth, and fifth joints a very little longer.

Third Peræopods.—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 sebrous, 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 Peræopods.—Branchial vesicles smaller than the preceding pair. The first joint longer than in the third peræopods, 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 sebrous in front; the finger obsolete, perhaps represented by the acute apex of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peræopods 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

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 spinule, 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 antennæ it is not fully adult, although of the same size as Claus' specimens from the Atlantic. The shape of the fifth peræopods 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 peræopods 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 *Pronoë*, *Eupronoë*, and *Parapronoë*. He defines it as follows:—

"Body only moderately broad, laterally compressed, Gammarid-like, with powerfully developed, semi-flexing pleon. Rostral point very short and scarcely noticeable. Hinder pair of antennæ present in the female. Plates of the maxillæ powerfully developed. Branchial vesicles with lateral accessory compartments. The laminar first joint in the third and fourth peræopods only moderately extensive and not completely covering the breast."

Bovallius includes in the family, together with the three other genera, the genus *Amphipronoë*, 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 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, angulated (*Pronoë*) or angularly folded. Mandibles with palp. Femora of the fifth and sixth pairs of perciopoda [first joint of *Third* and *Fourth Peræopods*] broad but not transformed. Seventh pair [*Fifth Peræopods*] reduced."

It is a question of terminology whether the first joint of the third and fourth peræopods should be said to be "transformed" in the Typhidæ and "not transformed" in the Pronoidæ; the general character is the same in both, though there are differences of proportion.

Genus *Pronoe*, Guérin, 1836.

- 1836. *Pronoe*, Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, Ann. 6, Classe vii. p. 6.
- 1838. " Milne-Edwards, Hist Nat. des Anim. sans vertébres, t. v.
- 1840. " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 239.
- 1840. " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 98.
- 1852.¹ " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1009, 1015, 1443.
- 1862. *Pronoë*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 336.
- 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 23.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 484.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 40.
- 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 48.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Guérin, 1836 (p. 165). To distinguish it from *Eupronoë* and *Parapronoë*, Claus gives the characters, "Both pairs of gnathopods simple. Front antennæ of the male with two-jointed flagellum, hinder antennæ 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 *Eupronoë*, Claus.

"Body produced, strongly compressed laterally, with large triangular head, strongly narrowed in front. Front antennæ of the male with tumidly produced peduncle (mit kolbig gestrecktem Sehaft) 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 monodaetyle 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 dentieulate, 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—These appear to reach somewhat beyond the first maxillæ 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. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $72^{\circ}\cdot8$. Five specimens, males.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ 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 peræopods. 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 *Eupronoë*, Claus, 1879.

- 1879. *Eupronoë*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 23, 26.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 484.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 40.
- 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 48, 50.

For the original definition of this genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492), and for the suggestion that *Orio*, Cocco, 1832, as limited by de Natale in 1850, may be the

same as *Eupronoë*, 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 *Pronoë*-like, still only little compressed, with short arched head. The front antennæ of the male seven-jointed, with three-jointed flagellum, those of the female six-jointed. The hinder antennæ 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 peræopods long and strong, with the laminar first joint forming a large elongate oval. The laminar first joint of the fourth peræopods broad and extensive, distally triangularly narrowed, with the distal margin sinuous (mit ausgeschweiftem Vorderrand). Fifth peræopods 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.

Eupronoë inscripta, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXVII.).

This species has many points of resemblance with *Eupronoë 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 peræopods has a more produced front apex, and the first joint of the fifth peræopods 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 peræon; 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 concave margin ciliated 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 furred.

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 ciliated.

First Maxillæ.—Immediately below the little apical tooth there are on the inner margin three small erenate 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 a 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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; left 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. $29^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $28^{\circ} 59'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $65^{\circ} 2$.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $68^{\circ} 5$. 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 peræopods. Claus' *Eupronoë maculata* is from Zanzibar.

Eupronoë pacifica, n. sp.

The species bears a general resemblance to *Eupronoë minuta*, Claus. The first two segments of the peræon 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.

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 apieal 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 dentieulate 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods similar to the first, but with the first joint rather more slender and sinuous, and the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer.

Third Peraopods.—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, apieally a little curved, half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 striation ; the narrowly rounded apieal 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 Peraopods.—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 peduncles showing hexagonal markings; coupling-spines small, without lateral teeth ; eleft spine with a very narrow dilatation ; eight or nine joints to each ramus.

Uropods.—Peduncles 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 ; peduncles of the second pair shorter than those of the first pair, the rami thinly laminar, apieally 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.

Telson 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. $37^{\circ} 37'$ N., long. $163^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surface temperature, 65° . One specimen, male, not adult.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the ocean in which the species was found. From *Eupronoë minuta*, Claus, it is distinguished especially by the more produced third joint of the fourth pereiopods, but also by the simple, not twisted, first joint of the first gnathopods, and the more slender first joint of the fifth pereiopods.

Eupronoë minuta, Claus.

- 1879. *Eupronoë minuta*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 28.
- 1887. ,, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 41.
- 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 Antennæ.—The first joint of the peduncle broader than long, as broad as the first joint of the flagellum.

Lower Antennæ.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle swollen at the base, then narrow, and the distal half again widened, the eoneave margin elevated; 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 *Eupronoë pacifica*.

The Second Gnathopods and First and Second Peraopods nearly as in *Eupronoë pacifica*.

Third Peraopods with the first joint more elongate than in the species just named, and the front margin concave at the centre instead of convex.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 eonvex, but almost straight for a large spaee on either side of the eentre; 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 Peraopods nearly as in *Eupronoë 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 *Eupronoë pacifica*, but the telson has a narrower apex.

Length, about one-fifth of an ineh.

Locality.—Station 288, October 21, 1875; South Pacific; lat. $40^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 58'$ W.; surfacee; surfacee temperature, $54^{\circ}.5$. Five specimens.

Eupronoë intermedia, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXVIII.).

Viewed from above the head has a triangular outline, with an almost aente apex; the fourth segment of the pleon a little shorter than the following composite segment.

Antennæ nearly as in *Eupronoë inscripta*; in the upper antennæ the first joint of the flagellum, besides the great brush of filaments on the eonvex 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 preeeding 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 dentieulate; the left mandible shows a similarly dentieulate seeondary plate, without prominent teeth at the extremities, and besides this near the middle of the straight hind margin of the seeondary plate there is a small proeess like a short blunt tooth or spine; there is a similar and not larger proeess 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 Maxillæ.—There are four teeth on the inner margin near the apex of the plate.

Second Maxillæ and *Maxillipeds* as in *Eupronoë pacifica*.

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates with the advaneed front corner rounded, not aeute. The first joint strongly twisted, the neek 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 peetinate chiefly at the lower part; the wrist not longer than broad, distally narrower than near the base, the hind margin sharply

peetinate except at the upper part; the hand a little longer than the wrist, but much narrower, the hind margin finely peetinate; the finger more than half the length of the hand.

Second Gnathopods as in *Eupronoë inscripta*, but the wrist somewhat less bulky, and the finger half the length of the hand.

First Peraopods.—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 peetinate; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, the slightly concave hind margin pretty strongly peetinate; the finger slender, with a bulbous hinge, nearly half as long as the fifth joint.

Second Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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, peetinate along the front margin, the hind margin having a slightly produced pointed apex; the fourth joint more strongly peetinate along the front, the peetination near the apex being finer than above; the fifth joint longer than the third, peetinate 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 Peraopods.—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 *Eupronoë 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 peetinate, 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, peetinate more finely than the third, and apically a little produced; the peetination of the fifth joint intermediate in strength between that of the third and that of the fourth; the finger a little peetinate, about half the length of the fifth joint. It will be seen, by a comparison of the two figures of *ppp⁴*, 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 Peraopods.—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 *Eupronoë 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 25, 1873; Tropical Atlantic; lat. $1^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $24^{\circ} 26' W.$; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 8$. One specimen, male.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the similarity which the species presents in different points to various others, such as *Eupronoë armata*, Claus, and those which have been mentioned in the description.

Eupronoë 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.

Peræopods in close agreement with those of *Eupronoë 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 *Eupronoë minuta*.

Length of the extended specimen, about a fifth of an inch.

Localities.—April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° . Several specimens.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 7$. 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' *Eupronoë 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 *Eupronoë* as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:—

1. Station 353, May 3, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$ N., long. $33^{\circ} 37'$ W.; surface. Three small specimens.
 2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface, night.
 3. April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ 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. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surface to 40 fathoms. One specimen. (*Eupronoë intermedia*, see p. 1517.)
 5. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $28^{\circ} 59'$ W.; surface, night. (*Eupronoë inscripta*, see p. 1510.)
 6. March 15, 1874, south of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $140^{\circ} 40'$ E.; surface.

Several specimens. (Apparently a species near to, but not identical with, *Eupronoë atlantica*; the specimen examined measured three-tenths of an inch in length.)

7. March 16, 1874, south of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 22'$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 27'$ E.; surface. Ten specimens, males, agreeing with those last mentioned.

8. Station 164B, June 13, 1874; east of Australia; lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 38'$ E.; surface to 50 fathoms. One specimen.

9. April 4, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ 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. $37^{\circ} 37'$ N., long. $163^{\circ} 26'$ W. (*Eupronoë pacifica*, see p. 1513.)

12. August 24, 1875, Mid Pacific; lat. $13^{\circ} 1'$ N., long. $151^{\circ} 50'$ W.; surface, at night. Four small specimens.

13. Station 287, October 19, 1875; South Pacific; lat. $36^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 52'$ W.; surface. Five small specimens.

14. Station 288, October 21, 1875; South Pacific; lat. $40^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 58'$ W.; surface. Four specimens.

Genus *Parapronoë*, Claus, 1879.

- 1879. *Parapronoë*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 23, 29.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 485.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Haudl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 42.
- 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 48, 53.

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 *Eupronoë*, the latter, however, far longer and more produced. The first gnathopods simple, the second complexly chelate. Laminar first joint of the third peræopods broad and of oval form, that of the fourth peræopods of greater extent, triangular, distally narrowed and truncate, with short longitudinal ridge. First joint of the fifth peræopods 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.)

jointing as those of *Eupronoë*, 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 *Eupronoë armata*, Claus, and other species of *Eupronoë*, in the new species *Parapronoë campbelli*, and in the new genus *Sympronoë*, which includes *Parapronoë parva*, Claus, but in *Parapronoë crustulum*, Claus, and *Parapronoë clausi*, n. sp., this joint is longer than the next following.

Parapronoë campbelli, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXIX.).

Head and peræon much compressed, head much shorter than peræon, pleon longer than head and peræon 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 dentieulate; 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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.—Peduncles 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 *Eupronoë*, 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.—Peduncles 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 peduncles 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; peduncles 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.

Telson 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.

Parapronoë 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 *Parapronoë 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 *Parapronoë campbelli*, and agreeing with those of *Parapronoë crustulum*, Claus; the gland-one 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 dentieulate, 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 Maxillæ nearly as in *Parapronoë campbelli*, but the apex more acute, the four marginal teeth more blunt.

Second Maxillæ 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 *Parapronoë 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 *Parapronoë 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 Peræopods scarcely differing in pattern from those of *Parapronoë 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 Peræopods.—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 *Parapronoë campbelli*; the fifth joint rather longer than the fourth.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 *Parapronoë campbelli*, but the fifth joint more curved; the finger extremely minute, retraetile within the pectinate apex of the preceding joint.

Fifth Peraopods.—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 setæ on the first joint of the inner ramus below the eleft spine, and eight on the outer margin of the outer ramus; the joints of the rami fourteen or fifteen in number.

Uropods.—Peduncles 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 indents 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. $39^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $140^{\circ} 40'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $60^{\circ}\cdot 2$. 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 peræopods 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 *Parapronoë 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 peræopods, and in the widened rami of the second uropods.

Parapronoë clausoides, n. sp. (Pl. CXCI.).

This species seems to unite some of the characters of *Parapronoë clausi*, just described, with some of those of *Parapronoë 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ.—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.

The Maxillæ and *Maxillipeds* presented no specially distinctive features.

The Gnathopods are like those of *Parapronoë crustulum*, differing therefore from those of *Parapronoë clausi*.

The First, Second, and Third Peraopods as in the two compared species.

Fourth Peræopods.—The front and hinder apices of the first joint on a level; the third joint as in *Parapronoë clausi*, with the process more than half the length of the fourth joint, not less than half that of *Parapronoë crustulum*; the finger minute.

Fifth Peræopods with the second joint much shorter than the third, which is longer than that in *Parapronoë 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 *Parapronoë 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 *Parapronoë clausi*. From *Parapronoë crustulum*, Claus, it is distinguished by the more prolonged third joint in the fourth peræopods, the two terminal joints of the fifth peræopods, and by characters of the uropods and telson.

Parapronoë crustulum, Claus (Pl. CXIII., A.).

1879. *Parapronoë crustulum*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 31.

1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 42.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 55, Taf. xv. fig. 1-15.

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 Peraopods as in *Parapronoë clausi*.

Third Peraopods like those of *Parapronoë 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 Peraopods 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 Peræopods 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 peræon-segment is shown in the figure *ppr⁵*.

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 *Parapronoë 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 *Parapronoë 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. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ}\cdot7$. One specimen, male.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long., $28^{\circ} 28'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $73^{\circ}\cdot5$. 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 peræopods 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 peræopods 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 *Sympronoë*, n. gen.

Near to *Parapronoë*.

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 Peræopods 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 *Parapronoë* with the rami acute; the rami of the third pair short, broad, ending obtusely.

Telson very short.

The name is derived from the Greek $\sigma\acute{\nu}\nu$, with, and *Pronoe*, the name of the leading genus in the family Pronoidæ. Claus, in his observations on the genus *Parapronoë*, says that though the first gnathopods are simple, the wrist is so expanded that the limb might be characterised as complexly subchelate. This, which applies well to *Parapronoë crustulum*, is unsuited to the species of *Sympronoë*. Unfortunately Claus has not described the first gnathopods of his *Parapronoë parva*, which must undoubtedly be included in the new genus. He remarks of the first maxillæ of *Parapronoë* that the apex reaches far beyond the four submarginal teeth, which again is true of *Parapronoë crustulum*, but does not apply to *Sympronoë*.

Sympronoë parva (Claus) (Pl. CXII.).

- 1879. *Parapronoë parva*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 31.
- 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 42.
- 1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 55, Taf. xiv. fig. 13-18.

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 antennæ project; the rostral point is obtusely angled between the upper antennæ; the fifth is the longest of the peræon-segments; the first three segments of the pleon are large, squared at the postero-lateral angles; the coalesced fifth and sixth 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.¹

Upper Antennæ.—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 eonvex 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 *Parapronoë*, a much more minute third joint.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge forming the distal part of the sinuous lower margin, slightly eonvex, 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 eonvex 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods, 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. $6^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 18'$ E.; surface at night; surface temperature, $81^{\circ}\cdot7$. One specimen, male.

Station 206, January 8, 1875; China Sea, off Luzon; lat. $17^{\circ} 54'$ N., long. $117^{\circ} 14'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $75^{\circ}\cdot2$. Three specimens.

Remark.—The specimen described by Claus was from Zanzibar.

Sympnomoë 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 *Peræopods* closely resembling those of the preceding species.

Fifth Peræopods.—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 *Sympnomoë 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. $29^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $28^{\circ} 59'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $65^{\circ}\cdot2$. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the near approach which this species makes to *Sympnomoë 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 Basilan Strait; lat. $7^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $121^{\circ} 48'$ 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 peræopods.

Family TRYPHANIDÆ, 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 *Tryphæna*, at the same time calls the family Tryphænidæ, with the following definition: ¹—

“Head large, more or less globular, tumid. Eyes large, occupying the sides of the head. First pair of antennæ 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 pereiopoda [Fifth Peræopods] 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 *Lycæa*, named the family Lycæidæ, 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 peræopods relatively small and triangular, like one another, covering only a part of the ventral surface. Fifth peræopods weak, but with the full number of joints. In the female the hinder 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.

- 1870. *Tryphana*, Boeck, Crust. Amph. bor. et arct., p. 9.
- 1872. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 91.
- 1882. *Lycæa*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 20, 76.
- 1886. *Tryphana*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 489.
- 1887. *Tryphæna*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 30.
- 1887. „ Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 572.

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 “parvulæ,” and for which he only mentions three joints in desribing *Tryphana malmii*, 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 perciopoda [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*. Gerstaecker, who in 1886 rightly kept this genus distinct from *Lycæa*, 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 peræon; head and peræon 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-eone 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 cilium 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 dentieulate ; 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 seeond joint narrowly oval, a little wider, but rather shorter than the apically acute third joint ; these two joints are very easily detaehed from the first.

First Maxillæ.—A narrow rectangular lamina mueh longer than broad, apieally a little peetinate, and of very thin texture, appears to constitute the first maxilla.

Second Maxillæ.—These appear to be like the first pair, except that the plate is broader and not apieally 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 mueh longer than broad, the hind margin nearly straight, but the front very eonvex ; the second joint small, not longer than broad ; the thirld 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods a little larger than the first, similar.

Third Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods 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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 eleventh 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 an 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.c.p.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. $18^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $30^{\circ} 5' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 7.$ 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 peræopods, the first peræopods not as long as the fourth, the third pereopods 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 Folgerøen.

Genus *Brachyscelus*, Spence Bate, 1861.

- 1852. *Daira* (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 981, 993.
- 1852. *Dairilia* (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1519, 1596, 1604 (the spelling *Dairinia*, p. 1442, probably a misprint).
- 1861. *Brachyscelus*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. viii. p. 7.
- 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 333.
- 1862. *Thamyris*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 335.
- 1871. *Schnehagenia*, Claus, Unters. über den Bau und die Verwandschaft der Hyperiden, Nachrichten K. Gött. Soc., p. 157.
- 1878. *Thamyris*, Claus, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i. p. 270.
- 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 32.
- 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 426.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronu's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 485.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16. p. 30.
- 1887. " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 574.
- 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, 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. Hind 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 chelæ 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 feebler. Peduncles in the first and second pairs of uropods elongate, almost equal in length. Rami of the third pair of uropods broadly lanecolate (flossenförmig verbreitert)."

It may be observed that the epithet triangular does not very well suit the first joint of the third pereopods. Bovallius 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 crusculum, Spence Bate (Pl. CXCV.). Specimen A.

1861. *Brachyscelus crusculum*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. viii. p. 7,
pl. ii. figs. 1, 2.

1862. " " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 333, pl. liii.
figs. 2, 3.

1887. *Thamyris crusculum*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk.
Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11. No. 16, p. 31.

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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 eminence 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 Maxillæ.—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 Maxillæ.—Apparently represented by a pair of smooth oval plates partially overlapping one another, thin in texture, much shorter than those of the first maxillæ.

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 Peræopods.—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 dentieulate; the fourth similar to the third, more strongly denticulate, the fifth

longer than the third or fourth, with the hind margin more strongly denticulate; finger small.

Second Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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, then 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 eleventh and twelfth 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. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surface temperature, $71^{\circ} 5$. 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 cruscum, 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 cruscum*. 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 antennæ 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 Hyperina, 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 Peraopods with the first joint a long oval, not quite twice as long as broad.

Fourth Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 antennæ 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 antennæ of the adult male, those in which it is slightly twisted have the lower antennæ 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 ?).

1852. *Daira inaequipes*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 993, pl. lxviii. figs. 5 a-c.

1862. *Dairinia inaequipes*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 310, pl. l. fig. 6.

1887. *Thamyris inaequipes*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 31.

A specimen with large head and great eye-pigment, a single pair of slender straight antennæ, 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 peræopods produced below the second joint, the first joint of the fifth peræopods 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. $6^{\circ} 20'$ N.,

long. $123^{\circ} 18'$ E.; surface, at night; surface temperature, $81^{\circ} 7$. 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 peræopods. In the third peræopods 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.

Brachyscelus latipes, ♀, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVII., B.).

Head large, deep and rounded, the triangular cavity which contains the antennæ and mouth-organs being entirely below, not at all in front, the hind margin sinuous laterally; the peræon 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 dehiscent, 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

eonvex, hind margin pectinate and divided into six teeth, sueeessively larger to the apieal; finger about half the length of the hand, with hind margin slightly peetinate.

Second Gnathopods very similar to the first, but the first joint more channelled, seeond and third joints with few spines, the wrist mueh 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, suecessively larger to the apical ; the finger less than half the length of the hand, curved, the inner margin peetinate.

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 proeess 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 eonvex, the front margin, the distal margin behind the seeond joint, and the whole surface of the joint also convex ; the third joint longer and broader than the fourth, whieh is in turn broader than the fifth ; the fifth slender, slightly curved, rather longer than the third; the armature of all these joints very ineonspicuous, 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 reaeh to the end of the second joint ; across the top of the seeond 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 Peræopods.—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 eleventh 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 setæ along the inner margin of the same joint; the first joint of the outer ramus has eight or nine plumose setæ 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 peræopods, which seems to distinguish this species from all others as yet described in this genus.

Brachyscelus bovalii, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVII., 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 Peræopods very slender, smooth, except for the pectination of
(Zool. Chall. Exp.—Part LXVII.—1888.)

the hind margin of the fifth joint and some extremely minute pectination of the distal margin of the fourth.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 peraeopods, 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 Peraopods.—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 *Braehyseelus* and *Thamneus*.

Braehyseelus aeuticaudatus, 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 Antennæ (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 Peraopods.—Only the fifth joint pectinate.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—The first joint longer and much broader than that of the third peræopods, 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 Peraopods.—The side-plates with little semicircular marks, the lower hind corner a little outdrawn. The limb nearly as in *Brachyscelus crusculum*.

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 peræopods is another well-marked character.

Brachyscelus mediterranea (Claus).

1887. *Thamyris 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 Peraopods.—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 ramus 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. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $73^{\circ}.2$. One specimen.

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. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface. One specimen (*Brachyscelus mediterranea*, see p. 1556).
2. Station 351, April 12, 1876; Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. $9^{\circ} 9'$ N., long. $16^{\circ} 41'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $81^{\circ}.8$.
3. Station 103, August 22, 1873; Tropical Atlantic; lat. $2^{\circ} 52'$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 0'$ W.; surface-net, 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 77° .
4. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $28^{\circ} 59'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $65^{\circ}.2$.
5. Station 319, February 12, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. $41^{\circ} 54'$ S., long. $54^{\circ} 48'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $59^{\circ}.5$.
6. February 6–7, 1875, south of Mindanao, Celebes Sea; lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 18'$ E.; surface at night. (*Brachyscelus inaequipes*, see p. 1549.)
7. April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $138^{\circ} 34'$ E.; surface. (*Brachyscelus crusculum*, ♂, see p. 1544.)
8. Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $137^{\circ} 57'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, $68^{\circ}.5$. 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. (*Brachyseclus crusculum*, see p. 1547.)

10. August or September 1875, Pacific Ocean; surface. (*Brachyscelus aacuteicaudatus*, 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 *Thamyris antipoda*, Spence Bate, was taken in lat. 58° S., long. 172° W.; *Thamyris rapax*, Claus, at the Cape; *Thamyris globiceps*, Claus, at Zanzibar; *Thamyris mediterranea*, Claus, near Naples; *Thamyris elegans*, Bovallius, in the Atlantic, and Dana's *Dairilia inaequipes*, at the Philippine Islands.

Genus *Thamneus*, Bovallius, 1887.

- 1852. *Daira* (?) (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii, pt. ii. pp. 981, 992.
- 1852. *Dairilia* (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii, pt. ii. pp. 1519, 1596, 1604.
- 1862. *Dairinia* (*pars*), Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 309.
- 1885. " (*pars*), Bovallius, Some forgotten Genera of Amphipoda, p. 9.
- 1887. *Thamneus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk - Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 31.

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 doubtfulness 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 *Thamneus* itself comes rather awkwardly near to the earlier *Thamnus*.

Thamneus platyrrhynchus, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVIII.).

A very broad species, and also deep at the middle of the peræon; 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 antennæ; the peræon 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 *Simorhynchotus*.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 Antennæ (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 Antennæ (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 Antennæ 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 equaling 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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 left 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 setæ; 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

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. $38^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $149^{\circ} 18' E.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $66^{\circ}.5$. 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 *ρύγχος*, 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. $2^{\circ} S.$, long. $175^{\circ} W.$ 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*, Bovallius, 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.

Genus *Lycæa*, Dana.

1852. *Lycæa*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1009, 1017, 1443.
 1862. " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 338.
 1874. " Marion, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, t. i. p. 13.
 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 32, 37.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 426.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Broun's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 485.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16. p. 32.
 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 55, 61.
 1887. *Amphipronoë*, Giles, On Six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. lvi. pt. ii. No. 2, p. 220.

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 antennæ concealed in a deep frontal cavity, in the male with a three-jointed flagellum and thick, elongate peduncle, in the female five-jointed. The hinder antennæ 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 maxillæ. Both pairs of gnathopods are complexly subchelate. Gland-cells in the third joint of the first, second, and third peræopods. The laminar first joints of the third and fourth peræopods elongate, comparatively not very broad. Third peræopods greatly elongated, having like the shorter fourth pair a strong first joint. Fifth peræopods 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 antennæ 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 antennæ is in my view the first joint of the flagellum of that pair.

Lycæa vincentii, n. sp. (Pl. CXCIX.).

Head rounded, first three segments of the peræon 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, clongate; 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods very similar to the first but longer, the increased length being chiefly noticeable in the third and fifth joints.

Third Peraopods 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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 ramus; the outer ramus 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 ramus reaching just to the end of the peduncles of the first pair; the third pair have the peduncles short, widely separated, the inner ramus curving outwards, coalesced with the peduncle; the outer ramus 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. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} 2$. 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 "*Amphipronoë longicornuta*," Giles, this species is distinguished by having all the segments of the peraeon 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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.—Peduncles 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

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 *Lycæa vincentii*.

Length, three-tenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul's Rocks; lat. $1^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 23'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, 78° . One specimen, male.

Remark.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture.

Lycæa pulex, Marion.

1874. *Lycæa pulex*, Marion, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, t. i. p. 13, pl. ii. fig. 2.

Locality.—Station 351, April 12, 1876; Atlantie, off coast of Africa; lat. $9^{\circ} 9'$ N., long. $16^{\circ} 41'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $81^{\circ} 8$.

Remarks.—The specimen is in bad condition. The third uropods agree better with those which Claus figures for *Lycæa robusta* than with Marion's figure of these organs, but as Claus himself regards Marion's species as the young of his own *Lycæa robusta*, it seems correct to adopt Marion's specific name.

Genus *Paralycaea*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Paralycaea*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 32, 40.

1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 486.

1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 33.

1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 56, 63.

For the shorter definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). Claus' fuller description is to the following effect:—

"The shape to a certain extent intermediate between *Lycæa* and *Eupronoë*. Anterior antennæ concealed in a deep frontal groove, in the male resembling those in *Lycæa*. Hind 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 peræopods elongate, with elongate oval laminar first joint. Fourth peræopods much shortened, with broad almost triangular laminar first joint. Fifth peræopods 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.

1879. *Paralycea gracilis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 40.
 1887. " " (?) Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 33.
 1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 64, Taf. xx. fig. 1-11.

Head obliquely oval, mouth-organs much produced below it; peræon 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 Peraopods 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 peræopods, 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 peræopods, 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.

Pleopods.—Peduncles produced downwards at the inner angle; 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

peduncle, 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. $39^{\circ} 22'$ S., long. $140^{\circ} 27'$ E.; surface; surface temperature, 61° . One specimen, female, with eggs.

Remarks.—There seems nothing to distinguish this specimen from Claus' *Paralyæxa græilis*, of which the locality was unknown to Claus. Bovallius 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.

Paralyæxa 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 Peraopods nearly as in the preceding species; the first joint more curved than in the gnathopods; the fifth joint longer than the fourth.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peræopods.—The first joint longer than that of the third peræopods, 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 Peræopods.—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. $9^{\circ} 9' N.$, long. $16^{\circ} 41' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $81^{\circ}.8$. 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 *Paralycaea 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 peræopods.

Genus *Simorhynehotus* (*Simorhynchus*,¹ Claus, 1871).

1871. *Simorhynchus*, Claus, Unters. über den Bau und die Verw. der Hyperiden. Nachrichten der K. Gött. Soc., p. 156.
 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 32, 42.
 1886. " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 486.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 34.
 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 56, 65.

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 Antennæ 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

Maxillæ degraded.

Maxillipeds with small inner plate and large outer plates.

First Gnathopods simple; *Second Gnathopods* tending to a subchelate form.

Third Peraopods longer than the *Fourth*, both pairs with expanded first joint.

Fifth Peraopods 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 (Rückengefäß) is very wide. His description of the rodent-like head must no longer be included in the generic account, since Bovallius describes a species, "*Simorhynehus Lilljeborgi*," with "Head rounded, not rostrate."

Simorhynehotus antennarius (Claus) (Pl. CC.).

1871. *Simorhynchus antennarius*, Claus, Untersuch. über den Bau und die Verwandschaft der Hyperiden. Nachrichten K. Gött. Soc., p. 156.
 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 43.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 34.
 1887. " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 65, Taf. xvii. figs. 9–19.

Head broad, produced a little in front, as if into a short blunt snout; the back broad, the segments of the peraeon together not so long as the first three of the pleon; the

¹ *Simorhynchus*, being preoccupied among birds (see Scudder, Nomenc. Zool., p. 292), has been changed into *Simorhynehotus*.

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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 Peræopods.—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 furred; 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 Peræopods like the first, except that they are slightly stouter, and the third, fourth, and fifth joints are longer.

Third Peræopods 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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 setæ 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. $11^{\circ} 5'$ N., long. $18^{\circ} 15'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $74^{\circ}\cdot 7$. 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 peræopods 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 OXYCEPHALIDÆ, 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

have been classified elsewhere. In 1879 and 1887 Claus placed the Oxycephalidae as the fifth family of the Platyselidan group, and defined it to the following effect:—

“ Body more or less laterally compressed and elongate, with long rostrum, the pleon extensive, with stiliform uropods. The branchial vesicles are elongate, simple. The laminar first joints of the third and fourth peraeopods thin and comparatively weak. Fifth peraeopods very weak, but generally complete. The hinder antennæ of the female and both pairs of maxillæ degraded. Two otolith-vesicles are uniformly present.”

Claus includes in the family only the two genera, *Oxycephalus* and *Rhabdosoma*, for which Dana originally formed the subfamily Oxycephalinæ. Streets added the genus *Leptoetis* in 1877 and *Calamorhynchus* in 1878. Bovallius in 1887 added the genera *Glossoecephalus* and *Tulbergella*, changed the name *Rhabdosoma* into *Rabdonectes*, and gave the following diagnosis of the family:—

“ Head long, produced anteriorly into a rostrum. Eyes large, not occupying the whole head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the under-side of the head in a special groove between the rostrum and the eyes; first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest subterminal, few-jointed. Second pair fixed at the under hinder corner of the head, angularly folded (♂) or wanting (♀). Pereiopoda [Gnathopods and Peræopods] are walking legs. Seventh pair [Fifth Peræopods] complete or rudimentary.”

The expression “ pereiopoda are walking legs ” is rather obscure, and not applicable to the gnathopods.

Genus *Oxycephalus*, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

- 1830. *Oxycephalus*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. pp. 385, 396 (extr., pp. 34, 45).
- 1832. *Orio* (*pars*), Cocco, Effemeridi scient. e lett. per la Sicilia, t. ii. N. 6.
- 1833. „ „ Cocco, Giornale di Scienze Lettere e Arti per la Sicilia, t. xliv.
- 1833. „ Prestandrea, Effemeridi scient. e lett. per la Sicilia, t. vi. N. 16.
- 1836. *Oxycephalus*, Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, t. vi. Cl. vii. p. 9.
- 1838. „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
- 1840. *Orio* (*pars*), O. G. Costa and A. Costa, Catal. de' Crost. del Regno di Napoli.
- 1840. *Oxycephalus*, Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 240.
- 1840. „ (*pars*), Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 99.
- 1849. „ Nicolet, Historia fisica y política de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
- 1850. *Ornithorhamphus*, de Natale, Descr. Zool. di alcuni crost. del porto di Messina.
- 1850. *Erpetorhamphus*, de Natale, Su pochi Crostacei del porto di Messina (See Appendix).
- 1851. *Orio* (*pars*), Costa, in Hope's Catal. dei Crost. Ital., p. 21.
- 1851. *Ornithorhamphus*, Costa, in Hope's Catal. dei Crost. Ital., p. 21.
- 1851. *Erpetorhamphus*, Costa, in Hope's Catal. dei Crost. Ital., p. 22.
- 1852. *Oxycephalus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1009, 1443.
- 1862. „ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 342.
- 1864. *Natalius*, Costa, Rend. della R. Acad. delle Sci. Fis. e Matem. di Napoli, Fascicolo iv.
- 1864. *Carcinornis*, Costa, Rend. della R. Acad. delle Sci. Fis. e Matem. di Napoli, Fascicolo iv.
- 1871. *Oxycephalus*, Claus, Unters. über den Bau und Verwandtschaft der Hyperiden, Nachrichten K. Gött. Soc., p. 155.

1877. *Oxycephalus*, Streets, Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 136.
 1878. " Claus, Ueber Herz und Gefass-system der Hyperiden, Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. i.
 p. 207.
 1878. " Streets, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 278.
 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyseeliden, pp. 43, 44.
 1884. " Claus, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, trans. by Sedgwick, p. 455.
 1885. " Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 427.
 1885. ? *Natalius*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 427.
 1885. ? *Carcinornis*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 427.
 1885. ? *Ornithorhamphus*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 428.
 1886. *Oxycephalus*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 487.
 1886. " Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 151.
 1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk.
 Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 35.
 1887. " Claus, Die Platyseeliden, 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 Coeeo, 1832 (p. 145), 1833 (p. 150), and compare Note on Prestandrea, 1833 (p. 152). For the account of *Ornithorhamphus*, see Note on de Natale, 1850 (p. 239). For *Erpetoramphus* see Note on de Natale, 1850 (Appendix, p. 1623). For the definitions of *Natalius* and *Carcinornis*, see Note on Costa, 1864 (pp. 346, 347). For an independent definition of *Oxycephalus*, see also Note on Nielet, 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 those 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 peræon widened. Head outdrawn in a tolerably triangular rostrum, the base of which receives the anterior antennæ 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 antennæ. The anterior antennæ 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 antennæ 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 antennæ; its two distal joints lie angularly curved and form a sort of hook-like termination. Maxillæ 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

of the third and fourth peræopods have a laminar expansion. The fifth peræopods 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 maxillæ 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. CCI.).

1879. *Oxycephalus piscator*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 44.
 1887. *Oxycephalus clausi*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 35.
 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 peræon 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 antennæ. 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 peræon 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 coalesced with it. Much of the animal is finely pubescent.

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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods.—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 interspersed 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 Peræopods.—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 peræopods, 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 spinule 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 spinules, 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 surfacee 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 eleventh 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 surfacee; 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 apices 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. $2^{\circ} 25'$ N., long. $20^{\circ} 1'$ W.; surface to 100 fathoms; surface temperature, 78° . One specimen, female with eggs.

Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $0^{\circ} 15'$ N., long. $14^{\circ} 25'$ 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 "Parait avoir été trouvé dans l'océan Indien."

Oxycephalus 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 peræon, tuberculated along the peræon, and accompanied by two similar lines at intervals on either side ; the first three segments of the pleon have the lateral carinæ 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 antennæ, 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods 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 pereopods, 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 Peraopods.—The pear-shaped first joint shorter as well as much narrower than that of the fourth pereopods, 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 peræopods 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:—

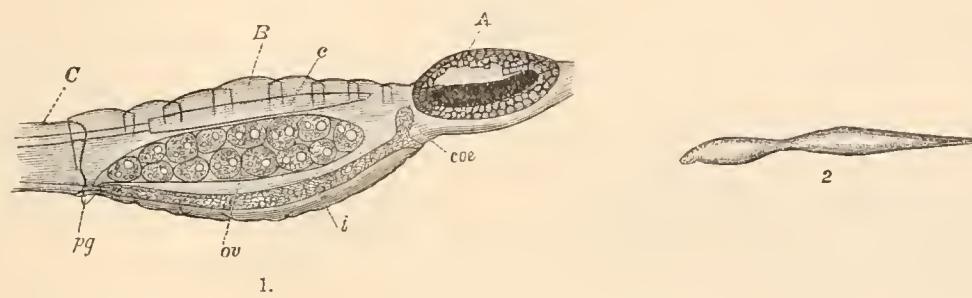


Fig. 29.

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 peræon 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.

Another plate by von Willemoes Suhm contains the following figures:—

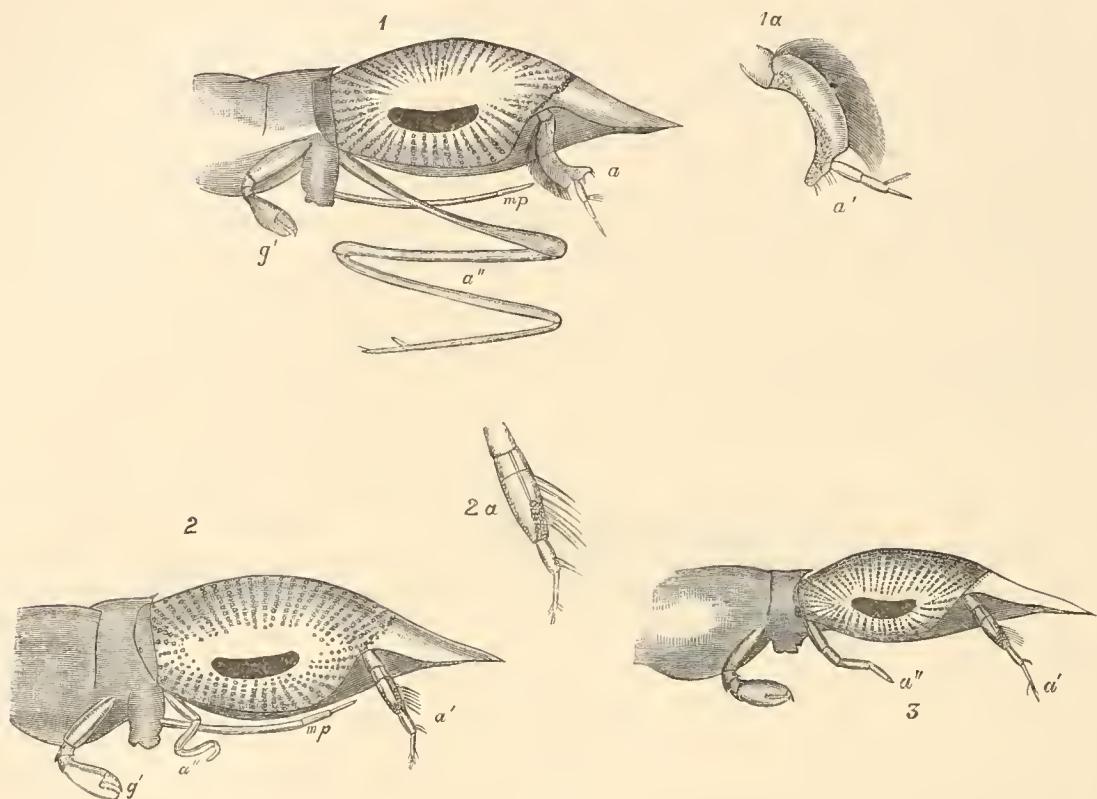


Fig. 30.

The account accompanying these figures is as follows:—

"*Oxycephalus oceanus* Guérin, 12–20 Febr. 75. Western Pacific, Nordküste von Neu-Guinea.

a' erste } Antenne.
a'' zweite }

mp. palpus mandibul.

g' erster Gnathopod.

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 geschechtsreif. 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. CCIIL.). Specimen A.

1879. *Oxycephalus porcellus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 48.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 36.
 1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 72, Taf. xxiv. figs. 7-9.

Head rather longer than the peraeon, 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ.—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 spinules 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 *gn.*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 numerons 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, dentieulate, 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 Peraopods.—First joint with narrow neck, the front margin coneave; the seeond joint longer than broad; the third about as long as the fourth but broader, with a few small spines on the hind margin, which excepct near the base is straight; the fourth shorter but much broader than the slender fifth; the finger more than half the length of the preeeding joint.

Second Peraopods like the first, but the fifth and perhaps one or two other joints longer; the finger not half the length of the preeeding joint.

Third Peraopods.—The side-plates having a very narrow backward-directed proceess 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 eonvex; 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 spinules and minutely furred; the finger slender, rather more than a fourth of the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth Peraopods.—First joint not longer but much broader than in the preeeding 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, peetinate 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 Peraopods.—First joint shorter than in the third peraeopods 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 eleventh 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 peraeopods 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 *Oxycephalus oceanicus*, or that species may be the same as Claus' *Oxycephalus similis*, but it is not possible, I think, to determine such questions.

Oxycephalus porellus (Pl. CCIV., A). Specimen B.

Head as long as the peraeon, 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 Antennæ.—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 Antennæ 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 denticulation of the almost straight hind margin of the hand is very similar without being absolutely alike in the two specimens.

First Peræopods.—Third joint shorter than fourth; fourth shorter but much wider than fifth. The peræopods in general as in the other specimen, but with fewer spinules, 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. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surface to 40 fathoms; surface temperature, $78^{\circ}.8$. 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 establishment 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).

1879. *Oxycephalus longiceps*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 48.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 37.
 1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 72, Taf. xxiv. fig. 10.

Head considerably longer than the peræon, 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 coaleseid 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 apieal and subapieal 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 spinule 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 peetinate 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 spinule 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 spinule on the inner margin.

First Peraopods.—First joint slender, curved; second joint longer than broad, with one spinule 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 Peraopods like the first, but with the fifth joint longer, the finger only a fourth of the length of the preceding joint.

Third Peraopods considerably the longest; the side-plates with a tongue-shaped process on the inner surface; the brachial 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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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. $36^{\circ} 42'$ N., long. $179^{\circ} 50'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $69^{\circ}\cdot2$. 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.

- 1871. *Oxycephalus (pars)*, Claus, Unters. über den Bau und die Verwandschaft der Hyperiden, Nachrichten K. Gött. Soc., p. 155.
- 1877. *Leptocotis*, Streets, Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 7, p. 136.
- 1878. " Streets, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 283.
- 1879. *Oxycephalus (pars)*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 48.
- 1887. *Leptocotis*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 38.
- 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 Peræopods] 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 antennæ in a long, slender rostrum;" "the last three pairs [of Peræopods] 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 Peræopods]—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 antennæ are "curved in the male," but this also applies to

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 peræon 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 withdrawn 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 Peraopods 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 Peraopods like the first, but with longer joints, and the fifth longer than the third.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 pereopods, 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. $36^{\circ} 32' S.$, long. $132^{\circ} 52' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $57^{\circ} 8$. 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 Seitenflügel) 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 pereiopods 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 pereiopods 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:—

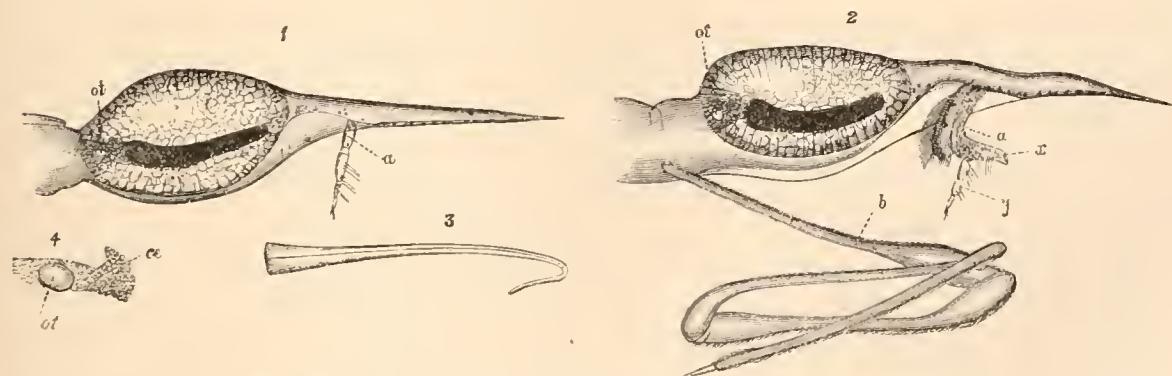


Fig. 31.

The following account accompanied the drawings:—

"Amphipoden No. 1a.

Tenerife—St. Thomas.

Lat. $21^{\circ} 38' N.$

Long. $44^{\circ} 39' W.$

Temp. d. Oberfl. $22^{\circ} 2 C.$

4 März 73.

Cf. Oxycephalus piscator, M. Edw.

(Fam. Typhidae. Trib. Hyperinae).

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 (ee) 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 antennæ 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 peræon 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 Peræopods with slender joints.

Third Peræopods.—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 Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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.

1878. *Calamorhynchus*, Streets, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 285.

1887. " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 39.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Streets, 1878 (p. 485). The character there given, "superior antennæ with the peduncle three-jointed; in the female straight," does not entirely suit the Challenger species, in which these antennæ 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 [peræon]; 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 peræon rather longer than those at the two extremities; the whole length of the peræon 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 *Maxillæ* 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 Peræopods.—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 backwards.

Fifth Peræopods.—Side-plates with rounded front angle, only the hinder half disjoined 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

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 challengerii*; 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. $37^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $33^{\circ} 0' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} 2$. 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. $28^{\circ} 06' N.$, long. $140^{\circ} 12' W.$," 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 challengerii, 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 postero-lateral 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 denticle 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 Peraopods.—Side-plates with the front margin convex. Branchial vesicles longer and much broader than the first joint, with two lateral accessory poekets, 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 Peraopods like the first, but with all the joints longer, and the third rather longer than the fourth.

Third Peraopods.—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 Peraopods.—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, decurrent; the finger not a third of the length of the fifth joint.

Fifth Peraopods.—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 setæ.

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, dentieulate 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, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $35^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $150^{\circ} 50'$ E.; surface temperature, $69^{\circ} 7$. One specimen, female.

Genus *Rhabdosoma*, Adams and White, 1847–48.¹

- 1840. *Oxycephalus (pars)*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 101.
- 1847. *Rhabdosoma*, White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus., p. 130.
- 1848. " Adams and White, Zool. of Voy. of H.M.S. "Samarang," p. 63.
- 1852. " Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.
- 1852. " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pl. ii. p. 1009.
- 1858. *Macrocephalus*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. i. p. 361.
- 1862. *Rhabdosoma*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 344.
- 1871. " Claus, Unters. über den Bau und die Verwandtschaft der Hyperiden.
- 1878. " Streets, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 286.
- 1879. " Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 43, 49.
- 1884. " Claus, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, trans. by Sedgwick, p. 455.
- 1886. " Gerstaecker, Brönn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 487.
- 1887. *Rhabdonectes*,¹ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bilang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16. p. 39.
- 1887. *Rhabdosoma*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 68, 73.
- 1887. " Giles, On Six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. lvi. pt. ii. No. 2, p. 219.

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 *Rhabdonectes*, see Note on Bovallius, 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 Bovallius, in his Systematical List, 1887, says with regard to *Rhabdonectes*, "the name has been substituted for the old name *Rhabdosoma*, as this latter was already preoccupied by Duméril for an Ophidian genus," but Duméril's genus is *Rabilosoma* and its date 1853, see *Mém. Acad. des Sciences*, Paris, t. xxiii. p. 440.

strongly widened ocular region, which is followed by the long rostral spine. The anterior antennæ, 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 antennæ is dilated (bauchig aufgetrieben) and furnished with numerous olfactory filaments. The antennæ 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 antennæ. 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 pereopods 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 pereopods have branchial vesicles, while in the female also the branchiæ of the three preceding pairs are retained. Also another obviously striking sexual distinction is observable in the appendages of the peræon, in that especially the first and second pereopods, 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 peræon. 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 peræon-segments."

The large third joint of the upper antennæ, 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 brevicaudatum* that in that species the fifth pereopods appear to have a minute appendage to the first joint. The first three pleon-segments may occasionally be shorter than the peræon.

Rhabdosoma armatum (Milne-Edwards). Specimen A.

- 1840. *Oxycephalus armatus*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 101.
- 1847. *Rhabdosoma armatum*, White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus., p. 130.
- 1848. " " Adams and White, Zool. of Voy. of H.M.S. "Samarang," p. 63, pl. xiii. figs. 7, 8.
- 1858. *Macrocephalus longirostris*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. i. p. 361.
- 1862. *Rhabdosoma armatum*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 344, pl. liv. fig. 6.

¹ As this seems contradictory to what immediately follows, I may be mistranslating the original, which is, "An dem fünften und sechsten, auch siebenten Beinpaare, 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 pereopods of the nomenclature used in this Report.

Rostrum seven-tenths of an inch long, the total length of the head being one inch; the peraeon 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 peraeon, 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 Antennæ and Mandibular Palps not present. The *Second Gnathopods* and first four pairs of *Peræopods* with branchial vesicles. The third and fourth joints in the *First* and *Second Peræopods* rather dilated, this being the case also in a less degree in the *Third Peræopods*, in which the first joint is noticeably longer than the third; the *Fourth Peræopods* are rather shorter than the *Third*, with none of the joints dilated; the lower part of the seventh segment of the peræon corresponding with the side-plate of the fifth peræopods 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,

¹ *R. curvicorne* on Plate.

uropods, about equal in length to the fourth and coaleseed fifth and sixth segments of the pleon together, the apex acute.

Length, in a bent position, two inches and a tenth, fully outstretcheded about two inches and a half.

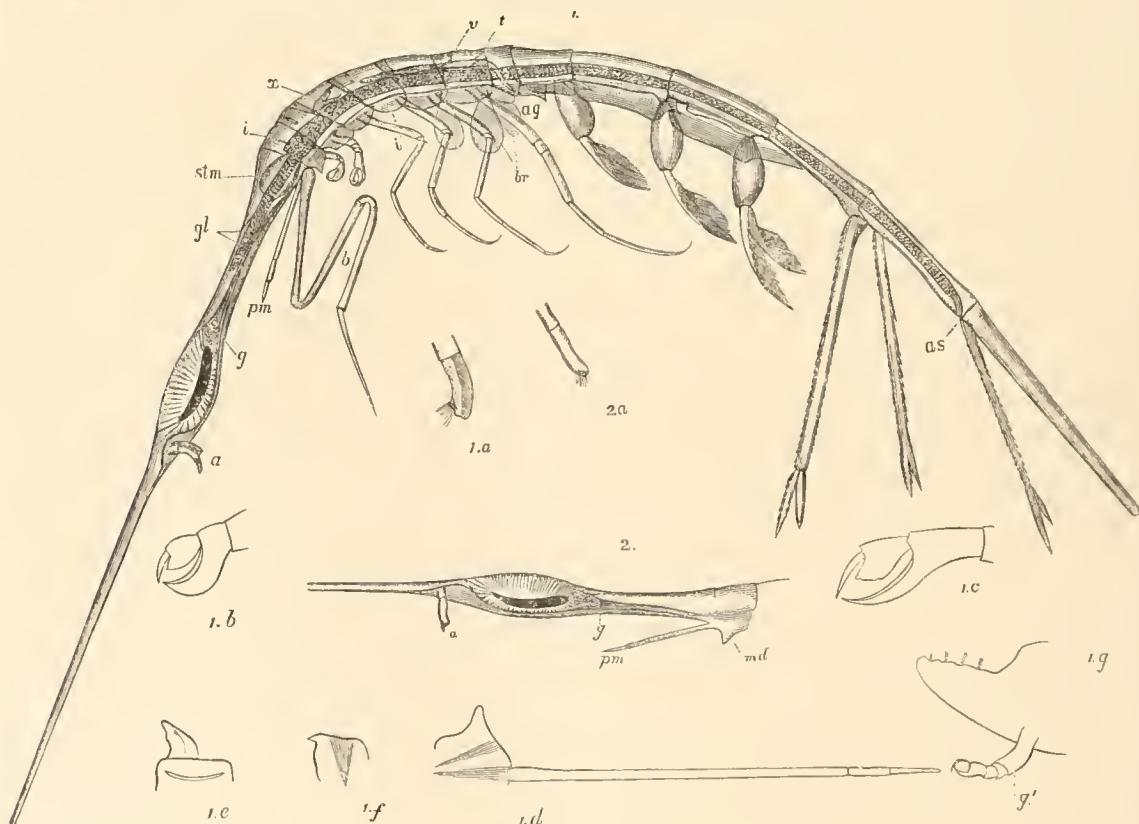
Locality.—Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantie; lat. $0^{\circ} 15'$ S., long. $14^{\circ} 25'$ W.; surface net; surface temperature, 82° . One specimen.

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, "un 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 peræon and pleon together. Spence Bate describes a female speeimen under the name "*Rhabdosoma armatum*," and a male under the name "*Rhabdosoma Whitei*." Claus both in 1879 and 1887 deelares that these are the two sexes of one species. Streets in 1878, under the name "*Rhabdosoma whitei*, Bate," deseribes 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 deseribing the same specimen.¹ Bovallius in 1887 distinguishes "*Rabdonectes armatus*" from "*Rabdonectes 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 peræopods of Dr. Giles' specimen the seeond joint is shown with a very acute apex, and it is so figured by v. Willemoes Suhm in the first three pairs of peræopods, but neither Dr. Giles nor any other author deseribes this feature, nor could I detect it in the specimen above deseribed. The more obvious and exeedingly 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.

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:—

"Rhabdosoma Whitei Sp. Bate, Catal. Amph. Crust, pg. 345, Pl. 54, fig. 7. 12 Febr. 75. Western Pacific (δ); lat. $4^{\circ} 19' N.$, long. $130^{\circ} 15' E.$, between the Tulus and Warren Hastings Isl.
 ♀ in der Melanesian sea, auf dem Wege von Api--Cap York, lat. $14^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $153^{\circ} 43' E.$
 24 Aug. 74.

Fig. 1. δ 10 \times nat. Gr.

a Erste } Antenne.
 b Zweite } Antenne.

br. Branchien.

g Ganglion.

gl Cæca des Darms.

stm Muskelmagen.

i Darm.

t Hoden.

x unbekannter Muskelansatz.

v Herzklappen.

Fig. 1a. Erste Antenne des δ .

Fig. 2. Kopf des ♀ \times 10 nat. Gr.

md Mandibula, sonst Buchstaben wie oben.

Fig. 2a. 1te Antenne des ♀.

Fig. 1b Erster } Gnathopod des δ .
 1c Zweiter }

Fig. 1g. Unterlippe mit 1tem Gnathop. des δ .

Fig. 1d Mandibula

Fig. 1e 1te Maxilla } des δ ."

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 peræopod 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 peræon, no lateral opening being shown in the third segment; the third and fourth peræopods 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 peræopod 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 Oxycephalidae, 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. Willemoes Suhm.

pereon 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 antennæ, 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 brevicaudatum, 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 pereon 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 pereon, 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 Antennæ 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 Antennæ 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 Peraopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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 Peræopods 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 Peræopods.—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. $10^{\circ} 55'$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 46'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $77^{\circ}.7$. 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 antennæ and mandibular palps wanting, but the third joint in the peræopods 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 Oxycephalidae as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:—

1. Station 13, March 4, 1873; between Tenerife and St. Thomas; lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$ N., long. $44^{\circ} 39'$ W.; surface temperature, 72° . (*Leptocotis*.)
2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 5'$ W.; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 7$. (*Oxycephalus*.)
3. April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 5$. (*Oxycephalus*.)
4. April 27, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 18'$ N., long. $26^{\circ} 32'$ W.; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 5$. (*Oxycephalus*.)
5. April 26, 1876, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 14'$ W.; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 2$. Four specimens. (Three specimens are probably *Oxycephalus clausi*, and one probably *Oxycephalus porcellus*.)
6. Station 352, April 13, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 46'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $77^{\circ} \cdot 7$. One specimen (*Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum*).
7. Station 104, August 23, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $2^{\circ} 25'$ N., long. $20^{\circ} 1'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, 78° . (*Oxycephalus clausi*.)
8. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; surface to 100 fathoms; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} \cdot 8$. 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. $0^{\circ} 15'$ S., long. $14^{\circ} 25'$ W.; surface net; surface temperature, 82° . One specimen (*Rhabdosoma armatum*), and one specimen (*Oxycephalus*).
10. Surface, Atlantic. One specimen (*Oxycephalus*).
11. "Oxycephalus ♂, Atlantic, surface." Two separately mounted specimens.
12. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $28^{\circ} 59'$ W.; surface temperature, 66° . "Oxycephalus, ♀."
13. November 10, 1873, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; "Vibiliia 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. $37^{\circ} 45'$ S., long. $33^{\circ} 0'$ W.; surface; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} \cdot 2$. One specimen (*Calamorhynchus rigidus*).
15. "Oxycephalus oceanus, ♀," off Kandavu, Fiji Islands. Two specimens in Canada balsam.

16. "Oxycephalus, Aleiope, Euphausia larva, West Pacific." One specimen, in Canada balsam, with others not Amphipoda.
17. "Oxycephalus, ♀, West Pacific." One specimen, in Canada balsam.
18. Station 227, March 27, 1875, West Pacific; lat. $17^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $141^{\circ} 21' E.$; surfacee; surface temperature, $79^{\circ} 2.$ (*Oxycephalus*).
19. Station 180, August 24, 1874, between Api and Cape York; lat. $14^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $153^{\circ} 43' E.$; surfacee temperature, $80^{\circ}.$ 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. $4^{\circ} 19' N.$, long. $130^{\circ} 15' E.$; surfacee temperature, $81^{\circ} 8.$ 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. $5^{\circ} 33' N.$, long. $125^{\circ} 33' E.$; surface temperature, $80^{\circ}.$ One specimen, in Canada balsam, young male (probably *Leptocotis mindanaonis*).
24. Off Mindanao, Philippines; surfacee. One specimen (*Leptocotis mindanaonis*).
25. April 3, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $24^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} 34' E.$; surfacee; surface temperature, $71^{\circ} 5.$ Five specimens (*Oxycephalus clausi*?).
26. Station 230, April 5, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $26^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $137^{\circ} 57' E.$; surfacee; surface temperature, $68^{\circ} 5.$ Several specimens (*Oxycephalus clausi*?), and one specimen (*Oxycephalus porcellus*).
27. Pacific, between Admiralty Islands and Japan. "Oxycephalus." Two specimens, ♂, in Canada balsam. The lower antennæ not fully developed.
28. June 20, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $35^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $150^{\circ} 50' E.$; surface temperature, $69^{\circ} 7.$
29. Station 241, June 23, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 41' N.$, long. $157^{\circ} 42' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $69^{\circ} 2.$ (*Oxycephalus*.)
30. July 4, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $36^{\circ} 42' N.$, long. $179^{\circ} 50' W.$; surfacee, night; surfacee temperature, $71^{\circ} 5.$
31. July 1875, between Japan and Honolulu; surface. (*Oxycephalus clausi*?).
32. Station 271, September 6, 1875; Mid Pacific; lat. $0^{\circ} 33' S.$, long. $151^{\circ} 34' W.$; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} 7.$ One specimen (*Oxycephalus porcellus*), and one specimen, imperfect (*Oxycephalus clausi*?).
33. Station 287, October 19, 1875, South Pacific; lat. $36^{\circ} 32' S.$, long. $132^{\circ} 52' W.$; surface; surfacee temperature, $57^{\circ} 8.$

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 Entomologiæ.

For the definition of the Agonata see Note on Fabricius, 1775 (p. 40). In this group, at page 415 of the Systema, is placed the species *Astacus crassicornis*, of which Fabricius' description has been already quoted in the discussion of the genus *Scinà*, p. 1271. As already noticed, Herbst in 1796 described the same species under the name "Cancer (Gammarellus) *crassicornis*;" 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 Banksianum*, which have attached to them the name *Cancer crassicornis*, and the signature "Sydney Parkinson pinx^t. 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 peraeon 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." Besides the *Cancer crassicornis* it contains the following Amphipoda:—

"Onidium spinosum. Sydney Parkinson pinx^t. 1768.," three figures, respectively dorsal, ventral, and lateral, about five inches long, intended apparently for life-size, and evidently representing the *Cystisoma* 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 peraeopods 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 peraeopods as very much smaller than the intermediate feet.

"Onidium quadricorne. Sydney Parkinson pinx^t. ad vivum. T. 2. P. 2. August 28. 1768.," two figures, which no doubt represent the *Oniscus quadricornis* of Fabricius, a species identified with *Hyperia medusarum* (O. F. Müller).

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."

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. Antennæ sæpius quatuor æquales, sessiles.

"Cymothoæ corpus oblongum, glabrum, iumarginatum, 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 obscuro."

The Amphipods which Fabricius includes in this genus are 12. *Cymothoa bicaudata*, 17.
Cymothoa spinosa, and 21. *Cymothoa Ceti*. *Cymothoa bicaudata* has the synonym
 "Oniscus bicaudatus. Mant. Ins. 1.241.11. Linn. Syst. nat. 2.1060.8. Fn. Sv. 2062.,"
 a species which Pallas in 1766 identifies with his own *Oniscus volutator*, while Fabricius
 here as elsewhere makes Pallas' species a synonym of his own *Gammarus longicornis*.
Cymothoa spinosa is a new name for the *Oniscus spinosus*, of which the description has
 been quoted at page 40. *Cymothoa* 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 *Cyamus*. In the Supple-
 mentum, 1798, Fabricius assigns four species instead of twenty-four to *Cymothoa*, adding,
 "Cymothoæ reliquas mihi minus notas ad ulteriorem disquisitionem sepono;" of the
 remaining twenty he assigns ten to *Idotea* (*Idothea*, Index, p. 27, 1799), one to *Ligia*, 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 *Cyamus*, and defines as follows :—

"Genre XXXIV. Liparis, *Liparis*. Corps filiforme, long; pattes alongées. (Ovaires placés
 sous le troisième et quatrième anneau.)

"Exemp. du genre. *Squilla lobata*, Fab."

He takes no further notice of this genus in his subsequent descriptions. The reference to *Squilla*
lobata of O. F. Müller and O. Fabricius shows that *Liparis* is a synonym of *Caprella*,
 Lamarck, 1801.

1824. PARRY, WILLIAM EDWARD.

Journal of a second voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage from the
 Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the years 1821–22–23, in his Majesty's
 ships Fury and Heela, under the orders of Captain William Edward Parry,
 R.N., F.R.S., and Commander of the expedition. London, MDCCCXXIV.

In the Bay of Shoals, lat. 66° 31' 59" N., long. 83° 48' 54" W., he notices that "there were con-
 siderable flocks of the long-tailed duck feeding on the innumerable shrimps (*cancer nugax*, of
Phipps'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 nugax*),
 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 Lyou 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 Holboell, 1842, Sutherland, 1852, and Goës, 1865.

1824. SABINE, E.

A supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's Voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage, in the years 1819–20. Containing the zoological and botanical notices. London, MDCCCXXIV. Marine Invertebrate Animals, by Captain Edward Sabine. pp. ccix–ccxxxix.

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. ccxxxi. 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 MDCCCXXVII., under the command of Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., F.R.S. London, MDCCCXXVIII. 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.

"9. CAPRELLA SCOLOPENDROIDES.

"Caprella Scolopendroides. Lam. v. p. 174. App. to Parry's Third Voyage, p. 118.

"*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.

"*Squilla Lobata*. Fabr. Faun. Groenl. p. 248.

"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 LRICATUS. (Sabine.)
 "Gammarus (Gen.) *Lamarck*, v. p. 179.
 "Gammarus Loricatus. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxxii. Plate 1, fig. 7. *App. to Parry's Third Voyage*, p. 118.
 "Found on the shores of Walden Island amongst sea-weed.
 "11. GAMMARUS SABINI. (Leach.)
 "Gammarus Sabini. *Leach, in Ross's Voyage*, octavo edit. ii. p. 178. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxxii. Plate 1, fig. 8-11. *App. to Parry's Third Voyage*, p. 118.
 "Taken in a net from a depth of 80 fathoms, in the Polar Sea, in lat. $81^{\circ} 6' N.$
 "12. GAMMARUS BOREUS. (Sabine.)
 "Gammarus Boreus. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxix. *App. to Parry's Third Voyage*, p. 119.
 "Abundant on the shores of Low Island and in Hecla Cove. A dead specimen was found on the ice in lat. $82^{\circ} \frac{1}{4} N.$
 "13. GAMMARUS AMPULLA.
 "Gammarus Ampulla. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxix.
 "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. $82^{\circ} \frac{1}{2} N.$ 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.
 "14. TALITRUS NUGAX.
 "Talitrus Nugax. *App. to Parry's Third Voyage*, p. 119.
 "Gammarus Nugax. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxix.
 "Cancer Nugax. *App. to Phipps's Voyage*, p. 192. Plate xii. fig. 3.
 "Taken off Low Island, and in Hecla Cove, abundantly.
 "15. TALITRUS EDWARDSII. (Sabine.)
 "Talitrus Edwardsii. *Supp. to Parry's First Voyage*, p. cxxxii. Plate ii. fig. 1, 4. *App. to Parry's Third Voyage*, p. 119.
 "Abundant in the Polar Sea; great numbers were taken in a net from a depth of eighty fathoms, in latitude $81^{\circ} 6' N.$, and some dead specimens were found on the loose ice to the northward of the Seven Islands, in lat. $82^{\circ} N.$ "
- 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.

Observations sur la chevrette, crevette des ruisseaux, crevette puce, (*gammarus pulex*). Sciences physiologiques et médicales. pp. 171-183. (Actes de l'Académie des Sciences de Bordeaux pour 1841.)

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" [!]; agrouelle or égrouelle from Gesner's *scrophulæ aquaticeæ*. The three pairs of pleopods, he says, are called *pattes branchiales*. In regard to the branchial vesicles, of which he does not admit the brauchial 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, Roesel, 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 pondent une espèce de frais gélatineux 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 Roesel and Baster and the authors who copied directly or indirectly from Roesel. Vallot says that *Squilla fluviatilis*, Merret, Pin. p. 192, has nothing to do with la crevette des ruisseaux, as supposed in l'*Encycl. méthod. ins.*, 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 pulcher*, but only of the larva of *Dytiscus marginalis*, "signalée par Rondelet, de *piscibus fluviatil. lib.*, Cap. xxxvii. p. 112, sous la rubrique de *squilla fluviatili*."

He refers to M. Flourens, *Act. Diviron.*, 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. xxviii. p. 67; *Journ. d'hist. nat.*, 1787, No. 21, p. 320; *Iethyol. de la France*, Suppl., 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 topographiæ historiconaturalis freti Öresund. Hauniæ, MDCCCXLIV.

In the "Regio Trochoideorum" extending from the shore to seven or eight fathoms, Örsted found "*Talitrus saltator* Edw.—*Orchestia littorea* Leach.—*Metocetus Medusarum* Kr. in *Medusa aurita*.—*Hyperia* sp. nov. ? cum præcedente 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—*Leptomera pedata* Latr. Hellebaek" (p. 73). In the "Regio Buccinoideorum. Profunditas," the Amphipoda are "*Amphioe* sp. nov. ? Kullen—*Podocerus Laechii* Kr. Hellebaek" (p. 78). Of the *Amphioe* he gives no description, but merely says in a footnote, "Tentaculis longis circumagendis efficit planum depressius rotundum, ex cuius centro solum caput rubrum, cetero corpore latente, prominet." He makes some incidental remarks on the adaptation of the species to their respective localities.

1850. DE NATALE, GIUSEPPE.

Su pochi Crostacei del porto di Messina. *Lettera del Dottor Giuseppe de Natale socio corrispondente dell' Academia giornia di Catania al Sig. Achille Costa con una tavola in rame.* Napoli, 1850. pp. 1–16.

The discovery of two species of Crustacea, which, as he supposes, belong to the "Iperini Gammaroidi a piccol capo," the Vibiliidae, which had hitherto included only a single genus *Vibilia* 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 passagi graduati

dalla mano didattila [chela] al gancetto, e da questo all'ugna rigida immobile, 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 uon specifici ma genericci." Now to *Vibilia peronii*, he observes, Milne-Edwards assigns "una mano didattila ai piedi del secundo pajo, e quelli del primo si terminano, secondo lui, per una mano subcheliforme, che risponde quasi ad un gancetto. Or il primo Crostacco che nella stessa famiglia io metto, e che da me fu detto *Orattrina* e che tu ravviserai disegnato al microscopio uella fig. 1^a. 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 uemmeno 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 un pochin sul mezzo, ristretta a punta verso il capo e la coda. Il capo, distinto come primo ancello, porta due paja d'antenne; le superiori sono cortissime, larghe, laminari, non cilindriche come uella *Vibilia*, e ci danno l'apparenza della lamina che giace come sostegno del peduncolo delle antenne superiori nelle Astacidi e Palemonidi. I loro articoli son 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; hanuo tre soli articoli distinti, e appena escon 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, compariscono 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 sono picciolini, triarticolati e gracili. Tutti i piedi toracici son simili tra essi, unguicolati tutti, ambulatori, ad articoli gracili e cilindrici. Il primo, il quinto e settimo pajo sono cortissimi, ma i tre articoli del primo pajo son gracili tutti, mentre i basilari del quinto e settimo pajo sono un pochino ingrossati. I piedi del secondo, terzo e quarto pajo sono più lunghi, ma tutti i loro articoli, eccettuato il basilare che è grosso, son gracili e cilindrici. Il sesto pajo è più forte di tutti, e presenta esso solo un dente rilevato sull'orlo posteriore dei suoi articoli."

"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 grossezza del lor peduncolo basilare, a capo a cui s'inscrisce un altro articolino, e poi una vera lamina triangolare membranosa, liscia, non orlata né di peli né 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 notatōja molto complessa. Il quarto falso piede è gracile e terminato da due stiletti cilindrici a tre articoli diretti in dietro orizzontalmente; il quinto pajo è cortissimo ed ha due articoli indistinti; il sesto pajo finalmente è il più robusto di tutti; porta di fatti un potente articolo basilare fiancheggiato dai piedi seguenti, con due stiletti terminale, e con un appendice ibiliforme¹ ai lati suoi. Il corpo poi si termiuva per un segmento picciolissimo 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 *ibiliforme* 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* (Nobis) : *Corpo erythrino, antice posticeque subulato; longitudine altitudinis sextuplum fere æquante; segmento terminali corporis conico brevissimo, articulis pedum thoracorum sextæ seriei postice unidentatis, reliquis pedibus glabris edentulis.*"

The length is not more than seven lines, and the specimens occur in abundance in company with *Orio zancleus*, *Phrosine*, *Typhlis*, *Phronima*, etc. Very much rarer is the next species, which he at first thought was a little fish.

"Erpetoramphus Costæ : fig. 3." "Il nome di Erpetoramphus che io gli diedi per questo te 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 crederle 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 sotto, risalta come lieve tubercolo la bocca, i cui pezzi mandibolari sono secondo l'ordinario disposti e costrutti. I piedi mascellari, che qui li chiameresti palpi, son esilissimi, gracilissimi, a tre articoli indistinti. Gli anelli toracici son lisci, non solcati come nell'Orattrina. Ma il primo pajo di piedi deve dare a quest'animaluzzo grand'ajuto nelle sue prede, poichè esso è cortissimo e robusto di troppo a paragone della sua taglia, a due articoli peduncolari brevissimi, ma il terzo è largo, trapezoedro, compresso, e terminato da una mano didattila dentellata agli orli. Il secondo pajo di piedi toracici lo vedrai gracile, cilindrico, a tre articoli ben conformati, l'ultimo de' quali presso a poco eguale al precedente si termina a punta senza mostrare ugnetta accessoria. Gli articoli basilari dei piedi del terzo, quarto, quinto e sesto pajo si dilatano in una lamina ovoidea diafana, e tutte queste lame nel riposo copronsi imbricate a vicenda; il terzo ed il quinto pajo sono i più lunghi, e tutti terminansi unguicolati. Il settimo pajo è quasi simile al secundo, ma presenta un'ugnetta terminale. I primi tre anelli addominali sono larghi quanto i toracici, i falsi piedi che ne pendono in giù sono analoghi a quelli dell'Orattrina, ma vanno più brevi quanto più corron dietro, e l'ultimo ne è piccolissimo.

"I tre ultimi auelli addominali restringonsi un pochino, e l'ultimo convertesi in una coda inarticolata terminale; i loro piedi son trasformati in notatoja codale di tre lamelle, di cui le due anteriori sono lamellose e terminate a puuta, l'ultima più o men cilindrica e subulata.

"È pur picciolino quest'Erpetoramphus, e tien fra gli altri caratteri anco la statura, ed i colori dell'Orattrina, e con essa si accompagna ma è molto raro, ed i due soli che ne tengo li conservo con assai cura presso di me. Come ti dissi, io ne consacrai a tuo padre la scoperta; ne vuoi i caratteri della specie? Eccoteli :

"Erpetoramphus Costæ (Nobis). *Corpo erythrino, antice posticeque subulato, longitudine decuplum altitudinis fere æquante; oculis rotundatis nigris; pedibus edentulis, segmento caudæ terminali conico.*"

After deciding that *Vibilia*, *Orattrina*, and *Erpetoramphus* are certainly animals of the same family, he proceeds to consider the species called *Bivonia culicina* 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 una Fronima in tutti suoi caratteri generici, il capo, i palpi, i piedi tutti, il torace, l'addome erano similissimi; l'unica differenza che vi rimarcai era nella presenza di due paja di lunghe e filiformi antenne, così sottili come un capello.

"Il pajo superiore come vedrai nella fig. 4, è nel suo coto 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

veramente microscopico. Le antenne iuferiori però al di là del peduncolo corrono capillari, mollissime, inarticolate. Il disegno che ne offro te ne mostrerà chiaro il fatto. Eccoti 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 antennæ 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 innestarvi due paja di corna senz' altro? Io ci stento a crederlo, e inclino troppo a credere che le Fronime hanno sempre due paja di gracilissime antenne, che la Bivonia *culicina* di Cocco è una Fronima. Terrai come ti agrada questa mia 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 *Coccoi* ad onore del suo scopritore; essa è una specie distinta. Picciolina di 3 a 4 linee al più, cristallina con punti aranciati disseminati, distinguesi dalla *Phronima sedentaria* perché non ha come questa un sol dente sul taglio interno del dito della mano didattila, ma ne ha 5 c. conspicui, 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 gaucetto 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. Abbiti adunque la "Phr. *Coccoi* (Nobis). *Hyalina, punctis aurantiacis adpersa; dentibus quinque conspicuis in manu 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 *Orattrina pulchella* beyond doubt belongs to the genus *Vibiliia*, and is probably a synonym of *Vibiliia jeangerardii*, Lucas, with which it agrees at any rate so far as the antennæ 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 trilobation 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 cinquième segment abdominal [in the Latin by mistake septimo segmento abdominiis] paraît comme trilobé en dessus. *Erpetoramphus costæ* comes perhaps as near to *Oxycephalus similis*, Claus, from Messina, as to any other of the hitherto described Oxycephalidae. It is rather singular that de Natale should not have noticed its affinity to his own recently described *Ornithoramphus*.

Boeck's account of this paper is, that its author describes "two Hyperids, namely, *Orattrina pulchella*, Natali, which seems to be a *Vibiliia*, and *Reptoramphus Costæ*, which looks like a *Platycheles*. His description of them is very short, and the figures are inadequate." Why Boeck changes *Erpetoramphus* into *Reptoramphus* is not explained, nor is it clear what he means by the comparison with *Platycheles*, 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 I 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 Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. 2. Vol. XIII. London,
1854. p. 504.

The name *Bellia*, Sp. Bate, 1851, as preoccupied, is here changed to *Sulcator*; itself a synonym of *Haustorius*, P. L. S. Müller.

1856. THOMPSON, WILLIAM, died February 17, 1852 (R. Patterson in Preface).

The Natural History of Ireland. In four volumes, 1849–1856. Vol. IV. London, 1856.

Pages 395 to 400 give lists of Amphipoda and Læmodipoda, with a long note on *Chelura terebrans*, 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. longimanus*, Leach (sp.). *Mæra longimana*, 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 *Pherusa 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 "*Lestrigonus*, sp." The Læmodipoda include nominally seven species.

1860. RENTSCH.

Homoio genesis. Beitr. z. Natur- u. Heilkunde. 1860. (Nervous system of *Gammarus ornatus*.)

I am indebted for this reference to A. S. Packard's Bibliography of the nervous system of Crustacea.

1861. SILL, VICTOR.

Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Crustaceen, Arachniden und Myriopoden Siebenbürgens. Verhandlungen und Mittheilungen des siebenbürgischen Vereines für Naturwissenschaften zu Hermannstadt. XII. Jahrgang. Hermannstadt, 1861. N^o. 1. Januar, 1861. p. 3. Zweiter Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Crustaceen und Arachniden Siebenbürgens. N^o. 11. November, 1861. pp. 181, 182.

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. 159).

At page 181 Sill makes the following observations:—

"Gammarus pulex Fabr. (Koch : Heft 36. Nro. 21). Er ist $\frac{3}{4}$ " lang, von derselben Gestalt wie G. fossarum, doch an den scharfen, zahnartigen Spitzen des 8., 9. und 10. Körperringes leicht zu erkennen; es ist nämlich der Hinterrand dieser Ringe in ein scharfes, stachelartiges Zähnchen verlängert. In Wassergräben (Grossscheuern).

"Vergleichen wir nun Gammarus pulex mit Gamm. fossarum und puteanus (S. Verh. und Mitth. Nro. 1 Jahrg. 1861) so finden wir als charakteristisches Unterscheidungszeichen das Fehlen oder Vorhandensein der Dornen. Daher unterscheidet auch M. Edward's Gamm. pulex (ohne Dornen) und Gamm. fluviatilis (mit starkentwickelten Dornen); während Koch dem mit Dornen der Namen Gamm. pulex gab und aus dem ohne Dornen Gamm. puteanus und fossarum machte.

"Die Herrn Cornel Chyzer und Alexander Tóth in Pest¹) vereinigen aber Gammarus fluviatilis Miln. Edw. mit Gammarus pulex F. und stellen den mit Dornen als Varietät mit dem Namen Gamm. spinosus auf.

¹ Siehe der Naturfreund Ungarns, herausgegeben von Dr. J. von Nagy und A. F. Láng, IV. Heft. Neutra 1857.

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART LXVII.—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 einziger ganz schwacher Dorn vorhanden ist.

“ Diese Uebergangsformen sind wohl geeignet, die vielleicht unrichtige Benennung und Unterscheidung von Gamm. puteanus fossarum und pulex Koch—dahin zu berichtigen, dass blos Gamm. pulex Fabr. mit der Varietät spinosus beizubehalten sei.”

From the reference here given to Dr. Cornel Chyzer, 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 1858,” which is mentioned in a bibliographical list by Dr. Anton Frič.

1862. WALKER, DAVID.

Notes on the Zoology of the last Arctic Expedition under Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock, R.N. [Read Friday Evening, April 27, 1860.] The Journal of the Royal Dublin Society. Vol. III. 1860–61. Dublin, 1862. pp. 61–77.¹

An introductory observation states that, “ with a very few exceptions, none of the species of birds, fishes, mollusca, crustacea, and insecta are strictly confined to the Arctic regions.” The Amphipoda are recorded as follows on page 68 :—

- “ † ‡ *Gammarus loricatus* (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.
 - “ † ‡ *Acanthosoma lystris* (Owen).—Near Cape York, 15 fathoms.
 - “ ‡ *Lysianassa rahlili*
 - “ † ‡ *Lysianassa appendiculata* } (Kroyer).—Found at Port Kennedy.
 - “ ‡ *Stegocephalus ampulla* (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.
 - “ Specimens 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. nugax* (Fabr.)” said in a foot-note to be “ now usually referred to genus *Lysianassa*”; “ *Amphitoe Jurinii* (Kr.)”; “ *A. laxiuscula* (Kr.)”; “ *Lysianassa sagenae* (Kr.)”; “ *Metoecus Cyanex* (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.

Ueber ein neues Crustaceum; *Iceridium fuscum* Grube, pp. 58-59 (read February 18), and Ueber die Crustaceen-Fauna des adriatischen und Mittelmeeres, pp. 59-64 (read April 1). Einundvierzigster Jahres-Bericht der Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Cultur. Enthält den Generalbericht über die Arbeiten und Veränderungen der Gesellschaft im Jahre 1863. Breslau, 1864.

As to *Iceridium fuscum*, see Note on Grube, p. 348. In the second paper Professor Grube briefly describes the following new species:—

“*Allorchestes stylifer*, der *Amphithoe Prevosti* ähnlich, aber mit verhältnissmäßig längeren obereu Antennen und einem ansehnlichen Fortsatz am drittletzten Gliede des zweiten Fusspaars beim Männchen, wie bei *A. australis*. (See p. 365.)

“*Iphimedia multispinis*, sehr auffallend gezeichnet, blassröhlich mit Querreihen orangegelber Flecken, der Endrand des 7. und der drei nächsten Segmente mit 1 Paar langer Rückenzähne, des 8., 9. und 10. ausserdem mit 1 unpaaren Zahne vor jenen, sonst aber nicht bewaffnet, die Hüftplatte der vier vorderen Beinpaare in eine spitze Zacke auslaufend, Augen oval, im Uebrigen der *I. nodosa* ähnlich.” (See pp. 348, 353.)

“*Protomedieia guttata*, am meisten mit *Pr. pilosa* übereinstimmend, aber mit 3 Rückenzähnchen auf dem 11. Segment, auch ganz anders gefärbt: chamois mit Querreichen brauner Tropfen.” (See p. 366.)

“*Cerapus latimanus*, von *C. abditus* besonders durch die Bildung der Hand des zweiten Fusspaars abweichend, die hinten nur $\frac{1}{3}$ schmäler als der *Carpus* und hier am Unterrand ausgeschnitten ist, ebenso durch die längeren Zähne des *Carpus* 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 nebeu 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 Fusspaars, nahe am Hinterrande, knotig verdickt, der Schenkel dieses Fusspaars äusserst dünn und lang, die Hand dagegen kurz und breit mit vorderem unteren 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.

Last Report on dredging among the Shetland Isles, by J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., Rev. A. Merle Norman, M.A., W. C. M'Intosh, M.D., F.L.S., and Edward Waller. In Report of the thirty-eighth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; held at Norwich in August 1868. London 1869.

The Amphiopoda, by Norman, are reported on pages 273 to 288, with a postscript, pp. 335-336. The new species described are *Probolium serratipes*, which in 1886 Norman still leaves

under that title, probably awaiting an examination of the mandibles for its transfer to *Metopa* or *Stenothroë*; *Ediceros æquicornis*, which "comes near to *E. brevicalcar* of Goës"; *Syrrhoë hamatipes*, of which Norman says, "I place this species provisionally in the genus *Syrrhoë*; the head having been crushed, I am unable to speak with precision respecting the eyes and rostrum;" *Atylus macer*, 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"; *Protomediea pectinata*; *Cyrtoplium armatum*, of which Norman says, "the sixth and seventh segments of the perion appear to be coalesced. It approaches *Lætnatophilus tuberculatus* of Bruzelius, but is much more strongly tuberculated, and the gnathopods of different structure, the first smaller, the second larger, the hand broader, and the basos spined"; in 1886 he names it *Lætnatophilus armatus*; *Corophium tenuicorne*, the female only observed, and that "resembling in general characters the same sex of *longicorne* and *crassicorne*." The new genus *Megamphopus* is defined as follows:—

"Antennæ 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, "*Anonyx ampulla* (Phipps). *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps," is given by mistake for *Cancer nugax*, Phipps. Descriptions more or less complete are given of the species named "*Probolium Alderi* (Bate)=*Montagui Alderi*, B. & W."; "*Amphelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius"; "*Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg"; "*Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius, . . . = *Ampelisca Gaimardi*, Bate, . . . (but not *A. Gaimardi* of Kröyer and Bruzelius)"; "*Ampelisca levigata*, Lilljeborg"; "*Ampelisca macrocephala*, Lilljeborg," with the remark that "the *Ampelisca Belliana* of Bate appears to be referable to this species"; "*Eusirus Helvetiae*, Bate=*Eusirus bidens*, Heller"; "*Aora gracilis*, Bate=*Autonoë punctata*, Bruzelius"; "*Microdeuteropus anomalus* (Rathke). *Gammarus anomalus*, Nova Acta Leop. 1843, p. 63, pl. iv. fig. 7, = *Autonoë anomala*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amphip. Gammarid. p. 25, pl. i. fig. 4 (but scarcely *Microdeutopus anomalus*, Bate & Westwood, Brit. Sessile-eyed Crust. p. 289), = *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Bate & Westwood, l. c. p. 289 (but not of Costa)"; "*Microdeuteropus versicolatus*, Bate"; "*Microdeuteropus Websteri*, Bate," with the remark, "I question whether there are sufficient grounds for separating the genus *Aora* from *Microdeuteropus*"; "*Protomediea (?) Whitei*, Bate," with the suggestion that it is the female of "*Lilljeborgia Shetlandica*"; "*Protomediea hirsutimanus*, Bate," which in 1886 Norman calls *Ptilochirus hirsutimanus*, Bate; "*Hyperia obliqua*, Kröyer, Grönlands 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*"; "*Metoëcus medusarum*, Kröyer, Grönlands Amphip. p. 288, pl. iii. fig. 15 (not *Hyperia medusarum*, 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 *Euthemisto* (see p. 1420).

The Postscript, besides remarks on other species, says of Bate and Westwood's *Hyperia tauriformis*, "this is the *Metoëcus medusarum* 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 *Hyperoche medusarum* (Kröyer).

On *Syrrhoë hamatipes* and *Megamphopus cornutus*, see pp. 788, 1108.

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 iu Leipzic a separate copy of the paper with the missing plate.

The figures confirm the view taken in my account of *Caprella scaura*, 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 acanthifera*, Leach, is shown by the figures to come nearer to one or other of the forms that have received the specific name *tuberculata*. It is distinguished from *Caprella acanthifera* 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. FRIČ, ANTON (see Note on Frič, 1872, p. 415).

Die Krustenthiere Böhmens. Archiv für die naturwissenschaftliche Landes-durchforschung von Böhmen. Zweiter Band. Zweiter Theil. Mit 1 lithogr. Tafel und 126 Holzschnitten. Prag, 1873. pp. 201-271.

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 Stielcs, neben der langen Geissel, einen kurzen 5gliedrigen Faden; die beiden vorderen Fusspaare in beiden Geschlechtern Greiffüsse, deren hakiges Endglied sich gegen das verdickte Fussblatt einschlägt. Die Afterfüsse der beiden letzten Hinterleibsglieder und die beiden Endanhänge des Schwanzes sind gabelige Springstiele."

"*Gammarus pulex*, Fabr. [Fig. 99]. Das vorletzte Glied des ersten Fusspaars ist birnförmig und nach vorne in eine kurze Spitze ausgezogen. Die Augen rund, die unteren Fühler sind mit kurzen Haaren verschen. Jedes der 3 hintersten Leibessegmente hat am Hinterrande 3 Borstenbüscheln, von denen die seitlichen zu 2-3 Borsten zu erhalten 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 Cibulkabache vor und haben Exemplare von dort häufig in ihrem Darmkanal einen *Echinorhynchus*."

"*Gammarus puteanus*, Koch. [Fig. 100]. Das vorletzte Glied des ersten Fusspaars 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 antennæ.

1873. GODET, PAUL.

Bulletin de la Société des Sciences naturelles de Neuchatel. 1870 à 1873.
Tome neuvième. Neuchatel, 1873. *Séance du 21 décembre 1871.* pp. 153–155.

Of three specimens of *Gammarus* found in a well at Neuchatel, the largest measured, without the antennæ, 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 antennæ very long, of about 51 joints." He compares it with the somewhat obscure *Gammarus puteanus* of Koch, and with the *Gammarus puteanus* of La Valette. To judge by the figure, it cannot be far remote from *Niphargus aquilex*, Schiødte.

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 *Ichthyomyzoculus*, which require discussion. The dorsal view, fig. 3., of "*Ichthyomyzoculus Morrhuæ*" is strongly suggestive of *Lafystius sturionis*, Kröyer, 1842, a species which has been taken, according to Bruzelius, on *Gadus morrhua*, *Acipenser sturio*, and *Galeus 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, antennæ, claws, and uropods, as *Lafystius sturionis* and *Ichthyomyzoculus morrhua*, 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 (peræon-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 Kröyer's species the two pairs of gnathopods differ as usual to some extent from the first two pairs of peræopods, and, though all the five pairs of peræopods are very much alike, the first two pairs according to rule face the last three, not one another. *Ichthyomyzoculus morrhua* and *Ichthyomyzoculus lophii* are placed under the heading "B.—"Abdomen formé de cinq articles et terminé par trois paires de tiges," yet in the specific description of the former we read "l'abdomen contient aussi sept anneaux,"

and of the latter "l'abdomen se compose aussi de sept anneaux." *Ichthyomyzocus squatinæ* 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 New Parasitic Crustacea, from the N.W. Coast of America. (Published in advance, March 3d, 1874.) Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Volume V. 1873–1874. San Francisco, June, 1875. pp. 254, 255.

"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 brauchiæ, 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 form, short antennæ, and weak and inconspicuous 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 versabilis*, Cope), p. 38,

quotes Dall's description of "*Cyamus suffusus*, n. sp." from "Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Dec. 18th, 1872." In the description of the Bowhead or Great Polar Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*, Linn.), 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 sieboldii*.

In describing the gambols of the Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*, Linn.), at p. 77, Seammon 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 the rorquals and Right Whales."

On this point and on the species of *Cyami* 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 Febrero 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 "Hedrioptalmos" comprise two Amphipods, "*Orchestia* Leach. *O. Montagui* And. [Aud.]. *Pugó* en Mallorca!," and "*Gammarus* Fabr. *G. locusta* Fabr. Mallorca."

1875. LOCKINGTON, W. N. (see p. 443).

Observations on the genus *Caprella*, and Description of a New Species. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences. Volume V. 1873–1874. San Francisco, June 1875. pp. 404–406, pl. xi.

The new species is named *Caprella spinosa*. 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 antennæ 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 antennæ reaching to about the first third of the second joint of the superior antennæ. 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 branchiaæ 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 antennæ, 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 antennæ about half the length of the body, the second joint about one-third longer than the basal; flagellum as long as second joint. Inferior antennæ about equal in length to the first two joints of the superior antennæ.

“ Length of body, about 1 7-16 inch; of superior antennæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 antennæ, 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 scaura*, 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 scaura*. 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.

The Crustacea of Greenland. *In* Manual of the Natural History, Geology, and Physics of Greenland and the neighbouring regions; prepared for the use of the Arctic Expedition of 1875, under the direction of the Arctic Committee of the Royal Society, and edited by Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S. London, 1875. pp. 146–165.

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.)

synonyms given are principally taken from authors on Arctic or Scandinavian Zoology." For the Note on Reinhardt, 1857, see p. 301.

"Amphipoda (et Læmidopoda)," pp. 151-159, include the numbers 50 to 128, a note adding "Species dubiae: *Oniscus arenarius*, F. Gr. 234; *O. Stroemianus*, F. Gr. 235 (*Gr. Kingupek*); et *O. abyssinus*, F. Gr. 236." The species are named as follows:—50. *Pontoporeia femorata*, Kr.; 51. *Opis typica*, Kr.; 52. *Lysianassa gryllus* (Mandt.); 53. *Socernes Vahlii* (Rhdt.); 54. *Anonyx lagena* (Rhdt.); 55. *Anonyx gulosus* (Kr.); 56. *Aristius tumidus* (Kr.); 57. *Hippomedon abyssi* (Goës); 58. *Hippomedon Holboelli* (Kr.); 59. *Orchomene minuta* (Kr.); 60. *Onisimus Edwardsii* (Kr.); 61. *O. plautus* (Kr.); 62. *Onisimus littoralis* (Kr.); 63. *Cyphocaris anonyx*, Ltk.; 64. *Stegocephalus ampulla* (Phipps); 65. *Metopa Bruzelii* (Goës); 66. *Metopa clypeata* (Kr.); 67. *Metopa glacialis* (Kr.); 68. *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës; 69. *Odius carinatus* (Sp. Bate); 70. *Vertumnus cristatus* (Owen); 71. *Vertumnus serratus* (Fabr.); 72. *Vertumnus inflatus* (Kr.); 73. *Paramphithoë glabra*, Boeck; 74. *Paramphithoë panopla* (Kr.); 75. *Paramphithoë bicuspis* (Rhdt.); 76. *Paramphithoë pulchella* (Kr.); 77. *Atylus carinatus* (Fabr.); 78. *Atylus Smitti* (Goës); 79. *Pontogeneia crenulata* (Rhdt.); 80. *Tritropis fragilis* (Goës); 81. *Tritropis aculeata* (Lepechin); 82. *Calliopus larvusculus* (Kr.); 83. *Amphithopsis longimana*, Bk.; 84. *Cleippides tricuspidis* (Kr.); 85. *Halirages fulvocinatus* (Sars); 86. *Paramphithoë megalops* (Buchh.); 87. *Acanthozone cuspidata* (Lep.); 88. *Ædicerus saginatus*, Kroyer; 89. *Ædicerus lynceus*, Sars; 90. *Ædicerus borealis*, Bk.; 91. *Monoculodes affinis* (Bruz.); 92. *Monoculodes norregicus*, Boeck; 93. *Monoculodes latimanus* (Goës); 94. *Monoculodes borealis*, Bk.; 95. *Tiron acanthurus*, Lillj.; 96. *Harpina plumosa* (Kr.); 97. *Phoxus Holboelli*, Kr.; 98. *Haploöp tubicola* (Lilljeborg) (var.); 99. *Ampelisca Eschrichtii*, Kr.; 100. *Byblis Gainardi* (Kr.); 101. *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Kr.; 102. *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kr.; 103. *Melita dentata* (Kr.); 104. *Gammarus locusta* (Linn.); 105. *Gammaracanthus loricatus* (Sabine); 106. *Amathilla Sabini* (Leach); 107. *Amathilla pinguis* (Kr.); 108. *Autonoë macronyx* (Lilljeb.); 109. *Protomedea fasciata*, Kr.; 110. *Photis Reinhardti*, Kr.; 111. *Podocerus anguipes* (Kr.); 112. *Podocerus latipes* (Kr.); 113. *Siphonocoetes typicus*, Kr.; 114. *Glaucome leucopis*, Kr.; 115. *Themisto libellula* (Mandt); 116. *Th. bispinosa*, Boeck; 117. *Parathemisto compressa* (Goës); 118. *Hyperia medusarum* (Müll.); 119. *Tauria medusarum* (Fabr.); 120. *Dulichia spinosissima*, Kr.; 121. *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kr.; 122. *Cereops Holboelli*, Kr.; 123. *Ægina longicornis*, Kr.; 124. *Æ. elevata*, Boeck; 125. *Cyamus mysticeti*, Ltk.; 126. *Cyamus boopis*, Ltk.; 127. *Cyamus monodontis*, Ltk.; 128. *Cyamus nodosus*, Ltk.

The synonymy of "Acanthozone cuspidata (Lep.)" is followed by the note "Obs.—*Amphithoë Jurinii?*, 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 medusarum (Müll.)" is appended a footnote, "As *Hyperoödon rostratus* and *Globiocephalus melas* are occasionally seen in Baffin's Bay, their parasites (*Platycyamus Thompsoni*, *Pennella crassicornis*, *Xenobalanus gl.*, and *Cyamus globicippitis*) 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, Ltk." is appended a footnote, "Quid est *Talitrus cyaneæ*, Sabine, Suppl. App. Parry's Voy., t. I., f. 12-18?"

It may be remarked, in reference to these notes, that "*Amphitoë Jurinei*, Milne-Edwards," is by Spence Bate made a synonym of *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach; that *Pennella* and *Xenobalanus* are only mentioned incidentally, not with any intention of including them among the Amphipoda; that to the question "quid est *Talitrus cyaneæ*, Sabine," the answer given by Boeck and Bovallius seems reasonable that it is a synonym of *Hyperia medusarum* (Müller). "*Paramphithoë bicuspis* (Rhdt.)" has for its synonyms *Amphithoe bicuspis*, Kr., *Paramphithoë*

bicuspidis, Bruzel., *Pherusa bicuspis*, 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 bicuspis*, Sp. Bate, is clearly a distinct species from Kroyer's *Amphithoe bicuspis*.

The Manual also contains separate lists of Amphipods under the following headings:—

Page 503. "Marine Invertebrates of the Parry Islands, &c. By Sabine, Kirby, J. C. Ross, Fleming, Leach, and R. Owen, 1824, 25, 26; 1819; 1835." In a footnote to this contribution a reference is given to a mention of "*Gammarus Sabini*" by Dr. Wallich, in "The North-Atlantic Sea-bed," Part I. p. 79 (London, 1862).

Page 508. "Arctic Crustacea and Pycnogonida, collected by the English Expeditions. By Dr. Walker, 1860."

Page 512. "The Results of some Dredgings made at Goodhaab, West Greenland, by Dr. G. C. Wallich in 1860. 'The North-Atlantic Sea-bed,' &c., by G. C. Wallich, M.D., F.L.S., F.G.S., 1862 (4to, London), p. 102." "*Gammarus arcticus*" and "*Caprella linearis* (on Algae)" are the only Amphipods mentioned.

Page 561. "The Crustacea of E. Greenland. By Dr. R. Buchholz, 1874."

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.

Prospetto della Fauna del Mare Adriatico. Parte III. Crustacea. Bollettino della Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste. Volume sesto. Trieste, 1880. pp. 178–271.

In this Catalogue the Amphipoda extend from page 230 to page 247. The suborder Læmodipoda 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. Corophiinae, in which *Corophium* has two species, *Cyrtophium* one, *Cratippus* two, *Icridium* one; subfam. Podocerinae, in which *Microdeutopus* has two species, *Cerapus* two, *Podocerus* five, *Amphitoe* four; fam. Orchestiidae, in which *Talitrus* has one species, *Orchestia* four, *Allorchestes* three, *Nicella* eleven; fam. Gammaridae, with the subfam. Atylinæ in which *Atylus* has one species, *Protomedieia* three, *Pherusa* one, *Dexamine* five, *Iphimedia* two, *Isza* one, *Ampelisca* one, *Kroyera* one; subfam. Leucothoinæ, in which *Eusirus* has one species, *Leucothoe* one; subfam. Gammarinæ, in which *Gammarus* has six species, *Melita* three, *Mæra* seven, *Eurystheus* one, *Amathilla* one; subfam. Lysianassinae, in which *Lysianassa* has seven species, *Probolium* two, *Ichnopus* two, *Anonyx* seven, *Callisoma* one. In all a hundred and one species are given, with synonyms, references to authorities, and localities. Stalio's Catalogue (1877) is quoted for almost every species.

1881. EXNER, SIGMUND.

The Mode of Action of Facetted Eyes. Popular Science Review, Vol. XX.
1881. p. 337. From Biologisches Centralblatt, Jahrg. I. p. 272, 1881.

1881. RATHBUN, RICHARD.

The littoral marine Fauna of Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massaehusetts. Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. III. 1880. Washington, 1881. pp. 116–133.

It is stated that the Amphipods have been identified by Professor S. I. Smith. They are named as follows on pages 120, 121; “*Orchestia agilis* Smith”; “*Talorchestia longicornis* (Say) Smith”; “*Talorchestia megalopthalma* (Bate) Smith”; “*Hyale littoralis* (Stimp.) Smith”; “*Calliopius lœviusculus* (Kroy.) Boeck”; “*Gammarus locusta* (Linné) Fabr., with a reference to “Gould, Inv. Mass., ed. I. p. 334, 1841,” and the synonym “*G. ornatus* Edwards, Ann. des Sci. Nat., tome xx. p. 367, 1830”; “*Gammarus annulatus* Smith”; “*Gammarus mucronatus* Say”; “*Mæra levis* Smith”; “*Microdeutopus grandimanus* Smith,” with the synonyms “*Autonoë grandimana* Bruz., Skand. Amphip. Gamm., p. 26, 1859.—*Microdeutopus minax* Smith, Inv. V. S., p. 562, 1874”; “*Amphithoë longimanus* Smith”; “*Corophium cylindricum* (Say) Smith”; “*Chelura terebrans* Philippi”; “*Caprella geometrica* Say.” A few short notes are given in regard to localities, and the statement is made that “a comparison of European with American specimens has enabled Professor Smith to establish the identity of *G. ornatus* and *G. locusta*.” *Autonoë grandimana*, Bruzelius, had been already named *Microdeutopus grandimanus* by Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 378.

1881. THOMSON, GEORGE MALCOLM, born October 2, 1848 (G. M. T.).

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 aucklandia*, Sp. Bate, *Orchestia telluris*, Sp. Bate, *Orchestia chilensis*, M.-Edw., *Orchestia serrulata*, Dana, and *Orchestia sylvicola*, Dana. The last species is regarded as including *Orchestia novæ-zealandiae*, Sp. Bate, and *Orchestia tenuis*, Daua. 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 gnathopoda, 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 *Amphilochus squamosus*, Thomson; fig. 6. is *Amphilumotus levis*, Thomson. On Plate viii., fig. 7A. represents the antennæ, 7B. a mandible, 7C. the telson and third uropods of “*Microdentopus maculatus*,” Thomson; fig. 8. is “*Cyrtophium cristatum*,” Thomson; fig. 9. is “*Corophium contractum*, Stimpson.”

1882. BELLESME, JOUSSET DE.

Sur les anastomoses des fibres musculaires striées chez les Invertébrés. In Compt. rend., Tome 95. pp. 1003, 1004.

“Jousset de Bellesme verbreitet sich über die bereits bekannten Anastomosen der Musculatur an den ‘glandes gastriques’ (Hepatopancreas) der Amphi- und Isopoden (vergl. Bericht f. 1880. II. p. 12).” P. Mayer in Zool. Jahresbericht für 1882.

1882. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Rapporto preliminare e sommario sulle ricerche zoologiche fatte in Sardegna durante la primavera del 1882. (Adunanza del dì 14 Ottobre 1882.) Rendiconto dell' Accademia delle Scienze fisiche e matematiche. Anno XXI. Napoli, 1882. pp. 189–201.

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 gnathopoda, 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. plautus*, Kröyer, an European species." *Anonyx plautus* is transferred by Boeck to *Onisimus*. "*Anonyx exiguum*," Stimpson, is described and partly figured, pl. xviii. figs. 2a–e. *Phoxus batei*, Haswell, is described and partly figured, pl. xvii. figs. 2a–e. This species appears to come near to *Phoxus bassi*, n. sp., of this Report, but to be distinguished from it by the differently shaped first joint of the fifth pereiopods, the more unequal rami of the third uropods, and the shorter telson; the differences in the antennæ 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. *Polycheria obtusa*, n. sp., pl. xvii. figs. 3a–d, is in my opinion, as elsewhere stated, a synonym of *Tritæta antarctica*, Stebbing. *Leucothoë traillii*, n. sp., pl. xviii. figs. 1a–d, is described. Three varieties of Dana'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 *Megamoera 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:—

"Body much depressed and flattened. Antennæ short and thick, subequal. Coxæ of the first four segments of the pereion very large, those of the succeeding segments small. Basa of the three pairs of posterior pereiopoda dilated. Gnathopoda simple, ungnathiate. Three posterior pairs of pleopoda very small, curved inwards, with minute simple rami. Telson single, entire."

"The very remarkable Crustacean (Amphipod) 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 *Icilius* [*Icilius*], Dana, one of the most anomalous forms of the Corophiidae. From this genus it is, however, at once distinguished by the very large coxæ of the four anterior segments of the pereion, and by its short, thick, subequal antennæ."

The type species, *Iphigenia typica*, n. sp., is described and figured, pl. xviii. figs. 4a–g. 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, *Pereionotus testudo* (Montagu) and *Iceridium fuscum*, Grube, which come very near to Guérin's species, agree with *Iphigenia typica* in having the depressed Isopod-like body; the maxillipeds of *Iceridium 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 maxilliped-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 *Iceridium* has been either established or disproved, the relation of these remarkable forms to one another must remain very uncertain.

1883. GRAEFFE, ED.

Biologische Notizen über Seethiere der Adria. Ueber die Fauna der Sehlamm-region der Adria. Bolletino della Società adriatica di scienze naturali in Trieste. Volume ottavo. Trieste, 1883. pp. 85-89.

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 Crevettines or Gammaridae," 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-coue, 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.

Sur la spermatogénèse chez les Crustacés édriophthalmes. In Compt. Rend. Tome 97. pp. 1008-1012. Also in Journ. Mier. Paris. Année 7. pp. 588-590.

According to this author " verläuft die Spermatogenese bei *Ligia*, *Idotea*, *Sphæroma*, *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 Selachier. Das Spermatozoid bleibt unbeweglich (vergl. Bericht f. 1879. p. 418 u. 1882. II. p. 21)." Zool. Jahresbericht für 1883.

1883. MAYER, PAUL, und GIESBRECHT, WILHELM.

Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1882. II. Abtheilung. Leipzig, 1883. Crustacea, pp. 4-63.

1884. GIESBRECHT, W.

Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1883. II. Abtheilung. Leipzig, 1884. Crustacea, pp. 9-50.

1884. MÖBIUS, KARL.

Nachtrag zu dem im Jahre 1873 erschienenen Verzeichniss der wirbellosen Thiere der Ostsee. In 4. Ber. Comm. Unt. d. Meere Kiel. 7.-11. Jahrg. 3. Abth. pp. 61-70.

The Gammaridæ mentioned are (on p. 68), *Pontoporeia furcigera*, Bruz., "7 m. tief, todtes Seegras"; *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström; "*Dexamine spinosa*, Montag.>"; *Cheirocratus brevicornis*, Hoek, "10-14 m. tief"; and (on p. 69), *Protomediea pilosa*, Zadd.; *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Costa, "in geringen Tiefen zwischen Miesmuscheln"; *Amphithoe podoceroides*, Rathke; *Podocerus falcatus*, Mont., "stoller Grund, 18 m. tief."

1884. THOMSON, G. M.

Descriptions of new Crustaceans. [Read before the Otago Institute, 31st October, 1882.] Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1883. Vol. XVI. Issued May, 1884. Wellington. pp. 234-240, Pls. XII., XIII.

"*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 excavatum*, 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 meros [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 Spence Bate and of the family Corophidæ by Boeck, according to which the third uropods are uniramous.

A definition of the genus *Oxycephalus* is followed by descriptions of the two sexes of "*Oxycephalus edwardsii*, 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*, Bovallius, 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 sinuous.

1885. KERVILLE, H. GADEAU DE.

Aperçu de la Faune actuelle de la Seine et de son embouchure depuis Rouen jusqu'au Havre. In L'Estuaire de la Seine, par G. Lennier. Le Havre, 1885. Tome 2. pp. 181–182. (É. Chevreux.)

See Note on Gadeau de Kerville, 1886 (p. 583).

1886. BROOK, G., and CALDERWOOD, W. L.

Report on the Food of the Herring. Appendix to Fourth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland. Edinburgh, 1886. pp. 102–128.

In allusion to this Appendix the Introduction to the Report states (p. xix) that "during winter and spring herring feed chiefly on *Hyperia Galba*, *Nyctiphantes 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 Hyperidae, let alone those of the genus *Hyperia*. The opinion of Thomas Edward as to the stay of *Hyperia galba* and *Hyperia obliqua* 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 obliqua*," 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] *Nyctiphantes* 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 *Nyctiphantes* 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.).

Catalogue des Crustacés Malacostracés recueillis dans la baie de Concarneau. Paris, 1887. Extrait du Bulletin scientifique du Département du Nord publié sous la direction de M. Alfred Giard. 2^{me} série.—X^{me} année.—1887.

The Amphipoda occupy pages 67–127 (pp. 296–356 of the Bulletin itself),¹ 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.

Contributions to a monograph of the Amphipoda Hyperiidea. Part I. Division 4: The families Tyronidæ, Lanceolidæ, and Vibiliidæ (with 10 Plates). Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar. Ny Fjöld. Band 21: 1884 oeh 1885. Häftet I. Stockholm 1887 (auf dem Titel 1884).

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 Natura Novitates for June 1888.

1887. CHEVREUX, E.

Crustacés Amphipodes nouveaux dragués par l'*Hirondelle*, pendant sa campagne de 1886. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, t. xii. 1887. Paris, 1887. 15 pages.

Off Cape Finistère, at a depth of 510 mètres, the Hirondelle obtained specimens of "*Nicippe tumida* Bruz," "*Ampelisca anomala* G. O. Sars," and "*Urothoe abbreviata* G. O. Sars," and the following new species, of which descriptions are given—(1) *Opis hispana*, (2) *Harpinia excavata*, (3) *Amphithopsis grandimana*, (4) *Tritropis Grimaldii*, (5) *Ampelisca uncinata*, (6) *Ampelisca spinimana*, (7) *Byblis Guernei*, (8) *Podoceropsis abyssi*. Of these the species numbered 1, 2, 5, and 8 are said to be without eyes. *Opis hispana* should be called *Opisa hispana*, 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

¹ Juillet-aout 1887.

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* Lillj." were obtained from a depth of 250 mètres.

1887. GILES, G. M.

On Six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal. Natural History Notes from H.M.'s Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator." No. 6. [Reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LVI. Part II. No. 2, 1887.] [Received and Read March 2nd, 1887.] pp. 212-229. Plates III.-VIII.

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 pereopod 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 pereopod] 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 pereopods 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 pereopod 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 strong 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 *Phronimella hippocephala*, 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 pereopods are as usual much longer than the second, and this peculiarity made Mr. Giles hesitate whether he could include his species in the genus *Phronimella*. 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, "*Rhabdosoma investigatoris*, n. sp. Pl. IV.", is briefly compared with the descriptions of *Rhabdosoma 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 antennæ 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 *Rhabdosoma armatum*, ♂, may be accounted for by individual variation or difference in age. Mr. Giles considers that Claus has proved the specific identity of *Rhabdosoma armatum* (Milne-Edwards) and *Rhabdosoma whitei*, Spence Bate.

The fourth species, "*Amphipronoë longicornuta*, n. sp., Pl. V.", is called in the "Explanation of the Plates" *Amphipronoë longicornutus*. 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 *Amphipronoë* is here overlooked, for in the definition of that genus Spence Bate includes the character, "First pair of gnathopoda 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 subchela." The species clearly belongs to the genus *Lycæa*, Dana, as interpreted by Claus. The muscles of the antennæ 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 antennæ 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 "*Eurystheus hirsutus*, n. sp., Pl. VIII.", should perhaps rather be named *Gammaropsis hirsutus*. The side-plates as figured are remarkably shallow.

1887. GUERNE, J. DE.

Sur la faune des îles de Fayal et de San Miguel (Açores). Comptes Rendus Hebdomadiers des séances de l'Académie des Sciences. Tome CV. No. 17 (24 October 1887). Paris, 1887. pp. 764–767.

Allusion is made to the Amphipod soon afterwards named *Orchestia chevreuxi*, found in the Caldeira of Fayal.

1887. GUERNE, J. DE.

Notes sur la faune des Açores : Diagnoses d'un Mollusque, d'un Rotifère et de trois Crustacés nouveaux. Le Naturaliste. Revue illustrée des Sciences Naturelles. Paris, 1887. (Extract, 7 pages.)

Orchestia chevreuxi, nov. sp. is thus described ;— "Femina. Antennæ superiores paulo ultra articulum pedunculi penultimum antennarum inferiorum porrectæ. Pedes secundi paris articulo quarto aculeis duobus armato; carpo elongato. Pedes quarti paris perbreves

Telson breve, ovatum, emarginatum. *Mas 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 tahitensis*, Dana, found on an extinct volcano in Tahiti, several miles from the sea and 500 mètres above its level; for a correction of this statement see Note on Barrois, p. 1649.

1887. HANSEN, H. J.

Malacostraca marina Groenlandiae occidentalis. Oversigt over det vestlige Grønlands Fauna af malakostrake Havskrebsdyr. Særtryk af "Vidensk. Meddel. fra den naturh. Foren. i Kjøbh. 1887." Kjøbenhavn, 1887.

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—*Aristias neglectus* (Tab. II. fig. 4) of which see below; *Anonyx groenlandicus* (Tab. II. figs. 5-5g); *Tryphosa pulchra* (Tab. II. figs. 6-6e); *Prinassus Nordenskiöldii* (Tab. II. figs. 7-7f, Tab. III. figs. 1-1c); *Amphilochus oculatus* (Tab. III. figs. 2-2c); *Metopa latimana*, of which however Dr. Hanseu begins his description by saying "Specimeu singulum vix adultum vidi.—*Met. affini* 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. longimanum* pertinent)"; *Metopa carinata* (Tab. IV. figs. 3-3e); *Oediceros curvirostris* (Tab. IV. fig. 4) with the synonymy "*Oediceros lynceus* Boeck, Skand. og Arkt. Am. Pl. XIII. fig. 4 (Descriptio ad *Oed. lynceum* pertinet)"; *Monoculodes crassirostris* (Tab. IV. figs. 5-5f); *Monoculodes simplex* (Tab. IV. figs. 6-6h); *Halimedon obtusifrons* (Tab. V. figs. 1-1e); *Aceros distinguendus* (Tab. IV. fig. 8) with the synonymy "*Oediceros obtusus*, 'alia forma, Goës, Op. cit. p. 527, Tafl. XL. fig. 24'"; *Paramphithoë Boeckii* (Tab. V. figs. 3-3b) with the synonymy "*Pleustes pulchellus* Boeck, Skand. og Arkt. Amph., Pl. XXIII. fig. 1 (Descriptio ad *Par. pulchellam* referenda est)"; "*Amphithopsis Olrikii*" (Tab. V. figs. 5-5b); *Amphithopsis glacialis* (Tab. V. figs. 6-6c); *Tritropis oculata* (Tab. V. figs. 7-7e), the description of which is followed by the observation, "Haæ species nova a speciebus ceteris affinibus hujus generis imprimis differt oculis permagnis superne valde inter se approximatis, antennarum primi paris articulo basali perlato quam articulo secundo longiore, articulo tertio perbrevi, pedum septimi paris articulo secundo perpaulo longiore quam atiore"; *Melita amoena* (Tab. VI. figs. 1, 1a); *Podoceropsis Lindahlii* (Tab. VI. figs. 2, 2a); *Podocerus nanoides* (Tab. VI. figs. 4-4b); *Unciola crassipes* (Tab. VI. figs. 6, 6a); *Unciola laticornis* (Tab. VI. figs. 7-7b). There is also a named variety, "*Caprella microtuberculata* 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 antennæ and limbs and in the coalescence of the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon so much difference from its nearest relations, *Pontoporeia* and *Priscilla*, that I have been forced to institute a new genus for it." The mouth organs are not described. The antenuæ (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 *Nordenskiöldii*, *Nordenskiöldii*, and *Nordenskjöldii*.

To *Hyperia latreillei*, Milne-Edwards, the synonyms given are *Lestrigonus exulans*, Krøyer, ?? *Hyperia obliteria*, Krøyer, ?? *Hyperia medusarum*, Boeck, ?? *Hyperia latreillei*, Bovallius, ?? *Parathemisto obliteria*, Bovallius; to " *Hyperoche medusarum* (Krøyer)" the synonyms are *Metoecus medusarum*, Krøyer, *Tauria medusarum*, Boeck, " *Hyperoche Kroeyeri*," Bovallius, " *Hyperoche Luetkeni*," Bovallius; *Parathemisto compressa*, Boeck, and *Themisto hispinoosa*, Boeck, are both assigned to *Euthemisto compressa* (Goës); " *Euthemisto Nordenskiöldii*," Bovallius, is made one of the synonyms of *Euthemisto libellula* (Mandt); *Hippomedon denticulatus* (Sp. Bate) (Tab. II. figs. 2-2b) is separated from *Hippomedon Holbølli* (Krøyer); on " *Aristius tumidus* (Kr. non aut.) (Tab. II. figs. 3-3b)," the remark is made, " *Anonyx* (*Aristias*) *tumidus* aut. cet. (Bruzelius, Boeck, Lilljeborg, Heller) non ad speciem a Krøyer descriptam referendus est. Speciem ab autoribus descriptam *Arist. neglectum* appello.)" (Tab. II. fig. 4); on *Amphilochus concinnus*, Stebbing, the remark is made "(*Amph. manudens* Boeck non ad *Amph. manudens* Sp. Bate referendus est)," while the identity of *Amphilochus manudens*, Boeck, with *Amphilochus concinnus*, 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. 8-8b), 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 peræon and the slightly carinate back; under *Monoculodes crassirostris*, n. sp., a discussion is given on *Monoculodes affinis* and some other species of that difficult genus; to *Paramphithoë pulchella* (Kr.), " ? *Paramphithoë eucaantha* G. O. Sars" is given as a synonym; of " *Melita Goësii* H. J. Hansen" (Tab. V. fig. 8) the second gnathopod is figured; " *Amathilla arenaria* (O. Fabr.)" is a new name for *Amathilla sabini* (Leach), this species being identified with *Oniscus arenarius*, O. Fabricius, 1780, but the name *Amathilla homari* 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 Krebsdyr," pp. 223-226, Dr. Hanseeu says that the reference of *Caprella septentrionalis*, Krøyer, to *Squilla lobata*, Müller, may be regarded as well grounded; that " *Oniscus Medusarum* (Müll.)" is certainly the same as " *Hyperia Latreillei* M. Edw. "; that " *Oniscus Cicada* O. Fabr." is perhaps, as Krøyer supposes, the same as " *Anonyx gulosus* Kr." but more probably, the greedy " *Onisimus Edwardsii* (Kr.)" so common in Greenland; that " *Oniscus arenarius*, O. Fabr." is certainly the same as " *Amathilla Sabini* (Leach)," on which see above; that " *Oniscus Stroemianus* O. Fabr." may be an *Orchestia*, probably *Orchestia litorea* (Mont.), but that, since no Orchestiid appears to have been since found in Greenland, the whole matter is doubtful; that " *Oniscus abyssinus* O. Fabr." partly suits *Pontogeneia inermis* (Kr.), and partly *Calliopius læviusculus* (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 Krøyer the same as *Acanthonotosoma serratum* (O. Fabr.).

1887. HOLM, TH.

Beretning om de paa Fylla's Togt i 1884 foretagne zoologiske Undersøgelser i Grønland; Meddelelser fra Grønland, B. viii, pp. 153–171.

This work is mentioned by Hansen in his "Malacostraea 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.

Recherches sur la structure du cerveau du *Gammarus pulex*. (Aus der internationalen Monatsschrift f. Anat. u. Phys. 1887. Bd. IV. Heft. 1.) Avec pl. I. 16 pages. Leipzig.

Microtome sections in various directions through the head of *Gammarus pulex* are described and figured. Since the upper antennæ 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 géante). 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 *Ilotea* 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 fibrillæ 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 fibrillæ 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 Phronimidae 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 paraît pas prendre son origine chez les Phronimides dans la même région centrale que chez les autres Edriophtalmes étudiés. La région que j'ai décrite sous le nom de région moyenne ne paraît pas exister chez les Phronimides. Le

renflement annexé au lobe olfactif chez les autres Crustacés fait également défaut chez ces Amphipodes aberrants."

Dr. Koehler inclines to believe that the upper longitudinal bands in the brain of *Gammarus* are homologous with the hinder lobes of the brain of the Phronimidae, and with the fugiform bodies in the higher Arthropods, "d'autant plus qu'elles présentent avec les faisceaux optico-olfactifs les mêmes relations que chez les Arthropodes supérieures."

In the midst of the fibrillæ and of the medullary substance there are strongly coloured nuclei as to which he is doubtful whether they belong to nerve-cells, or are simple connective nuclei.

1887. KOEHLER, R.

Recherehes sur la strueture des fibres musculaires chez les EDRIOPHTALMES (Isopodes et Amphipodes). Journ. de l'anatomie et de la physiologie normales et pathologiques. Tome XXIII. Paris, 1887. pp. 113-123. Pl. XI.

The Amphipods selected for this investigation were "*Gammarus pulux*, *Talitrus saltator*, *Amphioë littorina*, *Mæra grossimana*, *Anonyx Edwardsii*, *Dexamine spinosa*, *Phronima sedentaria* et *Thyropus ovoïdes*." 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 le sarcolemme. Ainsi donc chez les Isopodes et les Amphipodes, les relations respectives des éléments contractiles et du protoplasma 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 epithéliales, les fibres mésenchymateuses des Crustacés ayant une disposition bien différente et qui est conue 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 protoplasma périphérique; et enfin dans le nombre, la grosseur et la distribution des noyaux."

1887. LÜTKEN, CHR. FR.

Tillaeg til "Bidrag til Kundskab om Arterne af Slægten *Cyamus* Latr. eller Hvallusene." Med en Tavle. Avec un résumé en français. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr., 6. Række, Naturvidenskabelig og mathematisk Afd. IV. 4. Kjøbenhavn, 1887.

Of the five species of *Cyamus* named by Dall in 1872-1874, Lütken identifies *Cyamus mysticeti* from the *Balaena mysticetus* and *Cyamus gracilis* from the *Balaena sibboldii* with the species so named in his own work; *Cyamus tentator* from the *Balaena sibboldii* he identifies with *Cyamus ovalis*, R. de V., and *Cyamus suffusus* from the *Megaptera versabilis* with his own *Cyamus pacificus*, and both of these he thinks should become synonyms of *Cyamus boopis*, Fabr., seeing that *Megaptera versabilis* is only another name for *Megaptera boops*.

Of "*Cyamus Scammoni* Dall" Lütken gives figures, description, and the following definition:—
"Differt a C. ovali (cui similis præcipue branchiis duplicitibus appendicibusque branchialibus feminarum nullis, marium longiusculis) branchiis in utroque sexu spiraliter contortis, appendicibus branchialibus marium posterioribus quoque bicornibus."

Lütken has not been able to find any confirmation of the statements of Bennett and Seaman that there are Cyami 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.

Sur les recherches zoologiques poursuivies durant la seconde campagne scientifique de l'Hirondelle, 1886. Note du Prince Albert de Monaco, présentée par M. A. Milne-Edwards. Comptes rendus Hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie de Sciences, par MM. les Secrétaires perpétuels. Tome CIV. No. 7 (14 Février 1887). Paris, 1887. pp. 452-454.

It is mentioned that, in dredging between the latitudes of Belle-Isle 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^m à 166^m de profondeur ;
 " Parmi les Amphipodes, trois formes, non signalées en ces parages, ont été recueillies : *Eusirus longipes* Boeck, *Epimeria cornigera* Fabr., *Tryphosa longipes* Sp. Bate."

1886- PACKARD, A. S.

1887. The American Naturalist. Vol. XX. pp. 889, 973, Vol. XXI. p. 279.

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 cærulea* (Thomson), is here named *Pherusa cærulea* as Mr. G. M. Thomson had originally proposed that it should be called. This species and *Talorchestia tumida*, Thomson, are figured, as also *Byblis kallarthrus*, Stebbing.

1887. WHYMPER, EDWARD.

Several specimens of Amphipods taken by Mr. Whymper 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. Whymper 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.

Note sur l'histoire naturelle des Açores.—De l'adaptation de l'*Orchestia littorea* Montagu à la vie terrestre. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France pour l'année 1888. t. xiii, séance du 10 janvier 1888. Paris, Janvier 1888. pp. 19-22.

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 15 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 Fayal, 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 Taiamai in New Zealand, and *Orchestia tahitensis* 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 15 Février 1888."?)

Reference is made to "H. Drouet, Éléments de la Faune Açoréenne (*Mém. de la Soc. d'Agric., des scienc., arts et belles-lettres du départ. de l'Aube*, 2^e sér., t. xii, 1861)." 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 Goodsiri* 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 *Mera* into *Mæra*.

1888. BARROIS, TH.

Remarques sur le dimorphisme sexuel chez quelques amphipodes du genre *Mæra* (*M. scissimana* Costa = *M. integrimana* Heller, *M. grossimana* Montagu = *M. Donatoi* Heller). Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, t. xiii, séance du 28 février 1888. 2 pages.

Professor Barrois, having examined the types of Heller's species, concludes that *Mæra scissimana* (Costa), and *Mæra blanchardi*, Spence Bate, are the male, and *Mæra integrimana*, Heller, the female, of one species, while *Mæra grossimana* (Montagu), and *Gammarus Impostus*, Milne-Edwards, are the male, and *Mæra 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. 30–59. 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 *Mæra scissimana* (Costa), Professor Barrois now thinks that *Amphithoe inaequipes*, Costa, should be included in it, as in fact representing the female of the species. He gives the name "*Moera rapax*, Costa" to take precedence of the following synonyms "♂ *Elasmopus rapax* Costa," "♀ *Gammarus brevicaudatus* Spence Bate," "♀ *Megamoera brevicaudata* Spence Bate," "♂ et ♀ *Moera brevicaudata* Heller," "♀ *Elasmopus latipes* Boeck," "♂ et ♀ *Elasmopus latipes* Chevreux." This reduction of the genus *Elasmopus* under *Mæra* is supported

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 brevicaudata* Milne-Edwards." The details of the two species of *Moera* are also illustrated by figures incorporated in the text.

1888. CHEVREUX, E.

Troisième campagne de l'*Hirondelle*, 1887. Sur quelques crustacés Amphipodes du littoral des Acores. Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France pour l'année 1888. t. xiii, séance du 24 janvier 1888. Paris, Janvier 1888. pp. 31-35.

1. From "Horta, île de Fayal, marée basse," ten species of Amphipods are recorded, with notes on "*Hyale Nilsoni* Rathke," "*Hyale Schmidtii* 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. Lubbockiana* Sp. Bate; 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 épimères, 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 Pouta Delgada, île San-Miguel, 8 juillet, 9 h. 30 du soir, surface," "*Urothoe Pouchetii* nov. sp." was obtained. This species is described, and the observation made that "cette espèce, assez voisine d'*Urothoe elegans* Sp. Bate, 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 Snd de Pico, 14 juillet, 8 h. du soir, surface," two specimens were obtained of *Corophium crassicornis*, Bruzelius.

1888. CHEVREUX, E.

Sur quelques crustacés Amphipodes provenant d'un dragage de l'*Hirondelle* au large de Lorient. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, t. xiii, séance du 28 février 1888. 4 pages.

A dredging about eighty miles south-west of the île de Groix, lat. $46^{\circ} 3'$ N., at a depth of 100 fathoms on ground covered with Annelid-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 *Lepidepecreum clypeatum*, *Phoxus maculatus*, *Amphilochus longimanus*, *Monoculodes gibbosus*, in each case the female only having been obtained. The four species new to the locality are "*Ichnopus spinicornis* Boeck," "*Stegocephalus Christianiensis* Boeck," "*Metopa rubrovittata* G. O. Sars," and "*Unciola Steenstrupi* Boeck." A footnote mentions that "*Gitana Sarsi* Boeck" has for a synonym "*Amphilochus Sabrinæ Stebbing, teste G. O. Sars,*" which is no doubt a correct determination.

Phoxus maculatus appears to come near to *Phoxus oculatus*, 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.

1888. CHEVREUX, É.

Note sur la présence de l'*Orchestia Chevreuxi* de Guerne, à Ténérife, description du mâle de cette espèce et remarques sur la locomotion de l'*Orchestia littorea* Montagu. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, t. xiii, séance du 27 mars 1888. 5 pages.

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.

1888. CHEVREUX, E., and GUERNE, J. DE.

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 São 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. lave* Heller 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 *Dexiocerella* a synonym of *Cyrtophium*, and, since *Cyrtophium lave* 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 "*Læmatophilus tuberculatus* Bruz.," and that "*C. armatum* Norman" is certainly also a *Læmatophilus*. On *Dexiocerella* see p. 566.

1888. DELLA VALLE, A.

Sopra le glandole glutinifere e sopra gli occhi degli Ampeliscidi del Golfo di Napoli. Estratto dagli *Atti della Società dei Naturalisti di Modena—Memorie Originali—Serie III.—Vol. VII.—Modena, 1888.* 6 pages.

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 Hoek 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 *Haploops* the gland-cells are said to be found in the side-plates and in the first¹ 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 Ampeliscide of the Gulf of Naples, Professor Della Valle says, the number of the eyes is four, while the *Ampeliscæ* 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 (bastonecelli); (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 these are represented by the dicotyledonous body [previously described], which is without doubt the union of the crystallogenous 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.

Excursions Zoologiques dans les Iles de Fayal et de San Miguel (Açores). Paris, 1888.

At page 46, “*Orchestia Chevreuxi*, nov. sp.,” is described.

1888. GUERNE, J. DE.

Remarques au sujet de l'*Orchestia Chevreuxi* et de l'adaptation des Amphipodes à la vie terrestre. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, t. xiii, séance du 28 février 1888. 8 pages.

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.—Antennæ superiores paulo ultra articulum pedunculi penultimum antennarum inferiorum porrectæ. Pedes 2nd paris articulo 3rd aculeis 2 armato, carpo elongato; pedes 5th parvæ perbreves; pedes 7th parvæ et pedes saltatorii 1st et 2nd paris valde elongati. Telson breve, ovatum, emarginatum. Animal roseo-violaceascens. Mas ignotus. Longit. 15 mm.”

M. de Guerne observes that, with the exception of *Orchestia carimana*, Hoek, all the terrestrial *Orchestiæ* are insular forms.

1888. PEREYASLAWZEWA, S., and ROSSIISKAYA, M.

Etudes sur le développement des Amphipodes. Partie I. Le développement de *Gammarus poccilurus*, Rathke. Moscow, Bull. Soc. Nat., 1888. 38 pages, 4 plates.

This work is mentioned in Friedländer's *Naturæ Novitates* for August, 1888.

PFEFFER, GEORG.

Die Krebse von Süd-Georgien naeh der Ausbeute der Deutschen Station 1882-83. 2. Teil. Die Amphipoden. Mit 3 Tafeln Abbildungen. Aus dem Jahrbuch der wissenschaftlichen Anstalten zu Hamburg. V. Beilage zum Jahresberichte über das Naturhistorische Museum zu Hamburg für 1887. Hamburg, 1888.

Very detailed descriptions are given of the following Amphipods from South Georgia, an island lying in the south-west Atlantic, lat. $54^{\circ} 0'$ S., long. $36^{\circ} 30'$ W.

1. " *Allorchestes georgianus* nov. spec. (Taf. I, Figs. 1 a-n.)"
2. " *Metopa Sarsii* nov. spec. (Taf. II, Figs. 3, 8 und Taf. III, Fig. 2.)"
3. " *Anonyx Zschauii* 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 monticulosa* spec. nov. (Taf. I, Fig. 3.)"
7. " *Stebbingia gregaria* nov. spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 7.)"
8. " *Calliopius georgianus* nov. spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 6.)"
9. " *Megamoera Miersii* nov. spec. (Taf. III, Fig. 3.)"
10. " *Leucothoe antarctica* nov. spec. (Taf. II, Fig. 4.)"
11. " *Podocerus ingens* nov. spec. (Taf. III, Fig. 1.)"
12. " *Caprellina Mayeri*, nov. spec. (Taf. III, Fig. 4.)"
13. " *Schraderia gracilis* nov. 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.*

" Körper zusammengedrückt; Rücken vorn zusammengedrückt-rundlich, an den letzten Mittelleibs- und an den drei ersten Nachleibs-Ringen gekielt und in kräftige Spitzen ausgezogen. Die Epimeren sind sehr gross, höher als die dazu gehörigen Segmente, nirgends bewimpert. Augen schmal und hoch, schlank bohnenförmig. Fühler mit starken Stammgliedern und ziemlich kurzer Geissel; keine Nebengeissel. Oberkiefer mit kräftigem, dreigliedrigen Taster, mit Borstenreihe und gezähnter Kausspitze. Rand der Innenlade des 1. Unterkiefers reichlich mit gefiederten Haaren bestanden, Aussenlade mit gesägten Stacheln; Taster zweigliedrig, mit Stachelborsten am distalen Ende. Innenrand der Innenlade des 2. Unterkiefers mit gefiederten Haaren, Distalrand beider Leden mit Borsten. Kieferfüsse stark, mit kräftigen Leden und sehr kräftigem Taster mit spitzer Endklaue. Innenlade am Distalrande mit dicken Zähnen, Aussenlade am Rande mit kleinen Stiftstacheln. Die beiden ersten Beinpaare mit Halbscheeren von etwa gleicher Entwicklung; 5., 6. und 7. Beinpaar mit länglich blattförmigen Hüften. Die beiden seitlichen hinteren Kanten jedes Stammgliedes der beiden ersten Haltopoden-Paare sowie jedes Spaltastes aller dreier Paare mit kleinen Dornen besetzt. Die Spaltäste der beiden ersten Paare tragen am Ende zwei kräftige hochrichtbare Dornen; die des letzten Paars gehen in kräftige Dornenspitzen aus; an den ersten beiden Paaren ist der Aussenast kürzer, beim letzten Paar sind beide Äste gleich lang, kräftig. Schwanzschild schmal, blattförmig, bis über die Mitte gespalten."

" *Eurymera gen. nov. Atylidarum.*

" Körper nur hinten zusammengedrückt, der Rücken ganz ausserordentlich breit und flach gewölbt. Epimeren ganz ausserordentlich gross, hoch und breit. Der Stirnvorsprung ist nur ein Winkel. Auge klein, glänzend, rund, auf einen kräftig vorspringenden Höcker liegend. Telson gespalten. Fühler von mässiger Länge, die oberen ziemlich stark; der Stamm der unteren etwas länger; keine Nebengeissel. Die Aussenschneide des Oberkiefers gezähnt, ebenso die Innenschneide des linken Kiefers; eine grössere Anzahl nicht gefiderte Borsten.

Innenrand der Innenlade des 1. Unterkiefers mit vielen Fiederhaaren; Ansenlade proximal mit schwach gefiderte Stacheln; Taster länger als die Aussenlade, das Endglied beborstet. Laden des 2. Unterkiefers gleich lang, die innere schmäler. Proximalrand der Innenlade der Kieferfüsse mit gefiderten Borsten; an der inneren Ecke mit einigen Stacheln; Proximalrand der Aussenlade mit schlanken Stacheln. Die Handglieder der beiden ersten Paare nur ganz schwach ausgebildet, beim 1. Paare etwas lüger 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.*

"Gestalt schlank. Körper zusammengedrückt, nirgends gekielt. Die Nachleibs-Segmente schwach eingesattelt, nirgends sknlpiert oder in Spitzen ausgezogen. Die Epimeren sind ziemlich gross, höher als die dazu gehörigen Segmente. Augen bohnenförmig. Fühler von mässiger Länge, die oberen etwas länger, nicht so lang wie der Mittelleib. Die Stämme sind etwa gleich lang, ziemlich schlank; die Geisseln etwa doppelt so lang wie die Stämme. Keine Nebengeissel. Oberkiefer wie bei den Atylidern überhaupt, gezähnt; die Borsten kurz, hyalin, und ungefiedert. Wenige längere Borsten am Tasterende. 1. Unterkiefer wie bei *Bovallia*. Inneuladen des 2. Unterkiefers etwas kürzer und breiter als die Aussenlade; die Distalenden mit Borsten. Innenlade der Kieferfüsse mit Borsten und wenigen Stachelhöckern; Ausseulade am Distalrande mit gebogenen Stacheln, am Iunenrande mit knrzen Borstenstiften. Die beiden ersten Beinpaare mit schwacher, wenig verdickter Halbschere; das 1. Paar ganz ausserordentlich viel schwächer als das 2. Paar. Die Coxalglieder der drei letzten Mittelleibs-Beinpaare weuig verbreitert. Telson bis zur Hälfte gespalten."

In the species *Stebbingia gregaria*, for which this genus is instituted, there is said to be no accessory flagellum to the upper antennæ 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 "*Atyloides 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 *Atyloides* 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*, bnt again perhaps snbjct to some doubt as to its distinctness from *Atylus austromus*, Spence Bate (see p. 918).

At page 107 there is a discussion upon the line of demarcation hetween the maxillipeds and the maxilliped-segment, and on the morphological relations of the inner plate of the maxillipeds. In this paper the joints of the limbs are numbered from one to seven, the seventh however being spoken of as the finger (die Klaue). 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 fnlness which its importance deserves.

1888. ROBERTSON, DAVID.

A contribution towards a catalogue of the Amphipoda and Isopoda of the Firth of Clyde. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Glasgow, vol. ii. pp. 9-99. Glasgow, 1888. pp. i-iv, 5-95.

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 "*Parathemisto obliqua*, Kröyer," taken in Sanda 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 antennæ, 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 uniramous, or the outer branch may be reduced to a scale or squame (many *Thoracostraca*).

It is minute in *Apus* and is lost in all *Cirripedia* and *Hyperida* (*Amphipoda*). But that the second antenna is lost in all Hyperidae 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 Thoracostraca, 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*, *Cyamus*, *Talitrus*, *Orchestia*, *Gammarus*, *Hyperia*, *Phronima*." 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.

1888. WALKER, ALFRED, O.

Report on the Crustacea of Liverpool Bay, 1886–1887. [From Proc. Biol. Soc., L'pool. Vol. II. 1888.] pp. 171–181, with Plate XIII.

Twenty-eight species of Amphipoda are recorded. Of *Tryphosa ciliata*, Sars, figs. 1–4, it is remarked that “the colour, whieh is milk white, is very proteetive among broken shells,” from among which the speemens were obtained. “*Pleustes bicuspis*, Kröyer,” figs. 5–9, is deseribed, 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; *Calliopius bidentalus*, 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 *Amphilhoe bicuspis*, Kröyer. Reference is made to Norman and Chevreux, with regard to an undescribed species, *Eiscladus brevicaudatus*, having the third uropods shorter than in “*Photis (Eiscladus) longicaudatus*, Bate.”

Notes on colouring are given as to “*Pontocrates Norvegicus*, Boeck, = *Kroyera arenaria*, Bate”; “*Urothoe elegans*, Bate;” “*Pleustes bicuspis*, Kröyer”; “*Atylus Schwammerdamii*, M. Edwards”; “*Calliope leviuscula*, Kr.”; “*Cheiocratus Sundevalli* = *Lilljeborgia Shetlandica*, Bate”; “*Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*, Lillje. *Eurystheus erytkrophthalmus*.”

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 above-mentioned work, whieh is to appear almost immediately:—

“Histoire détaillée des travaux sur les Amphipodes souterrains et des grandes profondeurs : *Niphargus*, *Eriopis* et *Crangonyx*.

“Deseriptio: *Niphargus tatrensis* nov. sp. et *Boruta tenebrarum* gen. et sp. nov. d'un puit à Zakopane (village au pied des montagnes Tatra), ainsi que eelle du *Niphargus puteanus* var. *Vejdovskyi* var. nov. d'un puit à Prague en Bohème.

“Comparaison avec les formes connues.

“Distribution des Amphipodes souterrains et des grandes profondeurs d'eau douee.”

“Ce travail contiendra aussi 11 tables lithographiées.”

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¹ On p. 899, line 29, for Atylinae read Atylina.

² On p. 1154, line 17, for Family COROPHIIDÆ read Family COROPHIDÆ.

³ On p. 336, "Subfamily 2. Corophiides," should precede the mention of *Cratippus*.

⁴ The earliest use of this term embraced the Amphipoda at large.

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¹ On p. 573, line 1, this form is suggested as the proper one in case the Dexaminæ are distinguished as a family from the Atylidae.

² On p. 559, line 25, for *Duchilidæ* read *Dulichiidæ*.

³ On p. 1182, line 24, for Family DULICHIDIÆ read Faunily DULICHIDIÆ.

⁴ In the Errata to Boeck's work the remark is made, "Instead of *Divisio Gammaridae* read *Gammarida*."

⁵ The earliest use of this term embraced the Amphipoda at large.

⁶ In the Errata to Boeck's work it says "Instead of *Divisio Hyperida* read *Hyperida*."

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¹ Milne-Edwards uses both forms, Læmodipodes and Læmodipoda.² On p. 606, the family Lysianassidæ should have been attributed to Buchholz and S. I. Smith, instead of G. O. Sars.

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¹ For Phronimidae, in the Table, p. 290, read Phronomidae.

² On p. 805, line 3, for Pontoporeidæ read Pontoporeides.

³ Boeck, in quoting Lilljeborg's classification, gives the form *Pontoporina* by mistake for *Pontoporeina*.

⁴ On p. 393, it should have been noticed that in the index to his work Boeck adopts the form Prostomatidae in place of Prostomatae.

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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<i>Ampeliscus</i> , misspelling of <i>Ampelisca</i> , Kröyer,	344
<i>Ampelisia</i> , misspelling of <i>Ampelisca</i> , Kröyer,	217
Amphilochus , Spence Bate, 1862. A Greek proper name, Ἀμφίλοχος. (Not to be confused with <i>Amphilocus</i> , among the Coleoptera),	{ 328, 333, 349, 394, 484, 581 743
Amphipronoë , Spence Bate, 1862. ἀμφί, about, <i>Pronoe</i> , another genus,	59, 337, 470, 492, 591, 1563
Amphithoe , or Amphithoë , or Amphithöe , alteration of <i>Ampithöe</i> , Leach, to suit the derivation,	{ 123, 148, 170, 184, 228, 229, 249 258, 270, 283, 294, 296, 307, 312 328, 349, 377, 396, 463, 580, 1113
Amphithoides , Kossmann, 1880. <i>Amphithoë</i> , another genus, εἶδος, likeness,	349, ¹ 367, 516, 517 , 580, 1115
1. <i>Amphithonotus</i> , Costa, 1851. <i>Amphithoë</i> , another genus, νῶτος, back. (= <i>Dexamine</i> , Leach, and <i>Atylus</i> , Leach),	{ 49, 249, 250 , 296, 297 , 581
2. <i>Amphithonotus</i> , Stimpson, 1854. Preoccupied,	278, 352
Amphithopsis , Boeck, 1860. <i>Amphithoë</i> , another genus, ὕψις, appearance. (?= <i>Pherusa</i> , Leach),	{ 322, 324 , 395, 569, 581, 913
Amphithyrus , Clans, 1879. ἀμφίθυρος, with a door on both sides,	491, 591, 1485
<i>Amphitoë</i> , or <i>Amphitöe</i> , misspelling of <i>Amphithoë</i> ,	{ 176, 187 , 231, 251, 255, 281, 311 342
<i>Amphitonotus</i> , misspelling of <i>Amphithonotus</i> , Costa,	560
<i>Amphitopsis</i> , misspelling of <i>Amphithopsis</i> , Boeck,	573
Amphithöe , ² Leach, 1814. Ἀμφιθόη, a Nereid, see Homer, Iliad, xviii. 42,	84, 86 , 90
<i>Anceus</i> , Riso, 1816. (= <i>Gnathia</i> , Leach, an Isopod genus),	96, 192
Anchylomera , Milne-Edwards, 1830. ἀγκύλος, crooked, μηρός, thigh,	{ 143, 170, 175, 184, 190, 192, 239 259, 426, 450, 487, 589, 593, 1432
<i>Anchylonyx</i> , Streets, 1877. ἀγκύλος, crooked, ὄνυξ, nail. (= <i>Phronimella</i> , Claus),	470
Andania , Boeck, 1870. "A town in Messenia,"	394, 399 , 461, 580, 582, 730
<i>Anisopus</i> , Templeton, 1836. ἀνισός, unequal, πόντος, a foot. Preoccupied (see <i>Sunamphithoe</i>),	166, 187, 228, 258, 294, 580, 582
Anonyx , Kröyer, 1883. "From ἀ, without, ὄνυξ, nail," referring to the absence, real or supposed, from the second gnathopods of a nail or finger,	{ 178, 228, 229, 257, 270, 283, 291 328, 361 , 393, 568, 580, 607 621 , 1637
<i>Anthia</i> , misspelling of <i>Amathia</i> ,	193
Aora , Kröyer, 1845. "Name of a nymph,"	{ 211, 228, 233, 258, 294, 328 396, 520, 551, 562, 580, 586 1072
<i>Apseudes</i> , Leach, 1814. ἀψευδῆς, without deceit. Not usually considered an Amphipod genus, . . . . .	. . . . . 192, 1462
<i>Arancops</i> , A. Costa, 1853. "From aranea, spider, and ἄψ, eye." (= <i>Ampelisca</i> , Kröyer),	274, 296 , 314, 581
Argissa , A. Boeck, 1870. "A town in Thessaly,"	393, 399 , 580, 582
Aristias , A. Boeck, 1870. "A Greek poet,"	215, 367, 393, 398 , 580
<i>Asope</i> , Rafinesque, 1815,	88
Aspidophoreia , Haswell, 1880. ἀσπῖς, shield, φέρω, I bear,	514, 533, 564, 581
<i>Astacus</i> , ἀστακός, applied by the Greeks to lobster-like Crustaceans; used of Amphipods by Gronov, 1762, Fabricius, 1775, aud by Pennant, 1777,	{ 1, 23, 26 , 44, 1617
Astyra , A. Boeck, 1870. ? From Ἄστυρα, Astura, name of a river in Asturia,	394, 400 , 581
Atyloides , Stebbing, 1888,	913, 1654
Atylopsis , Stebbing, 1888,	924
Atylus , Leach, 1815. ἀ, without, τύλος, protuberance,	{ 89, 90, 122, 127, 142, 144, 148 170, 176, 184, 189, 228, 249, 258 296, 297, 328, 395, 459, 573, 581 601, 907
<i>Audouinia</i> , A. Costa, 1851. Named after Audouin, the eminent French naturalist. (Probably = <i>Corophium</i> , Latreille), . . . . .	. . . . . 249, 250
Autonoe , Brzelius, 1859. "A daughter of Nereus and Doris," see Hesiod, Theogonia, 258,	312, 396, 570, 580, 1081
Batea , Fritz Müller, 1865. Evidently named in honour of Mr. Spence Bate, the English carcinologist, . . . . .	. . . . . 362, 581

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*.

<i>Bathyporeia</i> , misspelling of <i>Bathyporeia</i> , Lindström,	295
<i>Bathyporeia</i> , Lindström, 1855. <i>βαθός</i> , deep, <i>πορεία</i> , passage. "Af denna nya form har jag hittills endast funnit några få exemplar på sand-botten med 18-24 farnars djup	286, 291, 294, 305, 328, 393, 581
utanför Wisby,"	
<i>Bathyporeja</i> , misspelling of <i>Bathyporeia</i> , Lindström,	296
<i>Batyporcia</i> , misspelling of <i>Bathyporeia</i> , Lindström.	
<i>Bellia</i> , Spence Bate, 1851. Named after Thomas Bell, the English carcinologist. (= <i>Hau-</i> <i>storius</i> , P. L. S. Müller),	243, 244, 263, 581, 1624
<i>Bircenna</i> , Chilton, 1884. "Bircenua, the daughter of the Illyrian Bardyllis, was one of the wives of Pyrrhus,"	551
<i>Bivonia</i> , Cocco, 1832. "Ho voluto intitolarlo al mio compatriota barone A. Bivona Bernardi delle cose naturale della Sicilia illustratore amplissimo." (= <i>Phronima</i> , Latreille),	146, 1624
<i>Boeckia</i> , O. Grimm, 1880. Preoccupied by Malm, 1870,	509
<i>Boeckia</i> , Malm, 1870. Named after the Norwegian zoologist, Dr. Axel Boeck, so distinguished in connection with the Scandinavian Amphipoda. (= <i>Leptocheirus</i> , Zaddach),	404
<i>Bornta</i> , Wrześniowski, 1888. "Boruta est le nom d'un diable, qui, d'après une vieille légende polonaise, habite les caves souterraines et garde les trésors, qui y sont accumulés,"	1656
<i>Boscia</i> , Leach, in Desmarest, 1825, as synonym of <i>Melita</i> , Leach. A name derived from Bosc, the French naturalist,	122
<i>Bovallia</i> , Pfeffer, 1888. Evidently named after C. Bovallius, the carcinologist,	1653
<i>Brachyscelus</i> , Spence Bate, 1861. " <i>βραχύς</i> , short, <i>σκελος</i> , leg,"	327, 337, 350, 492, 1543
<i>Brandtia</i> , Spence Bate, 1862. Named after J. F. Brandt, the carcinologist,	247, 309, 334, 581
<i>Bruzelia</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. "Named in honour of R. Bruzelius, author of Skand. Amphipoda Gammaridea,"	394, 400, 569, 581
<i>Byblis</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. "Βυβλίς, a daughter of Eidothea,"	395, 402, 570, 581, 601
<i>Calamorhynchus</i> , Streets, 1878. <i>κάλαμος</i> , reed, <i>φύγχος</i> , snout or beak,	484, 591, 1599
<i>Callianira</i> , Leach, MS., White, 1847. (= <i>Hypcria</i> , Latreille),	223
<i>Callimerus</i> , Stebbing, 1876. "The generic name refers to the beauty of the denticulate membranaceous thighs." <i>καλός</i> , beautiful, <i>μηρός</i> , thigh. (= <i>Amphilochus</i> , Spence Bate),	460, 484, 581, 583
<i>Calliope</i> (Leach, MS.), Sp. Bate, 1856-7. Καλλιόπη, one of the Nine Muses. Preoccupied among Mammals and Birds in 1836,	294, 328, 360, 581, 583
<i>Calliopius</i> , Lilljeborg, 1865. Altered from <i>Calliope</i> , Sp. Bate,	294, 360, 395, 573, 581
<i>Callirhoe</i> , Rafinesque, 1815. Name of a fountain, and of a daughter of Oceanus,	88
<i>Callisoma</i> , A. Costa, 1851. (Named, but not described, by O. G. Costa, 1840.) "From the Greek words <i>καλός</i> , beautiful, and <i>σῶμα</i> , body,"	183, 247, 248, 270, 293, 296, 328, 362, 393, 580
<i>Camacho</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1178
<i>Cancer</i> , ancient comprehensive genus, no longer including Amphipoda,	11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 29
<i>Cancer</i> (<i>Gammarellus</i>), Herbst, 1796,	60
<i>Cancer</i> (<i>Gammarus</i>), Montagn, 1808,	54, 69, 79
<i>Caprella</i> , Lamarck, 1801. A diminutive from <i>capra</i> , a she-goat,	66, 79, 84, 88, 90, 95, 96, 123, 126, 135, 157, 171, 175, 183, 191, 192, 194, 202, 231, 249, 256, 265, 274, 282, 316, 328, 329, 343, 375, 397, 426, 477, 535-537, 566, 571, 1251, 1268
<i>Caprellina</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1878. An ally of <i>Caprella</i> , another genus. Preoccupied as name of a group (see <i>Caprellinopsis</i>),	233, 499, 535, 537
<i>Caprellinoides</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1237, 1268
<i>Caprellinopsis</i> , 1888. New name for <i>Caprellina</i> , Thomson, preoccupied as the name of a whole group of genera,	233, 1237, 1268
<i>Caprocola</i> , 1825. Mistake for, or intended correction of, <i>Caprella</i> ,	121
<i>Carcinococcus</i> , de Natale, 1850. <i>Καρκίνος</i> , a crab, <i>κόκκος</i> , a kernel or berry. Included by mistake among the Amphipoda,	248
<i>Carcinornis</i> , A. Costa, 1864. <i>Καρκίνος</i> , a crab, <i>Ὥρνις</i> , a bird. In allusion to the rostrum in this genus,	347, 562
<i>Carcinus</i> , Latreille, 1796. Greek <i>καρκίνος</i> , a crab. No species were assigned to this genus, which according to Desmarest in 1825 is a synonym of <i>Gammarus</i> , Fabr.,	1, 62, 63, 123
<i>Cardenio</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	806

<i>Cephalaspis</i> , A. Costa, 1851. Κεφαλή, head, ἄσπις, shield. Preoccupied among fossil fishes in 1835,	249
<i>Ceradocus</i> , A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words κέρας, horn, antenna, and δοκός, beam." (= <i>Mæra</i> , Leach),	206, 274, 296, 298, 561, 581, 583
<i>Cerapodina</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1840. A name formed from that of the genus <i>Cerapis</i> , Say. (= <i>Cerapus</i> , Say),	168, 188, 202, 228, 257, 261, 296 559, 580 100, 123, 148, 170, 176, 184, 188
<i>Cerapus</i> , Say, 1817. "From κέρας, a horn, and πούς, a foot, in allusion to the animal employing its antennæ as feet,"	192, 207, 228, 257, 261, 283, 296 307, 328, 349, 350, 375, 390, 396 522, 559, 563, 571, 580, 581, 1157
<i>Cercops</i> , Kröyer, 1843. Κέρκωψ, candatus. In this genus of the Caprellina, the pleon or cauda has five segments,	202, 256, 329, 396, 535, 537 1226, 1268
<i>Cerophas</i> , Rafinesque, 1815,	88
<i>Cesapodina</i> , misspelling of <i>Cerapodina</i> , M.-Edw.,	426
<i>Charybdis</i> , Cocco, 1832. A whirlpool in the Mediterranean. Altered by the author to <i>Orio</i> , as <i>Charybdis</i> was preoccupied by Rafinesque among the Podophthalma,	145
<i>Cheirimedon</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	638
<i>Cheirocratus</i> , Norman, 1867. "χέλη and κρατεω, strong in the hand,"	370, 395, 581, 582
<i>Cheiropristis</i> , de Natale, 1850. χέλη, hand, and probably πλοστης instead of πιστης, a saw,	236, 237, 239, 248
<i>Chelura</i> , Philippi, 1839. χηλή, claw, οὐρά, tail,	{ 181, 217, 228, 256, 307, 328, 375 383, 396, 580
<i>Chiropristis</i> , Cocco, 1832. Undescribed, afterwards described as <i>Cheiropristis</i> by de Natale, 1850,	145, 233, 562
<i>Chloris</i> , Haswell, 1880. A mythological name. Twice preoccupied, the name afterwards changed to <i>Harmonia</i> ,	514, 528
<i>Chosroës</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1208
<i>Cleippides</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. Κλειππίδης, name of a Greek,	216, 395, 401, 569
<i>Cleistotoma</i> , O. G. Costa and A. Costa, 1840. Preoccupied,	183
<i>Cleonardo</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	498, 959
<i>Clidippides</i> , by mistake for <i>Cleippides</i> .	
<i>Clydonia</i> , Dana, 1849. "The name of the genus is from κλυνδων, a wave, and alludes to the place of occurrence of the species." (= <i>Scinà</i> , Prestandrea),	{ 228, 229, 255, 256, 265, 558, 580 582
<i>Colomastix</i> , Grube, 1861. κόλως, stunted, μάστιξ, lash, flagellum,	329, 348, 391, 460, 517, 580, 582
<i>Constantia</i> , Dybowski, 1874. Preoccupied among Mollusca in 1860 (see <i>Costantia</i>),	427, 428, 581
<i>Corophia</i> , misspelling of <i>Corophium</i> , Latreille,	142, 184
<i>Corophium</i> , Latreille, 1800. According to Agassiz from κόπος, curvus, but there is no such meaning to the word κόπος, nor would it be applicable to this genus if there were. Bailey's Faceiolati in the following passage shows that it is useless to seek for a derivation of this name:—"Colnthis, orum. Murium genus sunt, quae vocant Graeci colnthis, alii corythia, turbinata aequa, sed minora multo, efficaciora etiam, et oris halitum custodientia. Haec Plin. l. 32, c. 7. ed. Hard. Antea v. g. in ed. Elzev. legebatur colycia. Adde c. 11. ed. Hard. ubi antea colycia vel corophia legebatur,	{ 79, 84, 88, 90, 123, 135, 148, 170 176, 184, 189, 192, 228, 249, 255 256, 265, 283, 296, 307, 312, 328 375, 396, 580
<i>Corophium</i> , misspelling of <i>Corophium</i> ,	86
<i>Costantia</i> , misspelling of <i>Constantia</i> , Dybowski, adopted instead of <i>Constantia</i> , preoccupied,	427, 428
<i>Crangonyx</i> , Spence Bate, 1859. κραγγών, a shrimp, νύξ, night,	311, 328, 414, 581, 1656
<i>Cratippus</i> , Spence Bate, 1862. Κράτιππος, a Peripatetic philosopher. (= <i>Colomastix</i> , Grube),	328, 336, 391, 517, 580, 582
<i>Cratippus</i> , misspelling of <i>Cratippus</i> , Sp. Bate.	
<i>Cratophium</i> , Dana, 1852. κράτος, strength. (= <i>Podocerus</i> , Leach),	257, 261, 580
<i>Cressa</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. Κρήσσα, a Cretan woman. (= <i>Danaia</i> , Spence Bate, which is preoccupied),	{ 293, 394, 400, 570, 581, 582, 747
<i>Cuvieria</i> , Leach, in Desmarest, 1825, as synonym of <i>Leucothoe</i> , Leach. After the celebrated naturalist Cuvier,	122
<i>Cyamus</i> , Latreille, 1796. κύαμος, a beau. "Ce nom, qui signifie en grec fève, avoit été donné à des eloportes, parce qu'ils ressemblent en quelque sorte à cette semence lorsqu'ils sout dans un état de contraction. Les crustacés dont il s'agit ici sont peu éloignés des eloportes, et c'est même dans ce genre que Linnæus les a placés." (Latr. II Hist. Nat., tome vi. p. 328),	{ 2, 63, 66, 72, 79, 88, 92, 96, 98 105, 124, 126, 134, 135, 155, 163 169, 171, 175, 191, 192, 194, 208 227, 249, 256, 281, 282, 306, 316 325, 328, 329, 397, 419, 426, 450 477
<i>Cychreus</i> , Rafinesque, 1815,	88
<i>Cyclocaris</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	664

<i>Cyllias</i> , ¹ Bovallius, 1887. The name was probably chosen to indicate an affinity with the neighbouring genus <i>Cylopus</i> ,	588
Cylopus , Dana, 1852. κυλλός, crooked, maimed, πούς, foot. "Feet of seventh pair nearly rudimentary,"	1296
<i>Cymadusa</i> , Savigny, 1816. κῦμα, a wave, δύω, I enter. (= <i>Amphithoe</i> , Leach),	93, 120, 123
<i>Cymothoa</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1793. Cymothoe, one of the Oceanides, see Hesiod, Theogonia,	59, 85, 1618
245. An Isopod genus in which three species of Amphipoda were at one time included,	
Cyphocaris , Lütken and Boeck, 1870. "κύψος, hump, κάρα, head,"	393, 398, 580, 656
<i>Cypridoidea</i> , alteration of <i>Cypridea</i> , Haswell, to suit the derivation, see Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 366.	
Cypridea , ² Haswell, 1880. See <i>Cypridida</i> ,	514, 581
Cypridida , Haswell, 1880. From its likeness to <i>Cypris</i> , an Entomostracan genus,	441, 512, 513, 514, 539, 574
Cyrtopodium , Dana, 1852. κυρτός, curved,	257, 261, 265, 328, 349, 518, 521 563, 580, 581, 1651
<i>Cysteosoma</i> , a variation in the spelling of <i>Cystisoma</i> , Guérin,	575
Cystisoma , Guérin, 1842. κύστις, a bladder, σῶμα, body (not to be confused with <i>Cystosoma</i> , Westwood, among the Hemiptera),	196, 259, 452, 575, 1269, 1318
<i>Cystosoma</i> , misspelling of <i>Cystisoma</i> , Guérin,	440, 444, 452, 471, 487, 580
<i>Dactylocera</i> , Latreille, 1829. δάκτυλος, finger, κέρας, horn. (= <i>Phrosina</i> , Risso),	125, 137, 142, 143, 144, 170, 175 184, ³ 191, 259, 487
<i>Dactylocerus</i> , a variation in the spelling of <i>Dactylocera</i> , Latreille. See Desmarest, 1825,	122
<i>Daira</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1830. Mythological name (Agassiz). Preoccupied,	143, 170, 175, 184, 190, 258, 264 558, 580, 1336
Dairella , Bovallius, 1887. Diminutive of <i>Daira</i> ,	589, 1269, 1342
Dairilia , Dana, 1852. Altered from <i>Daira</i> , Milne-Edwards,	264, 268, 337, 590, 1543
<i>Dairinia</i> , a misprint in Dana's work for <i>Dairilia</i> ,	264, 558, 580
<i>Danaia</i> , Spence Bate, 1857. "The genus is named after Professor Dana, to whom science is indebted for a valuable work on Crustacea." Preoccupied, ⁴	293, 328, 394, 570, 581, 582, 747
<i>Darwinia</i> , Spence Bate, 1856. Described as <i>Darwinia</i> , 1857.	
Darwinia , Spence Bate, 1857. "This genus is named in compliment to the distinguished author of the Monograph on the Cirripedia." (= <i>Lafystius</i> , Kröyer),	294, 328, 581
<i>Derothoe</i> , Dana, 1852. "The name of the genus, from δέρκω, 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." (= <i>Ericthonius</i> , Milne-Edwards),	258, 267, 268, 375, 580, 581
Dermophilus , E. van Beneden and Bessels, 1870. δέρμα, skin, φίλος, attached to. Perhaps a synonym of <i>Lafystius</i> , Kröyer, 1842,	392, 464
<i>Desmophilus</i> , misspelling of <i>Dermophilus</i> ,	463
Dexamine , Leach, 1814. Δεξαμένη, a Nereid, see Homer, Iliad, xviii. 44,	86, 89, 90, 122, 148, 170, 176 192, 229, 249, 258, 328, 379, 395 573, 581, 845
<i>Dexiocrella</i> , Haswell, 1885. δεξιός, ready, nimble, κέρας, horn, antenna, with a diminutive termination. (= <i>Platophium</i> , Dana),	566, 1184, 1651
<i>Dinoa</i> , Rafinesque, 1815,	88
<i>Diphyicola</i> , A. Costa, 1862. <i>Diphya</i> , an Aealeph genus, colo, I inhabit,	340, 1348
<i>Dithyrus</i> , Dana, 1852. διθύρος, with two doors. "Pedes 5ti 6tique articulo 1mo lati lamellati,"	259, 269, 327, 490, 591, 1471
Dodecas , Stebbing, 1883. δωδεκάς, a number of twelve. "Six pairs of feet attached to the pereion, the fourth segment having none,"	461, 547, 1232
<i>Dryope</i> , Spence Bate, 1862. Δρυόπη, a nymph. Preoccupied in 1830,	328, 336, 580, 1145
Dryopoides , Stebbing, 1888,	1145

¹ This genus was instituted doubtfully by Bovallius to receive the single species *Hyperia cuspidata*, Streets, but as the species in question belongs, I think, clearly to the genus *Paraphronima*, Claus, the name *Cyllias* will not be needed.

² On p. 514, l. 11, for *Cypridida* read *Cypridea*. The latter form is given in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for January 1880, but precedence may perhaps be allowed to the form *Cypridida*, which in the same year 1880 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 *Dactylocerus*, p. 184, line 6, read *Dactylocera*.

⁴ In 1849 Milne-Edwards and J. Haime, *Comptes rendus*, t. xxix. p. 261, gave the name *Dania* to a genus of fossil Corals; this name they spell *Danaia* in the general index to their Monograph of the British Fossil Corals, Palaeont. Soc. vol. for 1854, published 1855. *Danaia*, Spence Bate, must therefore give way to the later *Cressa*, Boeck, with which a specimen of the type species, recently obtained and dissected, proves it to be certainly synonymous. Compare the earlier footnote, p. 747.

Dulichia , Krøyer, 1845. "Formed from δούλιχός, long, with regard to the specially elongated form of the animal, the long antennæ, &c. The Ionic form is used to keep the name the more distinct from <i>Dolichus</i> already employed for the name of an Insect,"	213, 228, 256, 294, 295, 306, 328 396, 571, 580, 601
Dyopcdos , Spence Bate, 1857. Perhaps from δύο, two, and πούς, foot, because in this genus the sixth and seventh pairs of feet are attached to one compound segment. (= <i>Dulichia</i> , Krøyer),	
Egidea , a misspelling of <i>Egidia</i> , A. Costa.	294, 295, 580
Egidia , A. Costa, 1853. Proper name. Compare Latin <i>Egidius</i> . (= <i>Urothoe</i> , Dana),	274, 296, 561, 580, 582
Eiscladus , Bate and Westwood, 1862. "εἰς, one, κλάδος, branch, in allusion to the structure of the posterior pair of pleopoda." (= <i>Photis</i> , Krøyer),	341, 396, 581
Elamis , Leach, MS., in White, 1847. (= <i>Amphithoë</i> , Leach),	222
Elasmocerus , A. Costa, 1851. ἐλασμός, lamina, κέρας, horn, antenna,	248, 1278
Elasmodopus , A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words ἐλασμός, lamina, and πούς, foot,"	274, 298, 296, 395, 580, 582, 1649
Enone , Risso, 1826. ? from Οὐρώνη, (Enone, the nymph beloved by Paris,	128, 249
Ephippiphora , White, 1847. ἐφίππια, the trappings of a horse, φέρειν, to bear. Preoccupied, 1834,	177, 224, 270, 393, 500
Epidesma , a misspelling of <i>Epidesura</i> , Boeck.	
Epidesura , Boeck, 1860. From ἐπιδέης, deficient, οὐρά, tail, the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon or tail being united into one. (= <i>Atylus</i> , Leach),	322, 324, 581
Epimera , A. Costa, 1851. Probably so called from the epimera or side-plates, "Epimera quarti et quinti articuli thoracis maxima, simul clypeum semilunare formantia,"	249, 250, 296, 297, 395, 475 569, 877
Erataea , Rafinesque, 1815, .	88
Erichthus , Latreille. Not an Amphipod genus,	134, 135, 148
Erichthoncus , misspelling of <i>Erichthonius</i> , Milne-Edwards.	
Erichthonius , an alternative spelling for <i>Erichthonius</i> , Milne-Edwards, to correspond with the Greek original of the word,	170, 176, 200, 228, 255, 257, 258 268, 559, 571, 580, 581
Erichtonius , misspelling of <i>Erichthonius</i> , Milne-Edwards,	184, 312, 375
Erichthonius , Milne-Edwards, 1830. Ἐριχθόνιος, Erichthonius, a king of Athens,	142, 188, 285, 296, 299, 390, 396
Eriopis , Bruzelius, 1859. "A daughter of Jason and Medea." Preoccupied. (= <i>Niphargus</i> , Schiødte),	313, 395, 581, 1656
Erpetoramphus , de Natale, 1850. ἐρπετόν, a creeping thing, βάμφος, a crooked beak,	248, 1623
Erysthocetus , misspelling of <i>Eurystheus</i> , Spence Bate,	583
Erysthreus misspelling of <i>Eurystheus</i> , Spence Bate,	566
Erythrocephalus , Tilesius, 1819. ἐρυθρός, red, κεφαλή, head. "Rothkopf." Au obscure genus of the Hyperina,	109, 135
Etione , misspelling of <i>Enone</i> , Risso (M.-Edw., 1830).	
Euone , misspelling of <i>Enone</i> , Risso,	560
Euonyx , Norman, 1867. εὖ, well, ὄνυξ, nail. In the second gnathopods, unlike <i>Anonyx</i> , "nail large and strong,"	370, 668
Eupheus , Risso, 1816. εὖ, well, φαιός, dusky? (Agassiz), but more probably from εὖφυής, well fitted. (Synonym of <i>Apseudes</i> , generally reckoned an Isopod genus),	97, 129, 134
Eupronoë , Claus, 1879. εὖ, well, <i>Pronoe</i> , name of another genus,	241, 492, 591, 1509
Eurymera , Pfeffer, 1888. εὐρύς, broad, μηρός, thigh; "Epimeren ganz ausserordentlich gross, hoch und breit,"	1653
Eurysteus , misspelling of <i>Eurystheus</i> , Spence Bate,	544
Eurystheus , ¹ Spence Bate, 1856-7. A king of Mycenæ, the taskmaster of Hercules. (= <i>Gammaropsis</i> , Liljeborg),	286, 294, 328, 335, 580, 1092
Eurytenes , Lilljeborg, 1865. "From the Greek εὐρυτενής, which signifies widely stretched." Preoccupied in 1862,	360, 393, 580
Eurythenes , ² S. I. Smith, 1884, either an accidental misspelling or intentional alteration of the preoccupied <i>Eurytencs</i> , Lilljeborg,	557
Eurytheus , misspelling of <i>Eurystheus</i> , Spence Bate.	
Eusceliotes , 1888, in place of <i>Eusculus</i> , Claus.	
Eusculus , Claus, 1879. εὖ, well, σκέλος, leg. Preoccupied,	491, 591
Eusinus , misprint for <i>Eusirus</i> , Krøyer (Scudder, Nomenclator Zoologicus, p. 123).	
Eusirooides , Stebbing, 1888,	969

¹ On the question of the priority of *Eurystheus*, see p. 1092.

² In the Note on S. I. Smith, 1884, p. 557, I have not reproduced the spelling *Eurythenes*, having regarded it as a casual missprint, but the same spelling is given in Scudder's Nomenclator Zoologicus on Professor Smith's authority.

Eusirus, Kröyer, 1845. "Εὐσίρος, Eusirus, a son of Poseidon and Idlothea, a daughter of Ocean,"	213, 229, 258, 328, 394, 581, 964
Euthemisto, Bovallius, 1887, altered from Themisto, Guérin,	589, 593, 1407
Eutyphe, alteration of Eutyphe, Claus,	591
Eutyphe, Claus, 1879. Altered from Typhis, Risso. (=Platyseulus, Spence Bate),	269, 490, 561, 591, 597, 1463
Exunguia, Norman, 1869. "From ex and unguis, without a nail." (=Colomastix, Grube, 1861),	391, 517, 580
Galanthis, Spence Bate, 1856-7. A maid-servant of Alemene, turned into a weasel for deceiving Lucina. Preoccupied,	172, 293
Gamarus, misspelling of Gammarus, Fabricius,	12, 14
Gammaracanthus, Spence Bate, 1862. Gammarus, another genus, ἄκανθα, spine,	335, 395, 581
Gammarella, Spence Bate, 1857. Diminutive from Gammarus, another genus,	294, 328, 581
Gammarellus, Herbst, 1796. Diminutive of Gammarus, used by Herbst in combination with Cancer,	59, 1617
Gammarius, misspelling of Gammarus Fabricius,	416
Gammropsis, Liljeborg, 1855. Gammarus, another genus, ὁψις, appearance. (See note on Eurystheus),	285, 286, 294, 396, 550, 580 1092 4, 5, 11, 12, 40, 43, 53, 56 62, 66, 78, 79, 84, 86, 88, 90 92, 99, 123, 135, 148, 162, 170 175, 184, 187, 192, 194, 228 249, 255, 258, 283, 285, 294, 296 308, 313, 316, 328, 331, 353, 359 375, 378, 384, 391, 392, 395, 428 477, 563, 581, 601, 1005, 1225 1629
Gammarus, J. C. Fabricius, 1775. καμμαρος, Latin cammarus or gammurus, applied originally to various Crustacea, other than Amphipods	353, 472
Gampsonyx, Jord., 1847. γαμψωνυξ, with crooked talons. A genus among fossils doubtfully connected with the Amphipoda,	394, 400, 581
Gitana, A. Boeck, 1870. The Spanish word for a Gipsy,	394, 400, 581
Glaucome, Kröyer, 1845. "One of the Nereids." Preoccupied among Polyps 1826 and Mollusca, 1828. (=Urociola, Say, 1818),	212, 229, 263, 396, 571, 580 1163
Glossocephalus, Bovallius, 1887. γλωσσα, tongue, κεφαλη, head,	590
Glycera, Haswell, 1880. Γλυκερά, sweet, the name of a woman in Horace, Tibullus and Martial. Preoccupied among the Vernes, 1817,	512, 514, 528, 533, 580, 582
Glycerina, Haswell, 1882. "Altered from Glycera,"	512, 533, 643
Goësia, A. Boeck, 1870. "Named in honour of Goës, author of 'Crust. Amphip. maris Spetsbergiam alluentis,'"	358, 396, 402, 580
Goplana, Wrześniowski, 1879. From "Goplany, Polish for a Water-nymph,"	360, 472, 501, 581, 583, 601
Gossea, ¹ Spence Bate, 1862. "The genus is named in compliment to Mr. Gosse, in consideration of his valuable contributions to marine zoology,"	334, 580
Grammarus, a mistake for Gammarus,	317
Graya, misprint for Grayia,	473
Grayia, Spence Bate, 1862. "It is named in compliment to the Keeper of the Zoological collections of the British Museum,"	266, 328, 332, 435, 581
Grubia, Czerniavski, 1868. Named in honour of Grube the naturalist,	377, 517, 560, 566, 1115
Guerinia (Hope), A. Costa, ² 1853. Named after Guérin, the eminent French naturalist. Preoccupied in 1830,	272, 561
Guernea, E. Chevreux, 1887. "Je prie mon excellent ami, M. Jules de Guerne, d'accepter la dédicace de ce genre nouveau." In place of Helleria, Norman, preoccupied,	386, 595
Halibrotus, alteration of Alibrotus, M. Edw., to suit the derivation (Costa, 1853).	
Halice, A. Boeck, 1870. ἀλική, a briny maid,	394, 400, 581
Halicreion, A. Boeck, 1870. "ἄλις, sea, κρέων, ruler,"	395, 401, 581
Halicrion, misspelling of Halicreion, Boeck (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 139).	
Halimedon, A. Boeck, 1870. "ἄλις, sea, μέδων, lord,"	356, 394, 400, 581, 838
Halirages, A. Boeck, 1870. "ἄλις, sea, φέγγυνη, I break,"	395, 401, 569, 573, 581, 900
Halirhages, alteration of Halirages, Boeck,	523
Haplocheira, Haswell, 1880. ἀπλοῦς, simple, χεῖρ, hand. "Both pairs of gnathopoda simple,"	500, 512, 514, 565, 580, 1171

¹ Gossea appears to have been used by Agassiz also in 1862 for a genus of Coelenterata.

² The name Guerinia being preoccupied will become a synonym of Trischizostoma, Esmark and Boeck, 1860.

Haploops , Liljeborg, 1855. "From ἀπλοῦς, simple, and ὄψ, eye, because the eyes are simple, not compound,"	{ 270, 285, 385, 386, 395, 454 581, 1651 }
Haplochira , variation in spelling of <i>Haplocheira</i> , Haswell (Seudder, Nom. Zool., p. 369).	513
Harmonia , misspelling of <i>Harmonia</i> , Haswell,	512, 513, 514, 565
Harmonia , Haswell, 1880. Ἀρμονία. Harmony, personified in mythology. Preoccupied,	466
Harmophia , Boeck, MS., 1877,	
Harpina , A. Boeck, 1870. ἄρπη, a sickle. Preoccupied among the Coleoptera (Dejean) }	394, 400, 581
Burmeister, 1844,	
Harpinia , A. Boeck, 1876. "A Greek feminine name." Altered from <i>Harpina</i> , Boeck,	394, 568, 819
Harpinoides , Stebbing, 1888,	936
Harpilia , Boeck, MS., 1877,	466
Haustorius , P. L. Statius Müller, 1775. Haustor, one that draws or drains, water or the like,	39, 229, 244, 394, 474, 1624
Heiscladius , variation in the spelling of <i>Eiscladus</i> , Spence Bate,	430
Heiscladus , a variation in the spelling of <i>Eiscladus</i> , to suit the derivation.	
Hela , A. Boeck, 1860. "A northern, mythological name." Preoccupied (see <i>Neohela</i>),	322, 325, 396, 530, 580, 1215
Helella , attributed to Smith by Sars, probably by mistake for <i>Neohela</i> ,	1215
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 <i>Guernea</i> , Chevreux),	386, 389, 581, 595
Hemityphis , Claus, 1879. ἡμι (in composition) half, <i>Typhis</i> , another genus. (? = <i>Dithyrus</i> , Dana),	491, 591, 1471
Heterelos , Rafinesque, 1815. Probably from ἔτερος and ἡλος, meaning with strange or uneven nails,	88
Hexona , Risso, 1826. ? from ἔξ, six. "Thorax sexarticulatus." An Isopod genus placed by Riso among the Læmodipoda,	127, 129
Hiella , Straus-Dürckheim, 1828-1829. Proper name (Agassiz). (= <i>Hyperia</i> , Latreille),	134, 139, 143, 145, 232, 580
Hieraconya , Guérin, 1836. "From ἱέραξ, ἄκος, hawk, ὄνυξ, nail." (= <i>Anchyliomera</i> , M.-Edw.),	164, 175, 184, 259, 426, 487
Hippias , Rafinesque, 1815. Name of a Greek,	88
Hippomedon , A. Boeck, 1870. "Ἴππωμέδων, name of a Greek,"	393, 397, 568, 580, 625
Hircella , Mayer, 1882, suggestion adopted by Haswell, 1885. A feminine diminutive of <i>hircus</i> , a he-goat. A genus among the Caprellidae,	535, 564
Hora , a misspelling of <i>Aora</i> , Krøyer,	494
Hyale , Rathke, 1837. "Benanut nach einer Nympfe aus dem Gefolge der Diana,"	{ 171, 174, 193, 258, 263, 293, 393 433, 460, 500, 512, 560, 564 }
Hyalella , S. I. Smith, 1874. Diminutive of <i>Hyale</i> , Rathke. "This genus seems to be closely allied to <i>Hyale</i> ,"	172, 174, 263, 433, 455
Hyalosoma , Nicol Wagner, 1868. Included by mistake among Amphipoda,	387
Hyperia , Latreille and Desmarest, 1823. Hyperia, a fountain at Pheræ in Thessaly,	{ 122, 127, 137, 139, 142, 144, 170 175, 184, 189, 191, 194, 207, 232 258, 263, 282, 328, 382, 426, 436 437, 452, 456, 469, 476, 477, 487 558, 580, 588, 593, 1377 }
Hyperiella , Bovallius, 1887. Diminutive of <i>Hyperia</i> ,	589, 593, 1403
Hyperiosis , G. O. Sars, 1885. <i>Hyperia</i> , another genus, and ὄψις, appearance,	567, 572, 576, 1269
Hyperoche , Bovallius, 1887. Closely related to <i>Hyperia</i> . (A substitute for <i>Metoccus</i> , Krøyer),	179, 588, 593, 1398
Jassa , Leach, 1814. Another spelling of <i>Jassa</i> , Leach,	86
Ichnopus , A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words ιχνός, slender, and πόδις, foot." }	274, 296, 393, 580
No doubt ισχνός, which means "thin," was intended, not ιχνός, which means a "footstep," }	
Ichthyomyzoculus , Hesse, 1873. "De ιχθύοις, poisson ; μύζω, je suine,"	417, 444, 464, 1630
Icilius , Dana, 1849. A Roman of note,	{ 228, 229, 255, 257, 265, 580 582, 1202 }
Icilius , misspelling of <i>Icilius</i> , Dana,	1637
Ieridium , Grube (1863), 1864. ἵκριδιον, diminutive of ἵκρια, cross-benches of a vessel, a cross,	348, 441, 580, 582
Iduna , A. Boeck, 1860. In Scandinavian mythology a nymph who kept the golden apples for the rejuvenescence of the gods. Preoccupied for a bird, in 1840, by Keyserling and Blasius. <i>Liljeborgia</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, takes its place,	322, 324, 360, 581
Ione , Latreille, 1817. Not an Amphipod genus,	105, 137, 143, 191
Iphigencia , O. Grimm, 1880,	509
Iphigenia , G. M. Thomson, 1881. Ιφιγένεια, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. }	545, 1637
Preoccupied among the Mollusca by Schumacher in 1817,	

Iphimedia , Rathke, 1843. In Greek Ἰφιμέδεια. “ <i>Iphimedia</i> , habe ich diese nach einer Geliebten Neptuns benannt,”	204, 229, 258, 270, 328, 395, 581 889
Isaea , Milne-Edwards, 1830. Mythological name (Agassiz),	141, 176, 187, 228, 258, 328, 581
<i>Ischyroccras</i> , misspelling of <i>Ischyrocerus</i> , Kröyer,	228, 284
<i>Ischyrocerus</i> , Kröyer, 1838. “From <i>ἰσχυρός</i> , strong, and <i>κέρας</i> , horn, i.e., furnished with strong horns. I have chosen this name with regard to the strong structure of the antennæ.” (= <i>Podocerus</i> , Leach),	179, 188, 258, 396, 580
Isocyamus , Gervais and van Beneden, 1859. <i>ἴσος</i> , equal, <i>Cyamus</i> , another genus,	316, 363
<i>Isoca</i> , misspelling of <i>Isaea</i> , Milne-Edwards,	184
<i>Isolus</i> , Rafinesque, 1815. Perhaps from <i>ἰσόκωλος</i> , with equal limbs,	88
Iulopis , Bovallius, 1887. <i>ἴνωλος</i> , down, “hody hirsute,”	588
<i>Janassa</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. “ <i>Ιάνασσα</i> , a Nereid,” see Homer, Iliad, xviii. 47. Preoccupied,	205, 312, 396, 402
<i>Jassa</i> , Leach, 1814. Mythological name (Agassiz). (= <i>Podocerus</i> , Leach),	86, 90, 123, 148, 176, 192, 205 312, 580
Kerguelenia , Stebbing, 1888,	1219
Kröyera , Spence Bate, 1857. “This genus is named in honour of the distinguished Danish naturalist,”	293, 294, 307, 328, 395, 516 572
<i>Kröyerea</i> , a misspelling of <i>Kröyera</i> , Spence Bate,	421
<i>Kröyeria</i> and <i>Kroyeria</i> , misspelling of <i>Kröyera</i> , Spence Bate,	294, 348, 561
<i>Kroyera</i> , intended for <i>Kröyera</i> ,	307, 340, 572, 581
<i>Lada</i> , Wrześniowski, 1879. “Lade, in the Slav mythology, represents the goddess of love,”	502
<i>Læmatophilus</i> , misspelling of <i>Læmatophilus</i> , Bruzelius,	566
Læmatophilus , Bruzelius, 1859. “From λᾱτμα and φ(λ)ος,” meaning “dear to the deep sea,”	312, 396, 580, 1197
<i>Lætmophilus</i> , misspelling of <i>Læmatophilus</i> , Bruzelius (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 166).	
Lafystius , Kröyer, 1842. “λαφύστιος, gulosus,” glutinous,	199, 294, 295, 576, 601, 898
<i>Lalaria</i> , Nicolet, 1849. (= <i>Aora</i> , Kröyer),	231, 270, 580
<i>Lalasia</i> , misspelling of <i>Lalaria</i> , Nicolet,	295
<i>Lampra</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. λαμπτός, bright. Preoccupied among the Lepidoptera by Hübner in 1816; among the Coleoptera in 1833; used also in Botany. (= <i>Tritexta</i> , Boeck, 1876),	395, 401, 581
Lanceola , Say, 1818. Lanceola, a small lance. “In allusion to the form of the terminal divisions of the caudal appendices,”	102, 123, 142, 232, 426, 557, 580 588, 593, 1269, 1301
Laothoës , A. Boeck, 1870. “Λαοθόης, a son of Heracles,”	395, 401, 573
<i>Laphystius</i> , altered from <i>Lafystius</i> , Kröyer, to correspond with the derivation,	228, 258, 292, 395, 436, 450 459, 581
<i>Larunda</i> , Leach, 1815. Daughter of the river-god Almo. Her tongue was cut out by Jupiter on account of her talkativeness. (= <i>Cyamus</i> , Latreille),	91
<i>Leda</i> , misspelling of <i>Lada</i> , Wrześniowski. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., pp. 169, 371.)	
<i>Lembos</i> , Spence Bate, 1856-7. λέμβος, a small boat with a sharp prow. (= <i>Microdactopus</i> , Costa),	294, 580
<i>Lepidactylis</i> , Say, 1818. λεπτή, a scale, δάκτυλος, finger. (= <i>Haustorius</i> , P. L. S. Müller),	103, 123, 143, 228, 258, 262 263, 310, 522, 581, 582
<i>Lepidactylus</i> , misspelling of <i>Lepidactylis</i> , Say.	
Lepidepecreum , Bate and Westwood, 1868. Prohahly from λεπίς, a scale, and ἐπίκριον (Latin antenna), a sailyard, alluding to the scale-like process on the upper antenna of the type species,	373, 393, 446, 686
Lepleurus , Rafinesque, 1820. λεπίς, a scale, πλευρά, side. “The name means lateral scales,”	111, 123, 124
<i>Leplurus</i> , misspelling of <i>Lepleurus</i> , Rafinesque,	413
<i>Leptocheirus</i> , Zaddach, 1844. “λεπτός, χείρ, which has thin hands,”	209, 226, 336, 395, 580, 582
<i>Leptochirus</i> , misspelling of <i>Leptocheirus</i> , Zaddach,	228, 258, 279, 561
<i>Leptochela</i> , A. Boeck, 1876. λεπτός, thin, χηλή, claw. See Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 190. It is a synonym of <i>Euonyx</i> , Norman, 1878,	373, 453
Leptocotis , Streets, 1878. λεπτός, thin, κοτίς, head,	470, 493, 590, 1593
<i>Leptomera</i> , Latreille, 1816. λεπτός, thin, μηρός, thigh. (= <i>Proto</i> , Leach),	95, 119, 123, 126, 135, 138, 171 175, 182, 183, 191, 192, 202, 270 282, 329, 426

¹ Boeck uses the form *Laphystius* in De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., but in the table of errata adopts *Lafystius*.

² On p. 111, line 13, for band read hand.

<i>Leptotheoc</i> , Stimpson, 1854. <i>λεπτός</i> , thin, θέω, I run. (= <i>Mæra</i> , Leach),	277, 581
<i>Lestrigon</i> , misspelling of <i>Lestrigonius</i> , Milne-Edwards,	175, 184
<i>Lestrigonius</i> , misspelling of <i>Lestrigonus</i> .	
<i>Lestrigonus</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1830. Seemingly from Δαστρυγονες, an ancient savage tribe of Italy and Sicily. (= <i>Hyperia</i> , Latreille),	142, 170, 189, 258, 263, 328, 382 426, 456, 469, 473, 580, 1377
<i>Leucothœca</i> , misspelling of <i>Leucothoe</i> , Leach,	170
<i>Leucothœ</i> , Leach, 1813. <i>Leucothoë</i> graisis, Matuta vocabere nostris, Ovid, Fasti., vi. 545,	84, 86, 90, 122, 148, 176, 184 188, 192, 200, 228, 249, 258, 283 296, 328, 349, 394, 581, 771
Liljeborgia , Spence Bate, 1862. "It is named in compliment to Prof. Liljeborg,"	328, 333, 360, 394, 565, 980
<i>Lilljeborgia</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. Altered from <i>Liljeborgia</i> , Spence Bate, apparently to suit the spelling of Professor Lilljeborg's name as it appears in his later, changed from that in his earlier, papers,	394, 458, 459, 561, 570, 581, 582
<i>Limnoria</i> , Leach, 1814. An Isopod genus, which has been used in error for <i>Chelura</i> terebrans,	383, 580
<i>Liparis</i> , Bosc, 1802. This word is in Latin the name of an island, of a river, and of an unknown fish. Preoccupied among fishes in 1738. (= <i>Caprella</i> , Lamarek),	1618
<i>Liriope</i> , Rathke, 1843. "Den für sie gewählten Gattungsnamen führte eine Meernymphe, deren Ovid in seinen Metamorphosen (Buch III. Vers 342) gedenkt." The mother of Narcissus. (Not an Amphipod genus, but a parasitic Isopod.) Preoccupied,	204
<i>Lisianassa</i> , a misspelling of <i>Lysianassa</i> ,	183
<i>Lonchomerus</i> , Spence Bate, 1856-7. <i>λόγχη</i> , lance, <i>μηρός</i> , thigh. "Meros of first gnathopod produced into a long spine." (= <i>Aora</i> , Kröyer),	294, 259, 580
<i>Lonchomeres</i> , a misspelling of <i>Lonchomerus</i> , Spence Bate.	
<i>Lusyta</i> , Nardo, 1847. (= <i>Ericthonius</i> , Milne-Edwards),	220, 390, 1157
Lycæa , Dana, 1852,	{ 259, 269, 431, 492, 590, 1538 1563
<i>Lycæopsis</i> , Claus, 1878-9. <i>Lycæa</i> , another genus, <i>Ὄψις</i> , appearance; "General form like <i>Lycæa</i> ,"	476, 493, 589, 598, 1458
<i>Lycesta</i> , Savigny, 1816. (= <i>Leucothoe</i> , Leach),	93, 120, 123, 581
<i>Lycianassa</i> , misspelling of <i>Lysianassa</i> , Milne-Edwards,	281
<i>Lysianassa</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1830. <i>Λυσιάνασσα</i> , a Nereid. Hesiod, Theogonia, 258. Pre-occupied among Mollusca in 1826. (See <i>Lysianax</i> , 1888),	{ 141, 170, 177, 184, 185, 228, 248 255, 257, 270, 296, 328, 361, 365 384, 393, 580, 681
<i>Lysianassina</i> , subgenus, Costa, 1867. Preoccupied as name of a group,	368, 369
<i>Lysianella</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882. Diminutive from <i>Lysianassa</i> , another genus,	538
<i>Lysianax</i> , 1888. Substitute for <i>Lysianassa</i> , preoccupied,	681
<i>Lysianassa</i> , misprint for <i>Lysianassa</i> ,	176
<i>Macleayia</i> , Haswell, 1880. Probably in compliment to the naturalist, Macleay. The name subsequently changed to <i>Wyvillea</i> ,	514, 581, 583
<i>Macrocephalus</i> , Spence Bate, 1858. <i>μακρός</i> , long, <i>κεφαλή</i> , head. (= <i>Rhabdosoma</i> , Adams and White),	307, 591
<i>Mæra</i> , Leach, 1813. <i>Μαῆρα</i> , a Nereid, mentioned by Homer, Iliad., xviii. 47,	{ 84, 86, 90, 122, 192, 229, 258 263, 299, 386, 395, 569, 581 1007, 1649
<i>Mærza</i> , misspelling of <i>Mæra</i> , Leach,	99
<i>Megalorchestes</i> , variation in the spelling of <i>Megalorchestia</i> ,	246
<i>Megalorchestia</i> , Brandt, 1851. <i>μεγάλη</i> , great, <i>Orchestia</i> , another genus. "Ich bezeichne sie nach Maassgabe der Grösse der ihr zum Grunde liegenden Art als <i>Megalorchestia</i> ." (= <i>Orchesteidea</i> , Nicolet),	246, 262, 295
<i>Megamæra</i> , A. Boeck, alteration of <i>Megamæra</i> , Spence Bate's genus, no doubt in order to make it tally with the spelling of <i>Mæra</i> , Leach, from which it is obviously derived,	581
<i>Megamdera</i> , misspelling of <i>Megamera</i> , Spence Bate,	494
<i>Megamæra</i> , Spence Bate, 1862. <i>μέγας</i> , great, <i>Mæra</i> , another genus. (Doubtfully distinct from <i>Mæra</i> , Leach),	229, 328, 335, 386
<i>Megamphopus</i> , Norman, 1869. "μέγας, great, ἄμφω, both, πούς, a foot." (= <i>Podoecropsis</i> , Boeck),	1108, 1628
<i>Melita</i> , Leach, 1813. <i>Μελίτη</i> , a Nereid. Hesiod, Theogonia, 246,	{ 84, 86, 90, 122, 148, 176, 192 222, 229, 258, 263, 296, 297, 299 328, 378, 395, 502, 569, 581

Melphidippa , A. Boeck, 1870. "Melphidippa, a maid-servant in Plantus," probably referring to Milphidippa, a maid-servant in the Miles gloriosus,	357, 395, 402, 581
Menigrates , A. Boeck, 1870. "Μενιγράτης, name of a Greek,"	321, 398, 580
Metæchus , misspelling of <i>Metæcus</i> , Kröyer.	
Metæcus , Kröyer, 1838. "μέτεικος, inquilinus, an inmate, or one who resides with another." Preoccupied in 1833 among Coleoptera. (See <i>Hyperoche</i> , Bovallius),	{ 179, 189, 258, 263, 268, 558, 580 1398
Metoicus , misspelling of <i>Metæcus</i> , Kröyer,	317
Metopa , A. Boeck, 1870. "Μετόπα, a proper name,"	200, 293, 394, 400, 569, 581, 752
Microchelus , Kröyer, 1846. μικρός, small, χηλή, a claw. (= <i>Iphimedia</i> , Rathke),	205, 216, 229, 258, 581, 582
Microdentopus , misspelling of <i>Microdeutopus</i> , Costa,	334, 369, 1636
Microdeuteropus , altered from <i>Microdeutopus</i> , Costa, to tally with the derivation,	370, 434, 459, 551, 562
Microdeutopus , A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words μεκρός, little, δεύτερος, second, and πόδις, foot." It is clear that the words μικρός and δεύτερος were intended,	{ 274, 294, 296, 299, 350, 396 520, 580
Microplax , Lilljeborg, 1865. μικρός, little, πλάξ, a flat surface. Preoccupied among Hemiptera, 1861. (= <i>Liljeborgia</i> , Sp. Bate),	360, 581
Microprotopus , Norman, 1867. μικρός, little, πρώτος, first, πόδις, foot. "Second gnathopods larger than first,"	370, 396, 580
Mimonectes , Bovallius, 1885. "Derivatio, Μίμος: mimic, imitator, and νήκτης: swimmer,"	558, 580, 588, 593
Mæra , misspelling of <i>Mæra</i> , Leach,	176, 328, 335, 1649
Monoculodes , Stimpson, 1853. <i>Monoculus</i> , one-eyed (a hybrid word from μόνος, single, and οὐσία, eye), εἶδος, appearance,	{ 278, 294, 328, 394, 516, 572 581
Montagua , Spence Bate, 1856-7. "This genus is named after Colonel Moutagu, who was a worthy pioneer in this branch of Zoology, and the discoverer of the first species." Pre-occupied. (= <i>Stenothoe</i> , Dana, and <i>Metopa</i> , Boeck),	{ 290, 293, 328, 394, 581
Montaguana , Chilton, 1882. Altered from <i>Montagua</i> , Spence Bate,	551
Mulleria , Leach, in Desmarest, 1825. A synonym of <i>Mæra</i> , Leach. Probably in honour of O. F. Müller,	122
Næara , mentioned by Kiuhau, 1863, as if an Amphipod genus; the species <i>Næara bicuspidata</i> , being perhaps named by some confusion for the Isopod <i>Næsa bidentata</i> . Pre-occupied in 1840,	344
Nænia , Spence Bate, 1862. The Goddess of dirges, in Mythology. Preoccupied in 1829,	336, 396, 580, 1108
Natalius , A. Costa, 1864. "In memory of Giuseppe De Natale, a young Naturalist of Messina,"	346, 561
Naupredia , Latreille, 1829. (= <i>Proto</i> , Leach),	138, 144, ¹ 183, 192, 202, 329
Naupredia , misspelling of <i>Naupredia</i> , Latreille,	191, 426
Necrogammarus , Woodward, 1870. "From νεκρός, dead, and proper name,"	409, 472
Nemertes , Leach, MS., White, 1847. Νημερτῆς, a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 263. (= <i>Chelura</i> , Philippi),	220, 223, 580
Neobule , Haswell, 1880. The name of a girl, in Horace, Odes, III. 12.5,	511, 533, 564
Neohela , S. I. Smith, 1881. "Neohela, nom. nov., vice <i>Hela</i> , Boeck, præoc.,"	322, 396, 530, 581, 1215
Nicea , Nicolet, 1849. (= <i>Hyale</i> , Rathke),	{ 172, 231, 233, 263, 293, 328 365, 380, 501, 519, 560
Nicippe , Brñzelius, 1859. "Name of a daughter of Pelops,"	315, 394, 581
Niphargus , Schiødte, 1849-1851. νίφαργος, snow-white,	{ 220, 233, 234, 270, 391, 311 328, 350, 378, 395, 413, 494, 510 581, 1656
Noenia , misspelling of <i>Nænia</i> , Spence Bate,	446
Normania , A. Boeck, 1870. "Named after the English Zoologist, Rev. A. M. Norman,"	393, 399, 576, 580, 582, 601
Nototropis , A. Costa, 1853. "From the Greek words νῶτος, back, and τρόπις, keel."	{ 250, 274, 296, 297, 581 (= <i>Atylus</i> , Leach),
Nototropis , misspelling of <i>Nototropis</i> , Costa,	274
Nymphon , Fabricius. νυμφᾶν, a bridal chamber. This genus, wrongly included by Rissó among the Læmodipoda, does not belong to that or any other Amphipod-group,	129
Odius , Lilljeborg, 1865. Altered from <i>Otus</i> , Spence Bate, preoccupied,	333, 360, 395, 581
Œdiceroides , Stebbing, 1888,	461, 547, 843
Œdiceropsis , Lilljeborg, 1865. <i>Œdiceros</i> , another genus, ὄψις, appearance,	361, 395, 461, 581
Œdiceros , Kröyer, 1842. "οἰδέω, tumeo, et κέρας, cornu,"	199, 394, 569, 837
Œdicerus , misspelling of <i>Œdiceros</i> , Kröyer,	228, 255, 258, 288, 315, 516, 581
Onchomene , a misprint for <i>Orchomene</i> .	

¹ On p. 144, line 17, for *Nempredia*, read *Naupredia*.

Onesimoides , Stebbing, 1888,	647
Onesimus , A. Boeck, 1872, corrected spelling of <i>Onisimus</i> ,	215, 393, 509, 510, 568
Onidium , Parkinson, MS., 1768,	1329, 1617
Oniscus , Linnæns, 1735, ὄντος, a little ass, a wood-louse. Not properly an Amphipod genus, } though in the early authors it from time to time gave its name to various Amphipoda,	11,40
Onisimus , A. Boeck, 1870, altered afterwards by Boeck to <i>Onesimus</i> , from "Ὀνήσιμος, a Greek man's name." (= <i>Alibrotus</i> , Milne-Edwards),	393, 398, 568
Opis , Krøyer, 1842. "Opis nomen virginis Hyperborææ, cuius in Melpomene (cap. 33) mentionem facit Herodotus." Preoccupied among Mollusca, 1825. (See <i>Opisa</i> , Boeck),	198, 228, 257, 283, 393, 580, 582
Opisa , A. Boeck, 1876. "Ὀπίσα, a girl in Herodotus." (Instead of <i>Opis</i> , preoccupied),	393, 453
Orattrina , de Natale, 1850. ? from <i>orata</i> , a goldfish, and <i>trina</i> , trilobed (W. Stebbing),	248, 1622
Orattrino , misspelling of <i>Orattrina</i> , de Natale,	1624
Orchestes , misspelling of <i>Orchestia</i> , Leach,	457
Orchestia , Leach, 1813. ὄρχηστρη, a dauber,	3, 84, 90, 122, 126, 148, 170, 176
	| 184, 185, 191, 194, 226, 228, 235
	| 244, 248, 254, 257, 262, 265
	| 283, 291, 395, 296, 313, 328, 380
	| 384, 393, 477, 515, 554, 602
	| 1636
Orchestia , Brandt, 1851, a subgenus of <i>Orchestia</i> ,	245
Orchestia , Dana, 1852, a subgenus of <i>Orchestia</i> ,	257, 262
Orchestoidea , Nicolet, 1849. <i>Orchestia</i> , another genus, εἶδος, appearance,	231, 262, 295
Orchomena , misspelling of <i>Orchomene</i> , Boeck. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 222.)	
Orchomene , A. Boeck, 1870. "Ὀρχομένη, a town." The name as found in sundry Greek towns is Ὀρχόμενος,	215, 321, 393, 399, 446, 580, 673
	676
Orchostoidea , misspelling of <i>Orchestoidea</i> , Nicolet. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 222.)	
Orio , Cocco, 1832. "Un nuovo genere di crustacei, che vo appallare dal nome del primo fondatore di Messina <i>Orione</i> ." (In exchange for <i>Charybdis</i> , preoccupied),	145, 150, 152, 240, 248, 492, 562
Orione , the vernacular name of <i>Orio</i> , Cocco,	190, 426
Ornithoramphus , de Natale, 1850. ὄρνις, a bird, ράμφος, a beak,	239, 248, 493
Ornithoramphus , another spelling of <i>Ornithoramphus</i> , de Natale,	369, 561, 562
Orthopalamē , Hoek, 1879. "From ὅρθος, straight, and παλάμη, palm,"	496
Otus , 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>Odius</i> , Lilljeborg),	328, 333, 360, 395, 581
Oxycephalus , Milne-Edwards, 1830. ὀξυκέφαλος, with pointed head,	143, 171, 175, 184, 190, 232
	| 236, 241, 259, 327, 347, 452, 470
	| 476, 493, 553, 561, 590, 1576
Palæocrangon , Schauroth, 1854. παλαιός, of a past age, κραγγῶν, another Crustacean genus,	277, 5081
Palæogammarus , Zaddach, 1864. παλαιός, of a past age, <i>Gammarus</i> , another Amphipod genus,	353
Pallasea , 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>Pallasius</i> , in 1825, by Leach, according to Desmarest),	33, 309, 335, 372, 395, 581
Pallasia , alteration of <i>Pallasea</i> , Spence Bate,	33, 395, 465
Panope , Leach, 1813. Πανόπη, a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 250. (= <i>Cyamus</i> , Latreille),	85
Pandora , O. Grimm, 1880. Preoccupied,	509
Pantoporeia , O. Grimm, 1880. ? for <i>Pontoporeia</i> ,	509
Panopla , G. M. Thomson, 1880. Πάνοπλος, in full armour; the genus "so named from the coat-of-mail which envelopes the first-discovered form." Trans. New Zealand Inst., xiii. p. 213,	524
Panoploca , G. M. Thomson, 1880. Alternative spelling of <i>Panopla</i> ,	524
Paradryope , Stebbing, 1888,	1151
Paradulichia , A. Boeck, 1870. "παρά, near to, <i>Dulichia</i> ," another genus,	396, 402, 580
Paralyceæa , Claus, 1879. παρά, near to, <i>Lycæa</i> , another genus,	498, 590, 1567
Paramæra , variation from <i>Paramæra</i> , Miers. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 232.)	
Paramæra , Miers, 1875. παρά, near to, <i>Mera</i> , misspelling of another genus,	447, 458, 913, 1654
Paramaphithoe , Bruzelius. 1858. παρά, near to, <i>Amphithoe</i> , another genus,	{ 313, 314, 356, 395, 425, 569, 581
	| 582

¹ The Carboniferous *Palæoncrangon* mentioned on p. 508 is perhaps distinct from Schauroth's Permian genus, but whether an earlier or later name I have not discovered.

<i>Paramphitoc</i> , misspelling of <i>Paramphithoc</i> , Bruzelins,	546
<i>Paranxnia</i> , Chilton, 1883. <i>πάρα</i> , near to, <i>Nəνία</i> , another genus. (?= <i>Gammaropsis</i> , Lilljeborg),	550, 1092
<i>Paraphronima</i> , Claus, 1879. <i>πάρα</i> , near to, <i>Phronima</i> , another genus,	{ 264, 338, 476, 488, 558, 588 1269, 1335 }
Parapleustes , Buchholz, 1874. <i>πάρα</i> , near to, <i>Pleustes</i> , another genus,	424
Parapronoë , Claus, 1879. <i>πάρα</i> , near to, <i>Pronoe</i> , another genus,	492, 591, 1521
<i>Parascellus</i> , misspelling of <i>Parascellos</i> , Claus. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 248),	1496
<i>Parascelus</i> , Claus, 1879. <i>πάρα</i> , <i>σκέλος</i> , leg,	492, 591, 1496
<i>Parathemisto</i> , A. Boeck, 1870. " <i>πάρα</i> , beside and <i>Θεμιστώ</i> , a Nereid," or rather, <i>παρα</i> ,	{ 393, 397, 473, 1580, 588, 593, 1419 near to, <i>Themisto</i> , another genus, }
<i>Paratyphes</i> , alteratioi of <i>Paratypis</i> , Claus,	591
<i>Paratyphis</i> , Claus, 1879. <i>πάρα</i> , near to, <i>Typhis</i> , another genus,	491, 591
<i>Pardalisca</i> , Krøyer, 1842. " <i>Nomeu</i> auxillæ apud Plautum in Casina,"	{ 199, 228, 258, 394, 581, 991 1476 }
Parelasmopus , Stebbing, 1888,	1029
Pariambus , 1888. (In exchange for <i>Podalirius</i> , Krøyer, preoccupied),	1268
<i>Pediculus</i> , ancient comprehensive genus ; used by Seba in 1734 to include the Whale-louse, afterwards named <i>Cyamus</i> ,	11
Peltocoxa , Catta, 1875. Pelta, a shield, coxa, name given to the true first joint of the leg in Amphipoda,	{ 441, 513, 539, 574, 581 }
Pephredo , Rafinesque, 1815-1817. " The name is mythological,"	88, 100
Pereionotus , Bate and Westwood, 1862. Pereion, Spence Bate's name for the central portion of an Amphipod, <i>vāτos</i> , back. " Pereion distended,"	340, 580, 582
<i>Phedra</i> , Spence Bate, 1858. A girl in the Aulularia of Plautus, also, a daughter of Minos in mythology. Preoccupied,	311, 328, 581
<i>Phasmatocarcinus</i> , Tilesius, 1819. <i>φάσμα</i> , a phantom, <i>καρκίνος</i> , a crab. Not an Amphipod genus,	109, 135, 148, 149
<i>Phersua</i> , misspelling of <i>Pherusa</i> , Leach,	494
<i>Pherusa</i> , Leach, 1814. <i>Φέρουσα</i> , a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 248,	{ 86, 90, 123, 125, 141, 148, 192 229, 270, 328, 378, 560, 581, 913 }
<i>Philius</i> , mistake for <i>Phlias</i> , Guérin,	426
<i>Phlias</i> , Guérin, 1836. " <i>Phlias</i> , one of the Argonauts,"	{ 165, 176, 184, 186, 228, 257, 296 341, 348, 551, 580 }
<i>Phocus</i> , misspelling of <i>Phoxus</i> , Krøyer,	494
Phorcorrhaphis , 1888, altered from <i>Phorcus</i> , Milne-Edwards, preoccupied,	1451
<i>Phorcus</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1830. A son of Neptune. Preoccupied. (See <i>Phorcorrhaphis</i>),	{ 142, 170, 175, 184, 189, 259, 493 580, 589 }
<i>Photis</i> , Krøyer, 1842. " <i>Nomen ancillæ apud Apulcium in Asino aurco</i> ,"	{ 199, 228, 258, 341, 396, 581, 597 1063 }
Phoxocephalus , 1888, altered from <i>Phoxus</i> , preoccupied,	810
<i>Phoxus</i> , Krøyer, 1842. " <i>Φοξός</i> , capite acuto. Ιλιαδος, B, 219 ; φοξός ἔην κεφαλήν, κ. τ. λ." Preoccupied. (See <i>Phoxocephalus</i>),	{ 198, 228, 258, 328, 394, 568, 581 810 }
Phreatoicus , Chilton, 1882. <i>φρέαρ</i> , <i>φρέατος</i> , a well, <i>οἶκος</i> , a dwelling. (Allied to the Amphipoda, if not an Amphipod),	543, 587
Phronima , Latreille, 1803. <i>φρόνιμος</i> , prudent. " Ce nom grec répond à notre adjectif <i>prudent</i> , et convient sans doute à un animal qui, pour garantir sa faiblesse naturelle, a la sage précaution de s'envelopper d'un corps gélatineux, n'ayant aucune indice extérieure de vitalité et qui ne réveille point ainsi l'appétit carnassier de ses ennemis." Latr., Hist. Nat., tome vi. p. 289,	{ 72, 78, 84, 88, 89, 96, 97, 122 134, 135, 137, 143, 144, 148, 170 175, 184, 190, 191, 248, 259, 272 307, 316, 328, 338, 350, 429 436, 438, 439, 452, 469, 476 487, 553, 562, 566, 589, 597 1269, 1346 }
<i>Phronimatopsis</i> , variation from <i>Phronimopsis</i> , Claus. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., pp. 375, 244.)	
<i>Phronime</i> , misspelling of <i>Phronima</i> , Latreille,	87
<i>Phronimella</i> , Claus, 1871. Diminutive from <i>Phronima</i> , another genus,	{ 339, 405, 476, 487, 542, 589 1269, 1361 }
Phronimopsis , Claus, 1878-9. <i>Phronima</i> , another genus, <i>ψις</i> , appearance,	476, 488, 589, 1373
<i>Phronoma</i> , misspelling of <i>Phronima</i> , Latreille,	290
<i>Phonyma</i> , misspelling of <i>Phronima</i> , Latreille,	81, 91, 95, 107, 477

¹ On p. 473, line 7, for *Parathemists* read *Parathemisto*.

Phrosina , Risso, 1822. ?from Εὐφροσύνη (cheerfulness), one of the Graces, Hesiod, Theogonia, 900. Costa says, "the name <i>Frosine</i> , assigned to this genus by Risso, is derived from the Latin word <i>Phrosine</i> , which means <i>cheerful</i> , 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." Phrosine does not appear as a Latin word in ordinary lexicons,	117, 127, 128, 137, 175, 190, 248 476, 487, 589
<i>Phrosine</i> , spelling of <i>Phrosina</i> , Risso, in Desmarest, 1825, Hope's Catalogue, &c.,	
<i>Phtisiea</i> , Slabber, 1769,	122, 144, 183, 191, 259, 272, 349 1424
Pisitoe , Rafinesque, 1814,	32
<i>Pisitoë</i> , misspelling of <i>Pisitoe</i> , Rafinesque,	87, 88, 123, 272
Platamon , Stebbing, 1888,	190
Platophium , Dana, 1852. No doubt from πλατύς, broad, in allusion to the dorsal breadth of the peraeon at the centre, the termination <i>ophium</i> pointing to the connection between this genus and <i>Corophium</i> , Latreille,	642
Platycamus , Lütken, 1870. πλατύς, broad, <i>Cyamus</i> , another genus,	257, 261, 265, 500, 521, 566, 580 581, 1184
Platyischnopus , Stebbing, 1888,	282, 397, 402, 419, 1226 830
Platyscelus , Spence Bate, 1861. "πλατύς, broadly dilated; σκέλος, leg,"	327, 337, 470, 476, 490, 1269 1462
Pleonexes , Spence Bate, 1856-7. ?πλεονέκτης, one who is grasping. "Posterior pereiopoda prehensile." (= <i>Sunamphithoe</i> , Spence Bate),	294, 580, 582
Pleustes , Spence Bate, 1858. πλευστικός, fit for sailing,	179, 308, 395, 569, 581, 870
Plexaura , Rafinesque, 1815. ?from πλῆξις, a stroke, ὥρα, tail,	88
Podalirius , Kröyer, 1845. Ποδαλείριος, a son of Aesculapius; a name derived from πόνος, a foot, and λειρός, thin, and therefore very applicable to this genus. Kröyer says "the name refers to the rudimentary condition of the legs of the fifth segment (λειρος, gracilis)." (See <i>Pariambus</i>),	210, 256, 397, 535, 537
Podocerosis , A. Boeck, 1870. "Podoceros, ὄψις, appearance,"	322, 324, 396, 1108
Podoceros , Goës, 1865. A variation in the spelling of <i>Podocerus</i> , Leach, to suit the derivation,	358, 390, 580
Podocerus , Leach, 1814. πόνος, foot, κέρας, horn, antenna,	86, 90, 123, 148, 170, 176, 184 189, 192, 219, 228, 257, 261, 283 296, 298, 307, 312, 328, 375, 396 570, 580, 1129
Podura , Linnæus, 1740. πόνος, a foot, ὥρα, a tail. (Used by Poda, 1761, in describing what is probably an <i>Orecheta</i>),	20
Polyheria , Haswell, 1880. πολυχειρία, a multitude of hands. "Pereiopoda all prehensile." (= <i>Tritæta</i> , Boeck),	451, 513, 514, 581, 583
Pontiporeia , misspelling of <i>Pontoporeia</i> , Kröyer,	258
Pontocrates , A. Boeck, 1870. "πόντος, sea, κρατέω, I rule,"	294, 307, 395, 400, 572, 581
Pontogeneia , A. Boeck, 1870. "ποντογένεια, sprung from the sea,"	395, 401, 581
Pontogenia , misspelling of <i>Pontogeneia</i> , Boeck,	546
Pontopareia , misspelling of <i>Pontoporeia</i> , Kröyer,	301
Pontoporeia , Kröyer, 1842. "Ποντοπόρεια (pontivaga), Nomen Nereidis Apud Hesiodum (Theogon. vers. 256)."	198, 228, 384, 393, 580, 582 1644
Pontoporeja , misspelling of <i>Pontoporeia</i> , Kröyer,	296
Pontoporia , misspelling of <i>Pontoporia</i> , Kröyer,	408
Praniza , Leach, MS. Not distinct from <i>Anceus</i> , which is generally considered an Isopod genus,	192
Primno , Guérin, 1836. "Primno, nymphe, fille de l'Océan," in Greek Πρυμνά, see Hesiod, Theogonia, 350. Rafinesque's genus <i>Primno</i> , among the Oniscia, 1815, was left undescribed,	164, 175, 184, 189, 232, 259, 487 589, 1440
Prinassus , Hansen, 1887. "Πρινασσός, name of a Greek town,"	1644
Priscilla , A. Boeck, 1870. "Πρισκιλλα, a Greek woman's name." It is, however, very clearly not a Greek but a Latin name, diminutive of <i>prisca</i> , old-fashioned. Preoccupied. (See <i>Priscillina</i>),	322, 393, 399, 580, 582, 1644
Priscillina , 1888. (In exchange for <i>Priscilla</i> , Boeck, preoccupied.)	
Probolium , A. Costa, 1857. "From the Greek word προβόλιον, loricula, a little cuirass." (= <i>Stenothoe</i> , Dana),	274, 293, 296, 297, 322, 380, 460 560, 581
Pronoe , Guérin, 1836. "Pronoe, nymphe, fille de Nérée." Hesiod, Theogonia, 261,	165, 175, 184, 190, 232, 236, 241 259, 269, 492, 591, 1507
Prosoponiseus , Kirkby, 1857. "From πρόσωπον, a face or mask, and ὄψις." A synonym of <i>Palaevocrangon</i> , Schaueroth,	300, 472, 521

Protella , Dana, 1852. Diminutive of <i>Proto</i> , another genus,	{ 256, 265, 328, 375, 535, 537 1244
Protellopsis , Stebbing, 1888,	1240
Proto , Leach, 1814. Πρωτώ, a Nereid, Hesiod, Theogonia, 243,	{ 86, 90, 119, 157, 202, 256, 265 270, 328, 396, 535, 537, 1228
<i>Pontogeneia</i> , a misprint for <i>Pontogencia</i> .	
Protomedea , Kröyer, 1842. “Πρωτομέδεια, filia Νερει et Doridis. Hesiod, Theogonia, vers. 249,”	{ 186, 199, 228, 258, 366, 396 561, 580
<i>Protomedia</i> , misspelling of <i>Protomedea</i> , Kröyer, and given by mistake for <i>Proto</i> , Leach,	328, 494
<i>Proton</i> , Desmarest's spelling of <i>Proto</i> , Leach,	95, 123, 126, 171
<i>Protomia</i> , Rafinesque, 1815,	88, 126
Psammylla , Rafinesque, 1817. ψάμμος, sand, ψύλλα, a flea. “The name is abbreviated from Psammiopsylla, which means sand-flea.” Probably a synonym among the Orchestidae,	99
Pseudolycæa , Claus, 1879. ψευδο-, in composition, unreal, simulating, <i>Lycæa</i> , another genus,	493, 590
<i>Pseudophthalmus</i> , altered spelling of <i>Pseudophthalmus</i> , Stimpson, to suit the derivation,	279, 295, 332, 581
<i>Pseudophthalmus</i> , Stimpson, 1854. ψευδῆς, false, ὀφθαλμός, eye. (= <i>Ampelisca</i> , Kröyer),	279
<i>Pterygocera</i> , a new spelling of <i>Pterygocrus</i> adopted by Latreille in 1829,	{ 138, 143, 192, 228, 257, 261, 474 581
<i>Pterygocerus</i> , Latreille, 1825. πτέρυξ, wing, κέρας, horn, antenna. “Ses quatre antennes sont très-garnies de poils barbus ou formant des pinuules aux premiers articles.” (= <i>Haustorius</i> , P. L. S. Müller),	125, 126
<i>Ptilocheirus</i> , Stimpson, 1854. πτίλων, feather, down, χεῖρ, hand. (? = <i>Leptocheirus</i> , Zaddach),	279, 366, 466, 580
<i>Ptilochirus</i> , misspelling of <i>Ptilocheirus</i> , Stimpson,	561
<i>Pulex</i> , ancient comprehensive genus,	3, 4, 9
<i>Pycnogonum</i> , misspelling of <i>Pycnogonium</i> , Brünich,	209
<i>Pycnogonum</i> , Brünich, 1764. πυκνός, frequent, γωνία, angle, “nouum genus, quod e crebris articulationibus <i>Pycnogonum</i> dieo.” A genus not belonging to the Amphipoda except as a synonym of <i>Cyamus</i> , Latreille,	26, fig. 10, 29, 1618
Pycnus , Dana, 1852. “The name of the genus <i>Pycnus</i> is from πυκτης, a boxer, and alludes to the very large and well-formed hands of the species.” (? = <i>Ericthonius</i> , Milne-Edwards),	{ 255, 258, 267, 268, 375, 559 580
<i>Pygmonum</i> , misspelling of <i>Pycnogonum</i> , Brünich,	129
<i>Reptorramphus</i> , error or intended correction for <i>Erectoramphus</i> , de Natale,	1624
<i>Rhabdonectes</i> , ¹ Bovallius, 1887. ράβδος, a rod, νήκτης, a swimmer. (= <i>Rhabdosoma</i> , Adams and White),	591, 1606
<i>Rhabdosoma</i> , Adams and White, 1848. ράβδος, rod, σῶμα, body,	{ 191, 224, 225, 259, 327, 452, 493 553, 591, 598, 1606
Rhachotropis , S. I. Smith, 1883. “Ράχις et τρόπις, nom. nov., vice <i>Tritropis</i> , Boeck, præoc.” ράχις, ridge of the back, τρόπις, keel. (See <i>Amphithonotus</i> and <i>Tritropis</i>),	394, 546, 954
<i>Rhaea</i> , Milne-Edwards 1828, ?from <i>rhaea</i> , wild poppy. A synonym of <i>Apiscuds</i> , Leach, not generally considered an Amphipod genus,	127, 134
<i>Sanuazaria</i> , O. G. Costa and A. Costa, 1840. Apparently named after Sanuazarius, a writer of piscatory elegances; see Johnson, Rambler, July 21, 1750,	183, 249
<i>Scamballa</i> , Leach, MS., White, 1847. ?from <i>scambus</i> , bow-legged. (= <i>Orchestia</i> , Leach),	222, 245
Schizoscelus , Claus, 1879. σχιζω, 1 split, σκέλος, leg; in allusion to the slit in the femoral-plate (first joint) of the fourth peræopods,	491, 591, 1503
<i>Schnellagenia</i> , Claus, 1871. Named after Captain Schnellagen. (= <i>Brachyscelus</i> , Sp. Bate),	337, 406, 492, 1543
<i>Schraderia</i> , Pfeffer, 1888,	1653, 1654
<i>Scinà</i> , Prestandrea, 1833. “Ho voluto dedicarlo al dottissimo abbate Cav. Domenico Scinà, qual celebre conoscitore delle scienze naturali,”	151, 249, 1270
<i>Scopclocheirus</i> , Spence Bate, 1856-7. Seemingly from σκόπελος, a bigh rock, and χεῖρ, hand; but as White, Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 168, says “First pair of jaw-feet ending in a brush,” hence the generic name, from σκοπηλος, a brush, and χεῖρ, the hand, it may be inferred that it is in reality a hybrid from Latin <i>scopula</i> , a little broom, and Greek χεῖρ, hand; σκοπηλος being an imaginary word. (= <i>Callisoma</i> , Costa),	{ 18, 334, 451, 550, 560, 581, 782 1624
Seba , Spence Bate, ² 1862. After Seba, the eminent naturalist,	

¹ The name *Rhabdonectes* was given under the impression that *Rhabdosoma*, Adams and White, was a preoccupied name, but so far as I can discover, the ophidian genus to which Bovallius alludes has a later date and a different spelling, being *Rhabdosoma*, Duméril, 1853.

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, 1850 (in Appendix, p. 1624).

<i>Siljeborgia</i> , misprint for <i>Liljeborgia</i> ,	473
Simorhynchotus , 1888. New name for <i>Simorhynchus</i> , preoccupied,	1572
<i>Simorhynchus</i> , Claus, 1871. <i>σιμός</i> , flat-nosed, <i>βύχος</i> , beak. Preoccupied,	406, 493, 590, 597, 1572
<i>Siphonocetes</i> , misspelling of <i>Siphonacetes</i> , Kröyer,	494
<i>Siphonocetes</i> , misspelling of <i>Siphonacetes</i> , Kröyer,	302, 518, 1634
Siphonacetes , Kröyer, 1845. “ <i>σίφων</i> , a tube, <i>οἰκέτης</i> , an inmate,”	212, 229, 256, 307, 396, 580
<i>Siphonacetus</i> , misspelling of <i>Siphonacetes</i> , Kröyer,	396, 430
<i>Siphonocetus</i> , ¹ misspelling of <i>Siphonacetes</i> , Kröyer,	290, 292, 295
<i>Siphonocatus</i> , misspelling of <i>Siphonacetes</i> , Kröyer,	328
Sirenocyamus , J. F. Brandt, 1847. <i>Σειρήν</i> , a siren, and <i>Cyamus</i> , another genus,	15, 218, 227
Socarnes , A. Boeck, 1870. “ <i>Σωκαρνής</i> , name of a Greek,”	177, 225, 398, 397, 568, 580, 690
Socarnoides , Stebbing, 1888,	690
Sophrosyne , Stebbing, 1888,	607, 652
Sperchius , Rafinesque, 1820. “The name was that of an ancient fluvial God of Thessaly,”	110, 123, 143, 190, 426
Spinifer, Holboell, MS., 1842,	198
<i>Squilla</i> , ancient comprehensive genus,	12, 13, 16, 19, 134, 135, 148
Stebbingia , Pfeffer, 1888,	1653, 1654
Stegocephalus , Kröyer, 1842. “ <i>στέγω</i> , <i>tego</i> , et <i>κεφαλή</i> , caput,”	198, 228, 257, 394, 450, 580, 728
Stegoplax , G. O. Sars, 1882. <i>στέγω</i> , I cover, <i>πλάξ</i> , a flat surface. “The enormous development of the 3d and 4th pairs of Epimera is characteristic.” (Perhaps = <i>Peltocoxa</i> , Catta),	441, 513, 539, 574
<i>Stenia</i> , Dana, 1849. Perhaps from <i>στενός</i> , narrow. Preoccupied,	228, 229, 255, 257
Stenopleura , Stebbing, 1888,	949
Stenothoe , Dana, 1852. Probably from <i>στενός</i> , narrow, and the termination <i>-thoë</i> found in some other genera; Dana says “the slender maxillipeds 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,”	257, 293, 322, 394, 560, 581, 582 748
Sterylus, Rafinesque, 1815,	88
Stimpsonia , Spence Bate, 1862. “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 <i>Vermes</i> , 1848,	328, 334, 520, 580, 582
Streetsia , Stebbing, 1888,	1603
Stygobromus , Cope, 1872. <i>Στρόξ</i> , the river of Hades, <i>βρόμος</i> , roaring. A genus from the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. A synonym of <i>Crangonyx</i> , according to S. I. Smith, 1875,	406, 413
<i>Stygodromus</i> , misspelling of <i>Stygobromus</i> , Cope. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., p. 306.)	
Sulcator , Spece Bate, 1854. “The name being derived from the furrow which it makes in the wet sand when crawling.” = (<i>Haustorius</i> , P. L. S. Müller),	244, 283, 290, 328, 394, 581 1624
Sunamphitoë , Spence Bate, 1856–7. <i>σύν</i> , with, <i>Αmphitoë</i> , another genus,	263, 294
Sunamphithoë , Spence Bate, 1862, altered spelling of <i>Sunamphitoë</i> , to correspond with <i>Amphithoë</i> , to which it is so closely allied,	328, 376, 396, 1115
Symprenoë , Stebbing, 1888,	1533
<i>Synamphithoë</i> , White, 1857. A change in the spelling of <i>Sunamphitoë</i> , to correspond with the general practice of latinizing Greek words,	305, 580
Synopia , Dana, 1852. From <i>σύν</i> , together, <i>ψυ</i> , eye. “Pigmentum oculorum uniuersum,”	259, 264, 268, 406, 517, 576, 799
Synopioides , Stebbing, 1888,	999
<i>Synurella</i> , Wrzesiowski, 1877. <i>σύν</i> , together, <i>οὐρά</i> , a tail. No proper generic description was given in 1877, and on philological grounds the name was afterwards changed to <i>Goplana</i> by Wrzesiowski,	472
Syrrhoë , Goës, 1865. <i>συρροή</i> , a flowing together, conflux,	357, 386, 394, 581, 788
<i>Talitronus</i> , Dana, 1850. “ <i>Talitro</i> pedes primos antennasque similis.” (= <i>Orchestoides</i> , Nicolet),	235, 254
<i>Talitrorchestia</i> ? J. F. Braudt, 1851. A subgenus of <i>Talitrus</i> . <i>Talitrus</i> and <i>Orchestia</i> , two genera of Amphipods,	244, 245
	{ 67, 72, 78, 79, 84, 88, 90, 96
Talitrus , Latreille and Bosc, 1802. Talitrum, a fillip with the finger, in French chiquenande. “Ils donnent, si on peut employer cette expression, de continnelles chiquenodes au sol sur lequel ils se trouvent,” Bosc,	99, 114, 122, 126, 135, 147, 148 170, 176, 184, 185, 192, 226, 228 235, 244, 248, 254, 262, 280 283, 295, 296, 328, 384, 393

¹ On p. 292, last line, for *Siphonocetu* read *Siphonocetus*.

<i>Talitrus</i> , Dana, 1852. A subgenus of <i>Orchestia</i> ,	257, 262
Talorchestia , Dana, 1852. A subgenus of <i>Orchestia</i> , adopted by Spence Bate, 1862, as an independent genus. <i>Talitrus</i> and <i>Orchestia</i> , two other genera,	257, 262, 265
<i>Talytrus</i> , a misspelling of <i>Talitrus</i> ,	183, 275
<i>Tanais</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1828. Not usually considered an Amphipod genus,	201, 527, 544, 549, 579
<i>Tanyssclus</i> , Claus, 1879. <i>τανν-</i> , in composition, long, outstretched, <i>σκέλος</i> , leg. (= <i>Thyropus</i> , Dana),	492, 591, 1492
Tauria , Dana, 1852. A proper name (Boeck),	258, 263, 268, 558, 580, 588
<i>Temisto</i> , misspelling of <i>Themisto</i> , Guérin,	302
<i>Teraticum</i> , Chilton, 1883. <i>τερατικόν</i> , a strange thing. (= <i>Seba</i>),	451, 550
<i>Tessarops</i> , Norman, 1868. <i>τέσσαρες</i> , four, &ψ, eye. "Eyes four." (= <i>Tiron</i> , Lilljeborg),	386, 581
Tetrathyrs , Claus, 1879. <i>τετράθυρος</i> , with four doors,	491, 591, 1480
<i>Tetromatus</i> , Spence Bate, 1856-7. <i>τετρα-</i> , in composition, four, and <i>υματα</i> , eyes. (= <i>Ampelisca</i> , Kröyer),	290, 293, 295
<i>Tetrommatus</i> , a variation in the spelling of <i>Tetromatus</i> , to correspond with the derivation,	581
<i>Thalitrus</i> , a misspelling of <i>Talitrus</i> , Latreille and Bosc.,	79, 87, 157
Thamneus , Bovallius, 1887,	590, 1558
<i>Thamyris</i> , Spence Bate, 1862. Θάμυρις, the Thracian poet blinded for presuming to compete with the Muses. (= <i>Brachyscelus</i> , Sp. Bate),	328, 337, 476, 492, 558, 590 593, 597, 1543
<i>Thaumalea</i> , Templeton, 1836. θαυμαλέος, wondrous. Preoccupied,	110, 167, 175
<i>Thaumatops</i> , alteration of <i>Thaumops</i> , von Willemoes Suhm, on philological grounds,	444, 575, 588, 593, 1318
<i>Thaumops</i> , von Willemoes Suhm, 1873. θαῦμα, wonder, &ψ, cyc. "Oculis maximis superiorem capitatis partem tegentibus." (= <i>Cystisoma</i> , Guériu),	196, 423, ¹ 437, 439, 575, 580
Themistella , Bovallius, 1887. Diminutive of <i>Themisto</i> , another genus,	589
<i>Themisto</i> , Guérin, 1825. "Thémisto, nymphe, fille de Neptune et de Doris," Hesiod, Theogonia, 261. Preoccupied. (See <i>Euthemisto</i>),	115, 127, 133, 137, 143, 144, 170 175, 184, 190, 259, 437, 487, 580
<i>Thersites</i> , Spence Bate, 1856-7. Θερσίτης, a well-known character in Homer's Iliad,	290, 294, 295, 305, 394, 581
<i>Thessarops</i> , misspelling of <i>Tessarops</i> , Norman,	431
<i>Thiella</i> , Rafinesque, 1815. ? for <i>Thyella</i> , from θύελλα, a whirlwind,	88
Thyropus , Dana, 1852. "The name is from θύρον [θύρα], door, and πούς, foot. Pedes 5ti 6tique articulo 1mo latè lamellati,"	259, 269, 437, 490, 591, 1269 1492, 1496
<i>Tiphis</i> , misspelling of <i>Typhis</i> , Risso,	126, 184
<i>Titanethes</i> , Schiödte, 1851. An Isopod genus referred to by mistake as if belonging to the Amphipoda,	234, 560
Tiron , Lilljeborg, 1865. "Τείρων, proper name,"	361, 386, 394, 581, 788
<i>Trilobites</i> , used by Schlotheim in 1820, to include what some suppose to be a fossil Amphipod,	111
Trischizostoma , Esmark and Boeck, 1860. "τρεῖς, three, σχίζω, 1 split, στόμα, mouth," so named from the trifid tube formed by the upper lip and outer plates of the maxillipeds. (See Note on <i>Guerinia</i> (Hope), A. Costa, 1853),	272, 321, 323, 393, 412, 576 581, 798
Tritæta , Boeck, 1876. "Τριταλα, a proper name,"	334, 395, 451, 454, 573, 583, 941
<i>Trityropis</i> , Boeck, 1870. "τρόπτις, a keel." Preoccupied by Fitzinger, 1843, for a genus of reptiles. Altered to <i>Rhachotropis</i> , S. I. Smith,	394, 400, 424, 570, 954
<i>Triura</i> , Tellkampf, 1844. τρι-, in composition, three, and οὐρά, a tail. Wrongly supposed to be an Amphipod genus,	208
Tryphana , Boeck, 1860. "Τρύφαινα, a Greek woman's name,"	393, 397, 580, 1538
<i>Tryphæna</i> , alteration of <i>Tryphana</i> , Boeck, to tally with the derivation,	590, 593, 1538
Tryphosa , Boeck, 1870. "Τρυφώσα, a Greek woman's name,"	215, 393, 399, 420, 568, 580, 617
Tullbergella , Bovallius, 1887. Named after the naturalist Tullberg,	590
<i>Typhimedia</i> , error for <i>Iphimedia</i> ,	461
<i>Typhis</i> , Risso, 1816. τύφη, tomentum (Agassiz), or ? from <i>Tiphys</i> , helmsman of the ship "Argo." Preoccupied among Mollusca in 1810. (See <i>Platysclus</i>),	96, 97, 123, 127, 128, 138, 143 144, 171, 174, 190, 192, 236, 241 259, 282, 327, 476, 490
<i>Tyro</i> , Milne-Edwards, 1840. A daughter of Salmoneus, mythological. (= <i>Scinæ</i> , Pres-tandrea),	189, 229, 258, 558, 575, 580, 587 1272
<i>Unciata</i> , misspelling of <i>Unciola</i> , Say,	176, 1168
Unciola , Say, 1818. <i>Unciola</i> , a little ounce, a paltry twelfth, Juvenal, Sat. 1.40. It might mean "a little inch," but it only occurs in the passage referred to,	104, 170, 184, 189, 228, 263, 270 283, 296, 307, 370, 396, 522 571, 580, 1168

¹ On p. 423, line 17, for 1879 read 1876.

Uristes , Dana, 1849. Perhaps from <i>ovpī̄çēw</i> , to carry with a fair wind, or from <i>εip̄v̄s</i> , wide,	as Dana says, "the epimerals are very broad." The genus was evidently founded on a misunderstood specimen,	} 228, 229, 255, 257, 263
Urothoe , Dana, 1852. Perhaps from <i>oθpos</i> , a fair wind, but more probably from <i>oθpā</i> , tail,		
as Dana says, "the large and long foliaceous posterior stylets distinguish the species	} 257, 297, 328, 394, 460, 569, 581 readily from related genera,"	} 582, 824
Uruios , Iarzynsky, 1870 (undescribed ?),		
Valettia , Stebbing, 1888,		403
Vertumnus , Leach, MS., White, 1847. Vertumnus, the god of the changing year. Pre-	occupied. (See <i>Epimeria</i> , Costa),	} 223, 242, 243, 356, 395, 581
Vibilia , Milne-Edwards, 1830. Vibilia, the goddess of roads,		
<i>Westwoodea</i> , Spence Bate, 1856. Described as <i>Westwoodia</i> , 1857,		290
<i>Westwoodia</i> , Speuce Bate, 1857. Preoccupied among Hymenoptera and Entomostraca. (See	<i>Westwoodilla</i>),	} 142, 170, 175, 184, 189, 258 431, 476, 580, 588, 593, 1269
Westwoodilla , Spence Bate, 1862. "Westwoodia having been already adopted by Dana	for a genus of Entomostracous 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,"	} 293, 328, 333, 516, 581
Weyprechtia , Stuxberg, 1880. Named in honour of Lieutenant Weyprecht,		
<i>Wyvillea</i> , Haswell, 1880. "I have named this genus in honour of Prof. Sir C. Wyville	Thomson." (= <i>Macleayia</i> , Haswell, 1880),	} 523, 581 } 513, 583
Xenocheira , Haswell, 1880. ξέρος, strange, χείρ, hand,		
<i>Xenochira</i> , alteration of <i>Xenocheira</i> , Haswell. (Scudder, Nom. Zool., pp. 353, 336.)		512, 514, 565, 580
Xenoclea , A. Boeck, 1870. "Ξενόκλεια, a Delphic priestess." (See <i>Podocropsis</i>),		396, 402, 580, 1062, 1108
Xenodice , A. Boeck, 1870. "Ξενοδίκη, a daughter of Minos,"		396, 402, 580
Zacoreus , Rafinesque, ¹ 1815. ? from ζάκοπος, a minister,		88
Zaramilla , Stebbing, 1888,		866
<i>Zuphea</i> , ² misspelling of <i>Zuphea</i> , Risso,		127
<i>Zuphea</i> , Risso, 1826. Derivation unknown. An Isopod (?) genus placed by Risso among the Læmodipoda,		129

¹ My friend Mr. William Bradford of New York informs me that Rafinesque-Schmaltz used sometimes the name Rafinesque and sometimes the name Schmaltz 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, 1869 (see p. 389), the names of several genera are wrongly spelt; thus, *Lisianassa* for *Lysianassa*, *Amphi-tonotus* for *Amphithonotus*, *Gamarus* for *Gammarus*, *Lemothoe* for *Leucothoe*, *Calomastix* for *Colomastix*, *Amphitae* for *Amphithoe*, *Megamoera* for *Megamoera*, *Gamarella* for *Gammarella*, *Callisoma* for *Callisoma*, *Iphimedia* for *Iphimedia*, *Leucothoe* for *Leucothoe*, *Cyrtophium* for *Cyrtophium*, *Lysita* for *Lusyta*. Some of these names are given in the right as well as in the wrong form, and of *Lysita* Nardo himself supplies the correction. The errors are noticed here as some safeguard against the repetition of them.

INDEX OF SPECIES.

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 plain 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 plain 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.

Acanthechinus—

tricarinatus, Stebbing, 1888, { 461, 547, 884, pls. lxix
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Acanthouotozoma (often spelt *Acanthonotosoma*)—

cristatum, Boeck, 1876, { 162, 180, 318, 356, 395
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Acanthonotus—

? *cicula*, M.-Edw., 1840, 186
cristatus, Owen, 1835, 162, 301, 318, 356
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314, 318, 322, 356, 467
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Malingreni, Boeck, 1870, { 356, 394, 443, 508, 523
529, 543, 599, 600, 859
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eupidata, Boeck, 1870, { 50, 322, 395, 432, 467
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hystrix, Buchholz, 1874, 50, 162, 319, 424, 466
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polyacantha, Murdoch, 1855, 567
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distinguendus, Hansen, 1887, 1644
novi-zealandiae, Boeck, 1860, 322, 323
obtusus, Boeck, 1860, 314, 322, 323
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{ *laticorne*, G. O. Sars, 1885, 568
\\ *laticornis*, G. O. Sars, 1879, 498
ohesum, Lilljeborg, 1865, 332, 362, 363, 459, 710

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? *aculata*, Dana, 1852, 265, 323, 325, 536
echinata, Esmark and Boeck, 1860, { 276, 322, 397, 422, 424
468, 536, 571, 599, 1624
laevis, Boeck, 1860, 322, 397, 536
longicornis, Krøyer, 1843, { 203, 217, 302, 325, 397
536, 577, 1634
longispina, Krøyer, 1845, { 212, 217, 221, 290, 306
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phasma, Boeck, 1870, 322, 397, 430
spinifera, Buchholz, 1874, 281, 422, 424, 571
spinosissima, Stimpson, 1853-1854, { 276, 281, 468, 536, 571
584, 599, 1620
spinosissima, Mayer, 1882, 422

¹ "Acanthonotus Cranchii," White, is quoted by mistake as a synonym in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 127.

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? <i>tenella</i> , Dana, 1852,	265, 323, 325, 536
<i>Æginella</i> (including <i>Ægina</i>)—	
<i>aculeata</i> , Boeck, 1860,	323, 325
<i>echinata</i> , Stebbing, 1888.	
<i>longicornis</i> , Stebbing, 1888.	
<i>spinosa</i> , Boeck, 1860,	323, 325, 345, 397, 536
<i>spinosissima</i> , Stebbing, 1888.	
<i>tenella</i> , Boeck, 1860,	323, 325
<i>tristaneus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1249, pl. exliii
<i>Alibrotus</i> —	
<i>Chaneicus</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	141, 186, 200
<i>littoralis</i> , ¹ Sp. Bate, 1862,	186, 214, 216, 355
<i>Allorchestes</i> ² —	
<i>angustus</i> , Dana, 1856,	291, 303
<i>armatus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
<i>australis</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266, 1627
<i>Babicus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	297
<i>brevicornis</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266, 368
<i>campbellica</i> , Filhol, 1885,	
<i>carinatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	
<i>compressa</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266
<i>Coogeensis</i> , Chilton, 1884,	
<i>crassicornis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	
<i>cupreus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
<i>Danai</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	291
<i>dentatus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
var. <i>inermis</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
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<i>echinus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
? <i>Gaimardii</i> , Dana, 1852,	266
<i>Gazella</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	297
<i>georgiana</i> , Pfeffer, 1888,	1653
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? <i>graminea</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266
<i>gramineus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	266
<i>grandicornis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	246, 247, 266
<i>Hawaiensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	266
<i>Helleri</i> , Grube, 1866,	365, 368
<i>hirtipalma</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266, 332, 501
<i>humilis</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266
<i>imbricatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	{ 174, 292, 365, 368, 499 501, 544
<i>Inca</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	332
<i>intrepida</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266
<i>japonica</i> , Stimpson, 1855–6,	288
<i>Kniekerbockeri</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	311, 332, 433
<i>latimanus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
<i>littoralis</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	277
<i>longicornis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511
<i>longipalmus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
<i>longipes</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
<i>longistilus</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
<i>lucifugax</i> , Faxon, 1876,	455
? <i>media</i> , Dana, 1852,	266, 501
{ <i>medius</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	266
<i>microphthalmus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	332, 501

¹ *Onisimus littoralis* (Boeck).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. 460, line 5, for *Nilsonii* read *Nilssonii*.*Allorchestes*—continued.

<i>neo-zelanicus</i> , Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	586
<i>niger</i> , Haswell, 1880,	512
{ <i>Nilsoni</i> , <i>Bruzelius</i> , 1859,	313, 460
<i>Nilsonii</i> , Boeck, 1860,	321
<i>Nilssonii</i> , ³ Sp. Bate, 1862,	144, 173, 292, 430, 460
<i>Novi-Zealandiae</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266, 586
<i>ochotensis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	247
<i>orientalis</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266
<i>patagonicus</i> , Cunningham, 1871,	404
<i>Paulensis</i> , Heller, 1868,	383
<i>penicillata</i> , Stimpson, 1855–6,	288
{ <i>Pereiri</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	230
{ <i>Perieri</i> , Grube, 1866,	365, 380, 501
<i>peruviana</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266
<i>Piedmontensis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	332, 501
<i>plumulosus</i> , Stimpson, 1857,	303
<i>Prevosti</i> , Grube, 1866,	365
<i>Pngettensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	266, 303
? <i>punctatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	129, 560
<i>recens</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1884,	1639
<i>rubricornis</i> , Stimpson, 1855–6,	288, 501
<i>rupicola</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511
<i>Sayi</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	332
<i>seininuda</i> , Stimpson, 1857,	302, 303
<i>stewarti</i> , Filhol, 1885,	562
<i>stylifer</i> , Grube, 1866,	365, 1627
{ <i>verticillata</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 266, 383
{ <i>verticillatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	368
<i>Allorchestina</i> (subgenus)—	
<i>nidrosiensis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	210, 245
<i>Pereiri</i> , Brandt, 1851,	230, 245
<i>Amanonyx</i> —	
<i>Guerinianus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	290
<i>Amaryllis</i> —	
<i>bathycephalus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	699, pl. xxvii
<i>brevicornis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511, 702
<i>haswelli</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	703, pl. xxviii
<i>macrophthalmus</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511, 706, pl. xxix
<i>Amathia</i> —	
<i>carinata</i> , Rathke, 1837,	171, 204, 310, 335, 531
{ <i>carinatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	
<i>carino-spinosa</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	71, 244, 466
<i>dentata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	335
<i>pinguis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	178
<i>Sabinii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	171, 335, 357
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<i>cristata</i> , Grimm, 1880,	509
<i>Amathilla</i> —	
<i>angulosa</i> , Boeck, 1870,	395
<i>arenaria</i> , Hansen, 1887,	1645
<i>cariuata</i> , Czerniavski,	381
<i>Heuglini</i> , Buchholz, 1874,	425
<i>homari</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	{ 33, 42, 47, 108, 178 244, 425, 435, 473
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piuguis, Boeck, 1870,	{ 178, 395, 424, 425, 468 1634
Sabinci, Koelbel, 1886, 584
Sabini, Bate and Westwood, 1862,	{ 33, 43, 45, 50, 54 64, 108, 244, 332, 341 395, 424, 425, 466, 498 584, 594, 1634
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Danielsseni, Boeck, 1870, 393, 698
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æquicornis, Bruzelius, 1859, . . .	{ 292, 314, 322, 395, 426 496, 542, 1628
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assimilis, Boeck, 1870, . . .	395
Australis, Haswell, 1880, . . .	511, 564
Belliana, Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	{ 292, 430, 442, 545, 560 1628
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spinimana, Chevreux, 1887, . . .	1641
spinipes, Boeck, 1860, . . .	{ 322, 395, 570
tenuicornis, Liljeborg, 1855, . . .	{ 279, 284, 292, 296, 314 373, 395, 529, 542
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annulata, O. and A. Costa, 1840, . . .	183
aquilina, A. Costa, 1853, . . .	274, 297
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Australiensis, Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	336
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babirussa, A. Costa, 1853, . . .	274, 297
bicuspid, Krøyer, 1838, . . .	{ 179, 187, 301, 356, 395 1634, 1656
bicuspid, Heller, 1866, . . .	366, 376
brasiliensis, Dana, 1852, . . .	267
brevispes, Dana, 1852, . . .	255, 267
brevitarsis, Grube, 1861, . . .	329
Brusine, Heller, 1866, . . .	367

¹ On p. 314, line 34, for *Gainardi* read *Gaimardii*.² If Boeck be right in stating, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 57, that Stimpson's *Pseudothalassius limicola* can scarcely be separated from *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Liljeborg, the specific name *limicola* has the priority.³ This species makes a near approach to *Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius; on p. 1061, line 27, for upper antennæ, read lower antennæ.⁴ May not this be the same as *Amphilochus tenuimanus*, Boeck?

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<i>eancella</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	123, 187
<i>eancellus</i> , Desmarest, 1823-1825,	123, 188
<i>carinata</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	{ 178, 187, 216, 302, 352 356
<i>carino-spinosa</i> , Gosse, 1855,	283
<i>chilensis</i> , Nicolet, 1849,	231, 275
<i>cinerea</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511
<i>compressa</i> , Liljeborg, 1852,	271, 322
<i>compta</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	437
<i>costata</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	141, 187, 388, 429
<i>erassicornis</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	274, 297, 367
<i>erenulata</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	47, 179, 187, 301, 437
<i>cristata</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	180, 318
<i>enniculus</i> , Stebbing, 1874,	434
<i>dentata</i> , Say, 1818,	103, 187, 207, 385
<i>Desmarestii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	336, 454
<i>dubia</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	167
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<i>Edwardsi</i> , ¹ Ross and Owen, 1835,	49, 161, 222, 356
<i>Edwardsii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 49, 180, 216, 271, 302 1626
<i>elongata</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	274, 297
<i>erythraea</i> , Kossmann, 1880,	516
<i>Falklandi</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	336, 351
<i>femorata</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	211
<i>filicornis</i> , Dana, 1852,	267, 368, 516
<i>filigera</i> , Stimpson, 1855-6,	288
<i>filosa</i> , Audouin, 1825,	{ 93, 120, 127, 163, 187 377, 388, 516
<i>fissicauda</i> , Dana, 1852,	255
<i>flindersi</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1120, pl. cxviii
{ <i>Fresnelii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	120, 187, 388
{ <i>Fresnelli</i> , ² Sp. Bate, 1862,	120
<i>fucicola</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	90, 221, 222, 283, 1625
<i>fucorum</i> , Dana, 1852,	255
<i>fulvocincta</i> , M. Sars, 1859,	319, 345, 356, 395
<i>Gaimardii</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	187
<i>Gammaroides</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	292, 435
<i>Gaudichandii</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	187, 211, 267
<i>gazella</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	274, 297
<i>Gayi</i> , Nicolet, 1849,	231, 276
<i>gibba</i> , Leuckart, 1847,	219, 445, 446
<i>gracilis</i> , Costa, 1851,	249, 298
<i>grandimana</i> , Boeck, 1860,	322, 396
<i>grandimanus</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511
<i>humeralis</i> , Stimpson, 1864,	351
<i>Hystrix</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	{ 50, 162, 178, 187, 301 318
<i>inæquipes</i> , Costa, 1851,	249, 297, 1649
<i>inæquistylis</i> , Costa, 1852,	255, 267
{ <i>inda</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	141
{ <i>invica</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	141, 187
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<i>inermis</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	{ 47, 179, 187, 278, 301 356, 395, 437
<i>istrica</i> , Grube, 1861, 329, 365
<i>japonica</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1124, pl. cxxxviii, A
{ <i>Jurinei</i> , M.-Edw., 1830, 141, 1634
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{ <i>Jurinii</i> , ³ M.-Edw., 1840,	{ 141, 187, 281, 480 1626, 1634
<i>kergueleni</i> , Stebbing, 1888, 1116, pl. cxvii
<i>lacertosa</i> , Sp. Bate, 1858, . . . . .	. . . . . 308
<i>læviuscula</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	179, 281, 301, 395, 508
<i>læviusculæ</i> , D. Walker, 1862, . . . . .	. . . . . 1626
<i>largimanus</i> , Nebeski, 1880, . . . . .	. . . . . 367, 517, 519
<i>latipes</i> , M. Sars, 1859, . . . . .	. . . . . 319, 395
<i>leptonyx</i> , Grube, 1861, . . . . .	. . . . . 329
<i>leviuscula</i> , M.-Edw., 1840, . . . . .	. . . . . 187
<i>littoralina</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	{ 80, 174, 204, 292, 331 344, 430, 434, 544 1647
<i>longicornis</i> , Nebeski, 1880, . . . . .	. . . . . 367, 517, 519
<i>longimana</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874, . . . . .	. . . . . 437, 1636
<i>macrocephala</i> , M. Sars, 1859, . . . . .	. . . . . 319, 356
<i>maculata</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	278, 432, 437, 546, 555
<i>marionis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 141, 187, 192, 250 258
{ <i>microura</i> , A. Costa, 1853, . . . . .	. . . . . 274
{ <i>micrura</i> , A. Costa, 1857, . . . . .	. . . . . 298
<i>Moggridgei</i> , Sp. Bate, 1851, . . . . .	. . . . . 244, 283
<i>muricata</i> , von Martens, 1868, . . . . .	. . . . . 385
<i>Nilssonii</i> , Rathke, 1843, . . . . .	. . . . . 144, 173, 204, 313
<i>nodosa</i> , Dana, 1852, . . . . .	. . . . . 255
<i>Norvegica</i> , Rathke, 1843, . . . . .	. . . . . 204, 395, 486
<i>obtusata</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 83, 187, 221, 222, 283 305 ⁴
<i>orientalis</i> , Dana, 1852, . . . . .	. . . . . 266, 368
<i>panopla</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	{ 179, 187, 216, 302, 308 319, 352, 395
<i>panoploidest</i> , M. Sars, 1859, 319
<i>parasitica</i> , M. Sars, 1859, 318
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{ <i>Pausilipii</i> , M.-Edw., 1840, 141, 187, 251
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<i>pecularis</i> , Dana, 1852, 255, 267
<i>pelagica</i> , M.-Edw., 1830, 141, 187, 209
{ <i>penicillata</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	{ 274, 297, 336, 367, 454 519
<i>peregrina</i> , Dana, 1852, 255, 267, 368
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<i>pieta</i> , Rathke, 1837,	174, 187, 329, 369, 531
{ <i>podocroïdes</i> , Rathke, 1843,	{ 204, 219, 271, 292, 313 315, 319, 376, 396, 430 434, 546, 548, 594, 1639

¹ On page 49, line 32, for 1834 read 1835, and for *Edwardsii* read *Edwardsi*, with a full stop.² In the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 186, "Amphithoe *Fresnelli*, Audouin," is given as a synonym of "*Melita Fresnelli*," instead of *Gammarus Fresnelli*, Audouin, Milne-Edwards having previously attributed his "*Amphithoe Fresnelli*" to Audouin.³ *Amphitoe Jurinii?* (Kroy.), is given by Bell and Westwood, probably by mistake so far as the authority cited is concerned, see pp. 281 and 1634.⁴ On p. 305, lines 41, 42, omit the words "both before and;" *Cancer Gammarus obtusatus*, Montagu, was transferred to the genus *Melita* by Spence Bate in 1862.

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<i>podura</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	56, 187
<i>pontica</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	144, 187
<i>pontica</i> (see Vaillantii),	377
<i>Precostii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. { 141, 144, 151, 173, 187 204, 249, 297, 313, 366 442	
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<i>pulchella</i> , Krøyer, 1846,	216, 395
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<i>pygmaea</i> , Liljeborg, 1852,	271, 313, 358
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<i>rubricata</i> , Leach, 1813-14,	. { 221, 222, 283, 292, 319 331, 344, 367, 430, 434 594, 596	
<i>Sabini</i> , D. Walker, 1862,	1626
Salenskii, Carus, 1885,	. . . . .	560
<i>semicarinata</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	. . . . .	274, 298, 367
<i>Serra</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	. . . . .	47, 179, 180, 186, 318
<i>serrata</i> , Say, 1818,	. . . . .	103, 187, 207
<i>scrraticornis</i> , M. Sars, 1859,	. . . . .	319, 356
<i>setosa</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . .	511, 551, 556
<i>simplex</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	255
sp., Örsted, 1844,	. . . . .	1621
<i>spinosa</i> , Gosse, 1855,	. . . . .	283
<i>Stimpsoni</i> , Boeck, 1872,	. . . . .	410
{ <i>Swammerdanci</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. . . . .	141
{ <i>Swammerdamii</i> (see <i>Swammerdamei</i>),	. . . . .	187, 395
<i>tenuicornis</i> , Rathke, 1843,	. . . . .	274, 297
<i>tenuicornis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	204, 271
<i>tenuicornis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	255, 267
Tongensis, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	255, 267
<i>truncatipes</i> , Spinola (in White), 1847,	. . . . .	222, 298, 335
Vaillantii, Lucas, 1849,	. { 230, 297, 336, 376 454, 516	
var. <i>pontica</i> , Czerniavskii, 1868,	. . . . .	377
<i>valida</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . .	437
<i>virescens</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	. . . . .	278
<i>viridis</i> , White, 1847,	. . . . .	222

Amphithoides—

longicornis, Kossmann, 1880,	. . . . .	517
<i>acanthophthalmus</i> , Costa, 1851,	. . . . .	249, 250, 297
<i>aculeatus</i> , Goës, 1865,	. . . . .	49, 356, 423
<i>Bobretskii</i> (Catta, MS.), Carus, 1885,	. . . . .	560
<i>cataphractus</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	. . . . .	278, 352, 431
<i>cataphractus</i> , Packard, 1867,	. . . . .	546
<i>Edwardsii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	49, 500, 546
<i>Guttatus</i> , Costa, 1851,	. . . . .	249, 250

Amphithonotus—continued.

{ <i>lavis</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	. . . . .	500
{ <i>levis</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1881,	. . . . .	1636
<i>Malmgreni</i> , Goës, 1865,	. . . . .	356, 394
<i>marionis</i> , Costa, 1857,	. . . . .	250, 297
<i>occidentalis</i> , Stimpson, 1864,	. . . . .	352
<i>septendentalis</i> , Stimpson, 1864,	. . . . .	352
<i>spiniventris</i> , Costa, 1853,	. . . . .	274, 297, 367, 500
Amphithopopsis (?=Pherusa, Leach)—		
<i>bicuspis</i> , Boeck, 1860,	. . . . .	179, 322
<i>cerulca</i> , Stebbing, 1886,	. . . . .	586, 1648
<i>elegans</i> , Boeck, 1860,	. . . . .	322
<i>glaber</i> , Boeck, 1860,	. . . . .	322, 356, 395
<i>glacialis</i> , Hansen, 1887,	. . . . .	600, 1644
<i>grandimana</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	. . . . .	1641
<i>laeviuscula</i> , Boeck, 1860,	. . . . .	322
<i>latipes</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. { 319, 334, 341, 395, 447 459, 569	
<i>longicaudata</i> , Boeck, 1860,	. . . . .	322, 395, 575
<i>longimana</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	395, 524, 1634
<i>Malmgreni</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	395
<i>nodifera</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . .	540
Olrikii, Hansen, 1887,	. . . . .	1644
<i>pulchella</i> , G. O. Sars, 1876,	. . . . .	459, 569
<i>tridentata</i> , ² Boeck, 1860,	. . . . .	314, 322
Amphithyrus—		
<i>bispinosus</i> , Claus, 1879,	. . . . .	491, 1489
<i>inermis</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	. . . . .	591
<i>orientalis</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1485, pl. ccx, B
<i>sculpturatus</i> , Claus, 1879,	. . . . .	491, 1485
<i>similis</i> , Claus, 1879,	. . . . .	491
Anchylomera—		
<i>abbreviata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	165, 190, 592, 593
<i>antipodes</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	337, 592, 593, 1439
{ <i>Blossevillei</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	. . . . .	190
{ <i>Blossevillii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. { 143, 175, 1433 , pl. clxxvii	
{ <i>Hunteri</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	429
{ <i>Hunterii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. . . . .	143, 175, 190, 1439
<i>messanensis</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	239, 1440
<i>purpurea</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	269, 1439
<i>sedentaria</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	239, 1624
<i>thyropoda</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	269, 470 , 1439
Anchylynx—		
<i>hamatus</i> , Streets, 1877,	. . . . .	470, 486, 542
Andania—		
<i>abyssi</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394, 742
<i>abyssorum</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	739, pl. xxxvii
<i>boecki</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	735, pl. xxxvi
<i>gigantea</i> , Stebbing, 1883,	. { 461, 547, 574, 730 , pl. xxxxv	
<i>nordlandica</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394, 538
<i>pectinata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . .	538, 557 , 575
Anisopus—		
<i>dubius</i> , Templeton, 1836,	. . . . .	166 , 186
Anonyx—		
<i>albus</i> , White, 1850,	. . . . .	242, 283, 305

¹ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 510, says that Stimpson referred the species "*A. serratus*, O. Fabr." to *Amphithonctus*, but that is a mistake, see p. 278, and Boeck himself, *op. cit.*, p. 240.

² This is Bruzelius' *Paramphithoe tridentata*, which Boeck in 1870 transferred to *Halirages*.

Anonyx—continued.

<i>ampulla</i> , Krøyer, 1845, . . .	{ 214, 216, 246, 251, 301 317, 345, 361, 1628
<i>ampulla</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	. . . . . 332, 362
<i>ampulloides</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	332, 608 , pl. iii
<i>annulatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	. . . . . 332
{ <i>appendiculatus</i> , M.-Edw., 1840, <i>appendiculus</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	. . . . . 186 177, 180, 200
<i>bidentatus</i> , Stuxberg, 1880, . . .	. . . . . 523
<i>bidenticulatus</i> , Miers, 1877, . . .	. . . . . 466, 568
<i>brachycercus</i> , Lilljeborg, 1865, . . .	. . . . . 362
<i>brevipes</i> , ¹ Holbøll, 1845, . . .	. . . . . 214
<i>Brocchii</i> , Catta, 1874, . . . . .	. . . . . 441
<i>Bruzelli</i> , Boeck, 1860, . . . . .	. . . . . 321, 362
<i>calcaratus</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879, . . .	. . . . . 498, 568
<i>Chilensis</i> , Heller, 1868, . . . . .	. . . . . 383
<i>cicada</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780, . . .	. . . . . 47, 214, 301, 302
<i>cicadoides</i> , Stebbing, 1888, . . .	. . . . . 612, pls. iv, v
<i>corpulentus</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1882, . . . . .	. . . . . 586, 1637
<i>debruynia</i> , Hoek, 1882, . . . . .	. . . . . 534
<i>denticulatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7, . . .	. . . . . 331, 362, 430, 1645
{ <i>Edwardsii</i> , Krøyer, 1846, . . .	{ 215, 216, 235, 246, 251 301, 355, 362, 467
<i>Edwardsii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	{ 215, 230, 305, 355, 362 460, 1647
<i>elegans</i> , W. Thompson, 1847, . . .	. . . . . 221, 283, 305, 1625
<i>Eschrichtii</i> , Holbøll, MS., 1842, . . .	. . . . . 200, 215
<i>exiguus</i> , Stimpson, 1854, . . .	. . . . . 278, 1637
<i>femoratus</i> , Pfeffer, 1888, . . .	. . . . . 1653
<i>filicornis</i> , Heller, 1866, . . .	. . . . . 366
<i>filiger</i> , Stimpson, 1864, . . .	. . . . . 351, 353
<i>Fuegiensis</i> , Dana, 1852, . . .	. . . . . 266
<i>groenlandicus</i> , Hansen, 1887, . . .	. . . . . 1644
	{ 47, 214, 216, 251, 278
<i>gulosus</i> , Krøyer, 1845, . . .	{ 301, 302, 317, 321, 355 361, 362, 467, 599, 617 1634, 1645
{ <i>Holbølli</i> , Krøyer, 1846, . . .	. . . . . 215, 216, 355, 393
<i>Holbølli</i> , Reinhardt, 1857, . . .	. . . . . 301, 317, 362, 430
<i>holbølli</i> , Bate and Westwood, 1861, . . .	. . . . . 361, 467
<i>kergueleni</i> , Miers, 1879, . . .	. . . . . 497, 499
<i>Krøyeri</i> , Holbøll, MS., 1842, . . .	. . . . . 200
<i>Krøyeri</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, . . .	. . . . . 313, 362
	{ 37, 177, 180, 198, 200
<i>lagena</i> , Krøyer, 1838, . . .	{ 423, 443, 450, 466, 599 1634
<i>leucopis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879, . . .	. . . . . 498, 568
{ <i>Lilljeborgii</i> , Boeck, 1870, . . .	. . . . . 393
<i>Lilljeborgii</i> , Boeck, 1872, . . .	
{ <i>litoralis</i> , Krøyer, 1845, . . .	. . . . . 186, 214, 355, 362
<i>litoralis</i> , Krøyer, 1846, . . .	. . . . . 216, 423
<i>longicornis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	. . . . . 332, 373
<i>longipes</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . .	. . . . . 332, 361
<i>magellanicus</i> , Stebbing, 1888, . . .	. . . . . 266
<i>Martensi</i> , Boeck, 1870, . . .	. . . . . 355
<i>melanophthalmus</i> , Norman, 1867, . . .	. . . . . 370
<i>minutus</i> Krøyer, 1846, . . .	{ 215, 216, 301, 313, 355 393, 460

Anonyx—continued.

<i>nanus</i> , Krøyer, 1846, . . . . .	. . . . . 215, 362, 366
<i>nanus</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, . . . . .	. . . . . 313
<i>nanoides</i> , Lilljeborg, 1865, . . . . .	. . . . . 313, 361
<i>Nardonis</i> , Heller, 1866, . . . . .	. . . . . 366
<i>nitens</i> , Haswell, 1885, . . . . .	. . . . . 564
<i>nobilis</i> , Stimpson, 1854, . . . . .	. . . . . 278
? <i>nolens</i> , White, 1857, . . . . .	. . . . . 132
<i>norvegicus</i> , Lilljeborg, 1851, . . . . .	. . . . . 251, 361, 467
	{ 37, 177, 214, 246, 276
<i>nugax</i> , Miers, 1877,	{ 345, 361, 423, 466, 467 508, 517, 612
<i>obesus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . . . .	. . . . . 332, 362, 363
<i>obtusifrons</i> , Boeck, 1860, . . . . .	. . . . . 321, 362, 393
<i>ornatus</i> , Holbøll, MS., 1842, . . . . .	. . . . . 200, 214
<i>pallidus</i> , Stimpson, 1854, . . . . .	. . . . . 278
<i>pinguis</i> , Boeck, 1860, . . . . .	. . . . . 321, 362, 393
<i>plautus</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	{ 214, 216, 251, 301, 355 423, 1637
<i>politus</i> , Stimpson, 1854, . . . . .	. . . . . 278
<i>producta</i> , Packard, 1867, . . . . .	. . . . . 546
<i>pumilus</i> , Lilljeborg, 1865, . . . . .	. . . . . 355, 362, 467, 546, 568
<i>punctatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, . . . . .	. . . . . 332
<i>pusillus</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879, . . . . .	. . . . . 498, 568
<i>scoletator</i> , Holbøll, MS., 1842, . . . . .	. . . . . 200
<i>Schmardæ</i> , Heller, 1866, . . . . .	. . . . . 366
<i>serratus</i> , Boeck, 1860, . . . . .	. . . . . 321, 355, 362, 393, 460
<i>tumidus</i> , Krøyer, 1846,	{ 215, 216, 292, 355, 362 393, 1645
<i>turgidus</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879, . . . . .	. . . . . 498, 568
<i>typhlops</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879, . . . . .	. . . . . 498, 568
{ <i>Vahlii</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	{ 161, 177, 181, 214, 216 301, 317, 599
<i>variegatus</i> , Stimpson, 1885-6, . . . . .	. . . . . 288, 682, 685
<i>volatus</i> , Holbøll, MS., 1842, . . . . .	. . . . . 200, 214
<i>Zschauii</i> , Pfeffer, 1888, . . . . .	. . . . . 1653
Aora—	
<i>gracilis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 292, 313, 396, 484, 532 566, 1628
<i>kergueleni</i> , Stebbing, 1888, . . . . .	. . . . . 1073, pl. cix
<i>trichobostrychus</i> , Stebbing, 1888, . . . . .	. . . . . 1078, pl. cix
<i>typica</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	{ 211, 233, 500, 532, 551 562, 586
Araneops—	
<i>brevicornis</i> , Costa, 1853, . . . . .	. . . . . 274, 296, 346
<i>diadema</i> , Costa, 1853, . . . . .	. . . . . 274, 296, 346
Argissa—	
<i>typica</i> , Boeck, 1870, . . . . .	. . . . . 393, 541
Aristias—	
<i>neglectus</i> , Hansen, 1887, . . . . .	. . . . . 1644, 1645
<i>tumidus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	{ 292, 355, 362, 393, 443 557, 575, 600, 1634 1645
<i>tumidus</i> , Hansen, 1887, 600, 1645
Aspidophoreia—	
<i>diemenensis</i> , Haswell, 1880, 514
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<i>articulosus</i> , Pennant, 1812, 82

¹ *Anonyx brevipes*, Holbøll, is probably the same as "*An. bona spec.*" Holbøll, MS., 1842. See p. 200.

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<i>atomos</i> , Pennant, 1777,	44, 82, 85, 91
<i>crassicornis</i> , J. C. Fabricius,	{	1271, 1617, 1618
1775,		26
<i>crassipes</i> , Gronov, 1764,	. . . . .	82
<i>falcatus</i> , Pennant, 1812,	. . . . .	16
<i>fluvialis</i> , Rösel, 1745,	. . . . .	82
<i>grossimanus</i> , Pennant, 1812,	. . . . .	82
<i>Homari</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1779,	. . . . .	45, 50, 59, 63, 1618
<i>linearis</i> , Pennant, 1777,	. . . . .	44, 53, 82, 223
<i>tectorius</i> , Pennant, 1812,	. . . . .	82
<i>locusta</i> , Pennant, 1777,	. . . . .	44, 82
<i>muticus</i> , Gronov, 1762,	23, 26
<i>palmatus</i> , Pennant, 1812,	82
<i>phasma</i> , Pennant, 1812,	74, 82
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<i>abyssi</i> , Boeck, 1870,	394
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<i>assimilis</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	918, pl. lxxvii
<i>australis</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	{	914, 1654, pls. lxxxv,
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<i>serraticauda</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	920, pl. lxxviii
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Atylopsis—

<i>dentatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	929, pl. lxxx
<i>emarginatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	932, pl. lxxxi
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<i>antarcticus</i> , Stebbing, 1878,	451
<i>australis</i> , Miers, 1875,	447, 459, 497, 499, 914
<i>austrinus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	334, 447, 918, 1654
? <i>Batei</i> , Cunningham, 1871,	. . . . .	404, 962
<i>bispinosus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	292, 314, 379, 520, 548
<i>Capensis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	266, 928
	{	59, 89, 90, 106, 122
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<i>carinatus</i> , Leach, 1815,	{	178, 189, 223, 249, 350
		352, 356, 395, 424, 467
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<i>compressus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	271
<i>corallinus</i> , Risso, 1826,	129
<i>Costæ</i> , Heller, 1866,	297, 367
<i>crenulatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	437
<i>danae</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	. . . . .	499
<i>falcatus</i> , Metzger, 1871,	. . . . .	407, 421, 446, 540
<i>fissicauda</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	266, 447
<i>gibbosus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	334, 395, 451, 454
<i>guttatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	297, 367
<i>homochir</i> , Haswell, 1885,	. . . . .	565, 908, pl. lxxiv
<i>Huxleyanus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	334, 405, 902
<i>inermis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	437
<i>inermis</i> , Packard, 1867,	. . . . .	437, 546
<i>lippus</i> , Haswell, 1880,	512, 969
<i>macer</i> , Norman, 1869,	1628
<i>megalophthalmus</i> , Haswell, 1880,	514, 918
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? <i>nugax</i> , Latreille, 1829,	138
<i>rubropunctatus</i> , Guérin, 1825,	127, 129
<i>simplex</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	266
{ <i>Smitti</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	356, 395, 1634
{ <i>Smittii</i> , Buchholz, 1874,	. . . . .	424, 600
<i>spinulicauda</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	297
<i>swammerdamei</i>,	. . . . .	141
{ <i>Swammerdamii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{	141, 271, 292, 314, 322
		334, 395, 594, 913
<i>swammerdammii</i> , Hoek, 1879,	. . . . .	496
<i>uncinatus</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . .	408, 540
<i>Vedlomensis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	341, 395, 421, 554, 565
		913
<i>villosus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	334
<i>vulgaris</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	278, 437, 546
<i>Audouinia</i> —		
<i>Acherusica</i> , Costa, 1851,	. . . . .	249, 250
<i>Autone</i> —		
<i>anomala</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	312, 1628
<i>depressa</i> , Goës, 1865,	. . . . .	358, 396
<i>erythrophthalma</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	313
<i>grandimana</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	312
<i>Karmoensis</i> (Boeck, MS.), 1877,	. . . . .	466
<i>kergueleni</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1087, pl. exi
<i>longipes</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	{ 271, 285, 313, 396, 434
		{ 459, 600
<i>maeronyx</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	313, 357, 466, 1634
<i>megacheir</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,	. . . . .	498, 570
<i>philacantha</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1082, pl. cx
<i>plumosa</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	396, 1087
<i>punctata</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	313, 1628
<i>versiculata</i> , Norman, 1886,	1711
<i>Websteri</i> , Norman, 1886,	1711
<i>Batea</i> —		
<i>Catharinensis</i> , Fritz Müller,	{	
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<i>Bathyporeia</i> —		
<i>pelagica</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	334, 408, 451, 465, 595
	{	287, 291, 292, 295, 305
<i>pilosa</i> , Lindström, 1855,	{ 310, 314, 321, 334, 337
		{ 394, 408, 451, 465, 485
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<i>pontica</i> , Marcusen, 1867,	369
{ <i>Robertsoni</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{	{ 334, 451, 465, 504, 577
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<i>Robertsonii</i> , Marcusen, 1867,	369, 541
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<i>Bellia</i> —		
<i>arenaria</i> , Sp. Bate, 1851,	243
<i>Bircenna</i> —		
{ <i>fulva</i> , Chilton, 1884,	{	551
{ <i>fulvus</i> , Chilton, 1884,	{	551
<i>Bivonia</i> —		
<i>Culicina</i> , Cocco, 1832,	146, 1624
<i>Boeckia</i> (Malm, 1870)—		
<i>typica</i> , Malm, 1870,	404
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<i>hystrix</i> , Grimm, 1880,	509
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<i>spinosa</i> , Grimm, 1880,	509
Boruta—		
<i>tenebrarum</i> , Wrześniowski	1655
(MS.), 1888,		
Bovallia—		
<i>gigantea</i> , Pfeffer, 1888,	. . . . .	1653
Brachyscelus—		
<i>acuticandatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1555, pl. excvii, c
<i>antipodes</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1558
<i>bovallii</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1553, pl. excvii, A
<i>cruscumulum</i> , Sp. Bate, 1861,	. . . . .	{ 327, 337, 590, 1544 1547, pls. excv, excvi
<i>elegans</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1558
<i>globiceps</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1549
<i>? inaequipes</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1549
<i>latipes</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1550, pl. excvii, B
<i>lycaoides</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .
<i>mediterranea</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1556
<i>rapax</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1549, 1553, 1555
Brandtia—		
<i>latissima</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	309, 334
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<i>serrata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,	498, 539, 569
<i>tuberculata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	539
<i>typica</i> , Boeck, 1870,	394, 569
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<i>abyssi</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,	498, 570
<i>crassicornis</i> , Metzger, 1875,	445, 570
<i>erythrops</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	540
{ Gaimardi, Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	{ 217, 314, 395, 432 540, 1634
<i>gaimardii</i> , S. I. Smith, 1883,	. . . . .	546, 570, 600
<i>Guernei</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	1641
<i>kallarthrus</i> , ¹ Stebbing, 1886,	296, 586, 1648
<i>serrata</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	437
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<i>pellucidus</i> , Streets, 1878,	485, 591, 1600
<i>rigidus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1600, pl. ccvi
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<i>aeudigitata</i> , Stebbing, 1876,	460, 484
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<i>didactyla</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	499
<i>fingalli</i> , Bate and Westwood, 1862,	341
<i>fluvialis</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	499
<i>grandoculis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	334, 369
<i>læviuscula</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	{ 179, 344, 356, 485, 486 534
<i>Leachii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	. . . . .	292
<i>Norvegica</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	204
<i>Ossiani</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	334, 341
<i>subterranea</i> , Chilton, 1882,	532
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<i>bidentatus</i> , Norman, 1874,	430, 1656
<i>didactylus</i> , Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	499
<i>fluvialis</i> , Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	499
<i>georgianus</i> , Pfeffer, 1888,	1653

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<i>læviusculus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	{ 179, 209, 219, 292, 314 319, 334, 356, 395, 436 437, 465, 496, 548, 1634 1636, 1645
<i>norvegicus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	{ 204, 314, 395, 465, 486 543
<i>subterraneus</i> , Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	532
Callisoma—		
<i>Barthelemyi</i> , Costa, 1853,	273, 296, 561
<i>Brauickii</i> , Wrześniowski, 1874,	440, 472, 502, 503
<i>erenata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	292, 440, 502
<i>Hopei</i> , Costa, 1851,	{ 183, 248, 249, 273, 296 440, 502
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¹ On p. 296, line 46, for *ka* *arthros* read *kallarthrus*.

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¹ This is *Egina aculeata*, Dana, which Boeck named *Eginella aculeata*.² On p. 559, line 34, for "Caprella Dohrnii," Heller, read "Caprella Dohrni," Haller.

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² See note on "Caprella Penantis," Leach.

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¹ On p. 95, lines 29, 30, for "ou en distingue," read "on en distingue," and for "de" read "du."² A catalogue name, Mittheil. Zool. Stat. Neapel 1881, Bd. 2 p. 526. See Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 51, where it is recognised as a synonym of *Caprella dentata*, Haller.³ As Mayer identifies this with *acutifrons*, Leach-Latreille, 1816, it would seem to take precedence of the latter name.⁴ This is *Egina*? *tenella*, Dana, which Boeck named *Eginella tenella*.

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{ *Thompsoni*, Gosse, 1855, 281, 282, 306, 392, 412
{ *Thomsoni*, Sp. Bate, 1857, 295
Cyclocaris—
talitensis, Stebbing, 1888, 664, pl. xviii
Cyllias—
tricuspidatus, *Bovallius*, 1887, 588, 1671
Cylopoides—
armatus, *Bovallius*, 1887, 588, 592, 1300
Batei, *Bovallius*, 1887, 588, 1296
Danæ, Sp. Bate, 1862, 337, 592
hookeri, Stebbing, 1888, 1296, pl. ccix, A
levis, *Bovallius*, 1887, 588
{ *Lucasi*, *Bovallius*, 1887, 592
{ *Lucasii*, Sp. Bate, 1862, 337, 592, 1296
magellanicus, Dana, 1852, 268, 588, 592
Magellanicus, Sp. Bate, 1862, 588, 1296
Cymadusa—
filosa, Savigny, 1816, 93, 120, 127
Cymothoæ—
bicaudata, J. C. Fabricius, 1793, 1618
Ceti, J. C. Fabricius, 1793, 59, 63, 121, 1618
spinosa, J. C. Fabricius, 1793, 1618
Cyphocaris—
anonyx, Lütken and Boeck, 1870, 393, 577, 661, 1634
challengeri, Stebbing, 1888, 661, pl. xvii
micronyx, Stebbing, 1888, 656, pl. xvi
Cypridoidæ—
? *crassa*, Chilton, 1883, 543
damanieusis, Stebbing, 1885, 441, 513, 574
lineata, Haswell, 1880, 441, 512
ornata, Haswell, 1880, 441, 512

Cyrtophiinn—

<i>armatum</i> , Norman, 1869,	.	.	1628, 1651
<i>Brasilense</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	500
<i>calanicola</i> , Giles, 1885,	.	.	563
chelonophilum, Chevreux and } de Guerne, 1888, }	.	.	1651
<i>cristatum</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	.	.	500, 1636
<i>Darwinii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	.	.	292, 521
<i>dentatum</i> , Haswell, 1880,	.	.	512, 566
<i>Haswelli</i> , Chevreux and } de Guerne, 1888, }	.	.	1651
? <i>hystrix</i> , Haswell, 1880,	.	.	514, 566
<i>leze</i> , Heller, 1866,	.	.	367, 1651
<i>minutum</i> , Haswell, 1880,	.	.	512, 566, 1193
<i>orientale</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	.	265
<i>parasiticum</i> , Haswell, 1880,	.	.	511, 566
<i>tuberculatum</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	1651

Cystisoma (spelt also *Cystosoma* and *Cysteosoma*)—

{ <i>Neptuni</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	{ 40, 41, 437, 440, 471
		{ 497, 555, 574
{ <i>Neptunus</i> , Guérin, 1842,	.	{ 197, 423, 437, 452
		{ 461, 575
spinosum, Stebbing, 1888,	.	{ 197, 1319-1333, pls.
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Dactylocera—

<i>Nicæensis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	.	.	143, 175
<i>Nicænsis</i> , M.-Edw., 184-,	.	.	192
<i>Nicetensis</i> , ¹ M.-Edw., 1840,	.	.	190
<i>semilunata</i> , Latreille, 1829,	.	.	137

Daira—

? <i>debilis</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	.	268, 590
? <i>depressa</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	.	268, 590
<i>Gabertii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	.	{ 143, 175, 184, 190, 588	
		{ 1336	
<i>inæquipes</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	.	268, 590

Dairella—

<i>bovallii</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	.	1343, pl. clviii
<i>californica</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	.	589, 1343
<i>latissima</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	.	589, 1346

Dairilia (also spelt *Dairinia*)—

<i>debilis</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	268, 590, 1562
<i>depressa</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	268
<i>Gabertii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	
<i>inæquipes</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	268, 590, 1549

Danaiia (see Cressa)—

<i>abyssicola</i> , G. O. Sars, 1885,	.	498, 570
<i>dubia</i> , Spence Bate, 1857,	.	292, 293, 541, 570
<i>mínuta</i> , G. O. Sars, 1885,	.	570

Darwinea (see Lafystius)—

<i>compressus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856.	.
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Darwinia—

<i>compressa</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857.	.	292, 579
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Derocthoë—

<i>emissitius</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	268
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Derocthoë—continued.

? <i>hirsuticornis</i> , Dana, 1852,	268
? <i>productus</i> , Stimpson, 1855-6,	287
<i>speculans</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	.	.	.	268
Derocthoë (<i>Cerapus</i> ♀)—					
<i>emissitius</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862.					
<i>hirsuticornis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862.					
? <i>productus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862.					
<i>punctatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	.	375, 521, 595	
<i>speculans</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862.					

Dermophilus—

<i>lophii</i> , v. Beneden and Bessels,	.	.	.	392, 464
1870,	.	.	.	

Dexamine—

<i>anisopus</i> , Grube, 1864,	.	.	.	.	329
<i>antarctica</i> , Stebbing, 1875,	.	.	.	.	451
<i>bispinosa</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	.	.	292, 314, 319, 395		
<i>Blossevilliana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	.	.	334
<i>brevitarsis</i> , Grube, 1864,	.	.	.	.	329

? <i>carino-spinosa</i> , White, 1847,	.	.	.	222, 233, 305
<i>dolichonyx</i> , Nebeski, 1850,	.	.	.	520, 941
<i>Edwardsii</i> , ² <i>Catal. Coll. Surgeons</i> ,	.	.	.	

1862,	946, pl. cxxxvii, c
<i>fucicola</i> , ³ Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	

<i>Gordoniana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	292
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<i>Heibergi</i> , Boeck, 1870,	.	.	.	395, 572
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<i>leptonyx</i> , Grube, 1864,	.	.	.	329
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<i>Loughrini</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	.	334
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<i>Miersii</i> , Haswell, 1885,	.	.	.	565
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<i>pacifica</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	.	.	.	499
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" <i>Pelagica</i> , Risso," Costa, 1851,	.	.	.	249
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<i>pontica</i> , Marcusen, 1867,	.	.	.	369
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<i>pontica</i> (see <i>spiniventris</i>),	.	.	.	379
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var. <i>pontica</i> , Czerniavski,	379
1868,	

<i>spinosa</i> , Leach, 1814,	.	.	{ 82, 89, 90, 129, 141	
			{ 183, 192, 222, 249, 250	
			{ 283, 297, 305, 331, 395	

			{ 546, 577, 1639, 1647	
			{ 204, 314, 329, 347	

<i>tenuicornis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	.	577
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<i>tricuspis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	.	216
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<i>tridentata</i> , ⁵ Sp. Bate, 1862.	.	.	.	
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<i>Thea</i> , Boeck, 1860,	.	.	.	322, 395, 572
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<i>vedlomensis</i> , Bate and Westwood,	.	.	.	341, 395
1862,	.	.	.	

Dexiocerella—

<i>dentata</i> , Haswell, 1885,	.	.	.	566, 1190
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<i>lavis</i> , Haswell, 1885,	.	.	.	566, 1197, 1651
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<i>lobata</i> , Haswell, 1885,	.	.	.	566, 1197
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Diphyicola—

<i>rubens</i> , Costa, 1862,	.	.	.	340
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¹ The name *Dactylocera Nicetensis*, p. 190, line 16, had not been previously used, but is given by Milne-Edwards in a footnote as though it had been.² This name is given in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 151, from "Cat. Crust. Mus. Roy. Coll. Surgeons, p. 94," as a synonym of "*Amphithonotus Edwardsii*."³ see *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach.⁴ This species should have been mentioned in the Note on Grube, p. 348.⁵ See Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 376. Boeck names the species *Halirages tridentatus*.

Dithyridus ¹ (see Hemityphis)—						
<i>crustulum</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,						591
<i>faba</i> , Dana, 1852,						269, 490, 591, 1464
<i>stellatus</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,						591
<i>tenuimanus</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,						591
Dodecas—						
<i>elongata</i> , Stebbing, 1883,	{	461, 547, 1233, pls.				
		cxxxix, cxl				
Dryope—						
<i>crenativipalma</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,						337, 343, 1145
<i>crenativipalmata</i> , <i>Bate and West-</i> }						343, 595
<i>wood</i> , 1863,						
<i>irrorata</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,						337, 595, 1145
Dryopoides—						
<i>westwoodi</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1146, pl. cxxii
Dulichia—						
<i>curticauda</i> , Boeck, 1870,						396
<i>falcata</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1857,						293, 306, 396, 494
<i>hirticornis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1876,						459, 571
<i>macera</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,						498, 571
<i>Malmgreni</i> , Iarzynsky, 1870,						403
<i>monacantha</i> , Metzger, 1875,						445, 542
<i>Nordlandica</i> , Boeck, 1870,						396
<i>porrecta</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1857,	{	293, 306, 396, 445, 494				
		542				
<i>septentrionalis</i> , G. O. Sars, }						498, 571
1879,						
<i>spec. dubia</i> , Metzger, 1875,						445
<i>spinosisima</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	{	213, 217, 302, 358, 396				
		1634				
<i>tuberculata</i> , Boeck, 1870,						396, 498, 571
Dyopodos (see Dulichia)—						
<i>falcatus</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1857,						293
<i>porrectus</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1857,						293
Egidia ² (see Urothoe)—						
<i>pulchella</i> , A. Costa, 1853,						274, 297
Eiscladus (see Photis)—						
<i>longicaudatus</i> , <i>Bate and West-</i> }		341, 396, 430, 466				
<i>wood</i> , 1862,						
Elamis (see Amphithoe)—						
<i>viridis</i> , Leach, MS., in White, }						222
1847,						
Elasmocerus—						
<i>Speciosus</i> , Costa, 1851,						248, 250
Elasmopus—						
<i>brevicandata</i> , Boeck, 1872,						1018
<i>delaplata</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1025, pl. xci
<i>erythraeus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						516
<i>latipes</i> , Boeck, 1870,						395, 594, 595, 1649
<i>rapax</i> , A. Costa, 1853,						274, 297, 469, 560, 1649
<i>subcarinata</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1019, 1637, pl. xviii
Enone—						
<i>punctata</i> , Risso, 1826,						129, 249, 560
Ephippiphora ³ —						
<i>Kroyeri</i> , White, 1847,						224, 500, 555, 587
Epidesura—						
<i>compressa</i> , Boeck, 1860,						322
Epimeria—						
<i>conspicua</i> , Stebbing, 1883,						547, 878
<i>cornigera</i> , <i>Bate and Westwood</i> , }		45, 223, 243, 250, 292				
1868,		297, 305, 318, 322, 369				
<i>loricata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,		395, 417, 569, 1648				
<i>sp.</i> , Catta (Chatin), 1878,		498, 531, 547, 569				
<i>tricristata</i> , ⁴ A. Costa, 1851,		878, pl. lxviii				
Eriethonius (often spelt Eriichthonius)—						
<i>abditus</i> , Chevreux, 1887,						595
<i>bideus</i> , A. Costa, 1853,						274, 299, 367, 560, 595
<i>difformis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,						142, 188, 200, 277, 284
<i>longimanus</i> , S. I. Smith,						292, 299, 312, 336, 358
<i>? macerodactylus</i> , Dana, 1852,						396, 437, 546, 595
<i>megalops</i> , G. O. Sars, 1885,						396, 1132
<i>? minax</i> , 1888,						255, 268
<i>pugnax</i> , Dana, 1852,						498, 571
<i>rapax</i> , Stimpson, 1857,						437
Eriopis—						
<i>elongata</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,						303, 410
Erpetoramphus—						
Costæ, De Natale, 1850,						248, 347, 1623
Erythrocephalus—						
<i>ceca</i> , Tilesius, 1819,						109
<i>macrophthalmus</i> , de Quatrefages, }						275
1853,						
<i>melanophthalmus</i> , Tilesius, 1819,						109, 167
Euouyx—						
<i>chelatus</i> , Norman, 1867,						370, 673
<i>normani</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						669, pl. xix
Eupheus—						
<i>ligioides</i> , Risso, 1816,						97, 105, 129, 138
Eupronoë—						
<i>armata</i> , Claus, 1879,						241, 269, 492, 591, 1519
<i>atlantica</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1519
<i>brunnea</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,						269, 492, 591, 1510
<i>inscripta</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1510, pl. clxxxvii
<i>intermedia</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1517, pl. clxxxviii
<i>macrocephala</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,						591
<i>maculata</i> , Claus, 1879,						241, 492, 591, 1510
<i>minuta</i> , Claus, 1879,						492, 591, 1516
<i>ornata</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,						591
<i>pacifica</i> , Stebbing, 1888,						1513
<i>serrata</i> , Claus, 1879,						492
Eurymera—						
<i>monticulosa</i> , Pfeffer, 1888,						1653

¹ The suggestion, p. 97, that "*Typhis ovoides*, Risso," should be called *Dithyrus oroides*, as well as the suggestion, p. 500, that *Platyscelus intermedius*, Thomson, should be called *Dithyrus intermedius*, is withdrawn for the reasons mentioned on pp. 1463, 1464.

² Bocck, De Skand. og. Arkt. Amph., p. 56, spells this name *Aegidia*.

² Since *Ephippiphora* is preoccupied, the suggestion made on p. 177 that it will take precedence of Boeck's *Socarnes* must be cancelled, and with it the name "*Ephippiphora vahlii*, Krøyer," falls to the ground.

⁴ Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. ii. p. 528, identify *Acanthonotus owenii*, Sp. Bate, and *Epimera tricristata*, Costa, with *Epimera cornigera* (Fabricius), therefore anticipating Boeck, who independently took the same view in 1870.

<i>Eurystheus</i> (see <i>Gammaropsis</i>)—					
<i>bispinimanus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	335				
<i>erythrophthalmus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, { 292, 335, 367, 442, 544					
561, 566, ¹ 583					
<i>hirsutus</i> , Giles, 1887,	1643				
<i>tridentatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	292				
<i>Eurytenes</i> (now <i>Eurythenes</i>)—					
<i>Gryllus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	116, 225, 360, 393, 557				
<i>magellanicus</i> , Goës, 1865,	355				
<i>magellanicus</i> , Liljeborg, 1865,	225, 360, 363, 585				
<i>Euscelus</i> (now <i>Eusceliotes</i>)—					
<i>robustus</i> , Claus, 1879,	491, 591				
<i>Eusiroides</i> —					
<i>cæsaris</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	970, pl. lxxxviii				
<i>crassi</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	977, pl. xc				
<i>pompeii</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	974, pl. lxxxix				
<i>Eusirus</i> —					
<i>affinis</i> , Haswell, 1885,	565				
<i>antarcticus</i> (see <i>cuspidatus</i>),	524				
<i>bidens</i> , Heller, 1866,	366, 1628				
<i>cuspidatus</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	{ 213, 217, 302, 324, 357				
394, 422, 423, 468, 497					
585, 599, 969, 1634					
var. <i>antarcticus</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1880,	524				
<i>dubius</i> , Haswell, 1880,	512, 565				
<i>Helvetia</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	334, 1628				
<i>Holmii</i> , Hansen, 1887,	599, 600				
<i>longipes</i> , Boeck, 1860,	{ 322, 334, 366, 394, 965				
1648, pl. lxxxvii					
<i>Euthemisto</i> —					
<i>autarctica</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	589, 592				
<i>australis</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1417				
<i>bispinosa</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	{ 589, 592, 1408, 1416				
1645					
<i>compressa</i> , Hansen, 1887,	1409, 1645				
{ <i>Gaudichaudi</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	{ 589, 592, 593				
{ <i>Gaudichaudii</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	{ 133, 593, 1410, pls. clxxii, clxxiii				
<i>Guerini</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	{ 589, 1410				
<i>libellula</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	{ 115, 589, 592, 593				
<i>Nordenskiöldi</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	{ 1414, 1645				
<i>thomsoni</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	{ 589, 592, 593, 1645				
<i>Eutyphis</i> (sometimes spelt <i>Eutyphes</i>)—					
<i>armatus</i> , Claus, 1879,	490, 591, 1464				
<i>ferus</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	591				
<i>forfex</i> , <i>Bovallius</i> , 1887,	591				
<i>globosus</i> , Claus, 1879,	490, 591				
<i>inermis</i> , Claus, 1887,	490				
<i>ovoides</i> , Claus, 1879,	97, 337, 490, 591, 1463				
<i>serratus</i> , Claus, 1879,	490, 1470				
<i>Exungua</i> —					
<i>stilipes</i> , Norman, 1869,	336, 391, 460				
<i>Galanthis</i> —					
<i>Lubbockiana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	292				
<i>Gammarellidae</i> —					
<i>Gammarellus</i> —					
<i>lacustris</i> (see <i>loricatus</i>),	372				
<i>loricatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 113, 178, 188, 331, 335				
342, 357, 358, 395, 463					
468, 508, 600, 1634					
var. <i>lacustris</i> , G. O. Sars, 1867,	372				
<i>macrophthalmus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	278				
<i>mueronatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	105, 335, 437				
<i>Gammarella</i> —					
<i>Brasiliensis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	267, 516				
<i>brevicaudata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 141, 192, 292, 298, 341				
353, 367, 434, 544, 566					
1649					
<i>longicornis</i> , Kocher, 1885,	566				
{ <i>normani</i> , Sp. Bate, 1865,	353				
{ <i>Normanni</i> , Bate and Westwood, 1862,	341, 434				
<i>orchestiformis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	292				
<i>rubescens</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	267				
<i>Gammaropsis</i> —					
<i>afra</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1097, pl. cxiii				
<i>anomalus</i> , Liljeborg, 1855,	286				
<i>atlantica</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1101, pl. cxiv				
{ <i>erythrophthalma</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	1642				
{ <i>erythrophthalmus</i> , Liljeborg, 1855, { 131, 284, 286, 292, 313					
367, 396, 466, 540					
<i>exsertipes</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1093, pl. cxii				
<i>hirsutus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1643				
<i>longipes</i> , Liljeborg, 1855,	286, 313				
<i>macronyx</i> , Liljeborg, 1855,	286, 313				
<i>maculatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	131, 284, 286, 292, 313				
<i>melanops</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	286, 396, 540, 550				
<i>thomsoni</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1103, pl. cxv				
<i>Gammarus</i> —					
<i>abyssalis</i> (see <i>Borowskii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874),	428				
<i>abyssinus</i> , Latreille, 1802,	72, 73				
<i>abyssorum</i> (see <i>Ussolzewii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874),	428				
<i>acanthonotus</i> , Leach, MS.,	223				
White, 1847,					
<i>affinis</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	188				
<i>aheneus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427				
subvar. <i>miniatius</i> , ² Dybowsky, 1874.					
var. <i>setosus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874.					
subvar. <i>succineus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874.					
<i>albidus</i> , Dana, 1852,	255, 267, 310				
<i>albinus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427				
<i>albula</i> (see <i>Florii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874),	427				
<i>ambulanus</i> , Friedrich Müller, 1846,	217, 389, 502				
<i>amethystinus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427				
<i>ampulla</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1781, { 50, 57, 68, 73, 106, 113					
1620					
<i>angulosus</i> , Rathke, 1843,	204, 219, 284, 395, 466				
<i>anisocheir</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	210				
<i>annulatus</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	436, 437, 1636				
<i>anomalous</i> , Rathke, 1843,	204, 286, 312, 395, 1628				

¹ On p. 566, line 29, and p. 583, line 30, for *Erythræus* read *Erysthreus*, and on p. 583, line 30, for *erythrophthalmus* read *erythrophthalmus*.

² The three varieties of *Gammarus aheneus* should have been mentioned on p. 427. Dybowsky's own index omits var. *setosus*.

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appendiculatus, Say, 1818,	103, 188, 207
<i>aquaticus</i> , Leach, 1815,	90, 91, 131, 149, 222
araneolus, Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
var. <i>ephippiatus</i> , Dybowsky, } 1874,	. . . . .	428
var. <i>quinquefasciatus</i> , Dy-	. . . . .	428
bowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>arcticus</i> , Leach, 1820,	. . . . .	{ 112, 223, 271, 357, 405 1635
<i>arenarius</i> , Latreille, 1802,	. . . . .	72, 73, 302
<i>articulosus</i> , Lamarck, 1818,	. . . . .	106, 176, 188
<i>armatus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>asper</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	255, 267, 1014
<i>asper</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>assimilis</i> , Liljeborg, 1851,	. . . . .	252, 271, 395
<i>atchensis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	. . . . .	247, 303, 309
<i>atlanticus</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. . . . .	141, 186
<i>barbimanus</i> , G. M. Thomson, }	. . . . .	499, 551, 565 1879,
<i>Batei</i> , Bock, 1860,	. . . . .	322
<i>bifasciatus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>bispinosus</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	. . . . .	274, 298
<i>boreas</i> , D. Walker, 1862,	. . . . .	1626
<i>boreus</i> , Sabine, 1821,	. . . . .	{ 113, 130, 223, 280, 310 357, 1620
<i>Borowskii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
subvar. <i>abyssalis</i> , Dybowsky, }	. . . . .	428 1874,
var. <i>dichrous</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>branchialis</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>Brandtii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>brasiliensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	267, 516
<i>brevicaudatus</i> (see <i>pulex</i>), 1832,	. . . . .	149
{ <i>brevicaudatus</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	. . . . .	{ 141, 188, 192, 211 1649
{ <i>brevicaudus</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. . . . .	. 141
<i>brevicornis</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	313, 322, 357
{ <i>brevistilus</i> , Stimpson, 1872,	. . . . .	416, 433
{ <i>brevistylis</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . .	433
<i>Cabanisi</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>calcaratus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	427
<i>Cumphylops</i> , M.-Edw., 1830.		
{ <i>campylopus</i> , White, 1850,	. . . . .	243, 283
{ <i>campylops</i> , Leach, 1815,	. . . . .	{ 90, 123, 188, 221, 222 243, 577, 1625
<i>Camylops</i> , Leach, 1813-14,	. . . . .	84, 131
<i>cancelloides</i> , Gerstfeldt, 1858,	. . . . .	{ 309, 331, 335, 342, 345 351, 358, 428
<i>cancellus</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1781,	. . . . .	{ 33, 50, 57, 68, 73, 106 193, 309, 335, 428
var. <i>Gerstfeldtii</i> , Dybowsky, }	. . . . .	33, 309, 428 1874,
<i>cannis</i> (sec <i>viridis</i> , Dybowsky, }	. . . . .	428 1874),
<i>capellus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>eapreolus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
var. <i>chloris</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428

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<i>carinatus</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1793,	{ 59, 68, 89, 178, 189 310, 356, 395
<i>carinatus</i> , Johnston, 1829,	131, 136, 243, 283
<i>carino-spinosus</i> , Turton, 1802,	. . . . .	69, 71
<i>carneolus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	427
<i>Carpenterii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>Caspicus</i> , ¹ Eichwald, 1841,	. . . . .	193
<i>caudisetus</i> , Viviani, 1805,	. . . . .	76
<i>chilensis</i> , Nicolet, 1849,	. . . . .	231
<i>chloris</i> (see <i>capreolus</i> , Dybowsky, }	. . . . .	428 1874),
<i>cinnamomiens</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>circinnatus</i> , Viviani, 1805,	. . . . .	76
<i>confervicolus</i> , Stimpson, 1857,	. . . . .	303
<i>corallinus</i> (see <i>fasciatus</i> , Costa),	. . . . .	206
<i>corniger</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1779,	. . . . .	46, 50, 57, 68, 73, 395
{ <i>coronifer</i> , Dallas, 1880,	. . . . .	509
{ <i>coronifera</i> , Grimm, 1880,	. . . . .	509
<i>Crauchi</i> , Gosse, 1855,	. . . . .	283
<i>crassimannus</i> , Viviani, 1805,	. . . . .	77, 123, 222
<i>erassus</i> , Grimm, 1880,	. . . . .	509
<i>eyaneus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>Czerskii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>Czerniański</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>dentatus</i> , Krøyer, 1842,	{ 200, 211, 278, 302, 319 357, 395, 546, 599
<i>dentatus</i> , MS. (Sp. Bate), 1862,	335
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<i>dubius</i> , Johnston, 1827-8,	131, 243
<i>Ducbenii</i> , Liljeborg, 1851,	252, 271
<i>Dugesii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 141, 188, 192, 209, 219 378
<i>dulongii</i> , Audouin, 1825,	. . . . .	120
{ <i>Edwardsii</i> , Nebeski, 1880.	. . . . .
{ <i>Edwardsii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	520
<i>elegans</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	. . . . .	290
<i>elongatus</i> , Lenkart, 1847,	219, 445
<i>emissitius</i> , Dana, 1852,	255, 268
<i>ephippiatus</i> (see <i>araneolus</i> , Dy-	428
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<i>Ermanni</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	188
<i>erythrophthalmus</i> , Liljeborg, 1855,	284, 286, 313
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<i>europaeus</i> (see <i>Kesslerii</i> , Dy-	428
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<i>esca</i> , Fabricius, 1781,	50, 57, 70, 73, 140
<i>fasciatus</i> , Say, 1818,	103, 188, 207, 222, 434
<i>fasciatus</i> , O. G. Costa, 1844,	205, 367
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<i>filicornis</i> , Stimpson, 1872,	416, 433
<i>filiformis</i> , Olivier, 1791,	57

¹ For this species Eichwald cites Pallas, "Reise durch Russland I. Petersb. 1801, p. 477."

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<i>fimbriatus</i> , ¹ Stimpson, MS., Sp. }	
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<i>fissicornis</i> , M. Sars, 1859,	319, 322, 357
<i>Fixsenii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>flabellifer</i> , Stimpson, 1855-6,	288
<i>flavus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
{ <i>Flori</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
{ <i>Florii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874, var. <i>albula</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
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<i>Fluviatilis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	368, 389, 426, 446, 464
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<i>fluviatilis</i> , Rösel, 1755,	{ 16, 106, 235, 275, 298 444
<i>fossarum</i> , Koch, 1835,	158, 159, 1625
<i>fragilis</i> , Chilton, 1882,	532, 586
<i>Fresnelii</i> , Audouin, 1825,	120, 127, 447
<i>fuegiensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	267
<i>furcicornis</i> , Daua, 1852,	255, 267
<i>fuscus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
<i>galba</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	189
<i>gammarellus</i> , Olivier, 1791,	57
{ <i>Gerstaeckeri</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
{ <i>Gerstaeckerii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874. <i>Gerstaeckerii</i> (see <i>cancellus</i>),	33, 428
<i>gibbosus</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1787,	{ 53, 57, 59, 68, 140 143, 1461
<i>glaber</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>glaber</i> , White, 1847,	223
<i>glacialis</i> , Leach, MS., White, } 1847,	223
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<i>Godlewskii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
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<i>gracilis</i> , Rathke, 1837,	171, 366, 369, 378, 531
<i>Gregorkowii</i> , Grimm, 1880,	509
<i>Grewingkii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>grossimanus</i> , Lamarck, 1818,	106, 188, 223, 283
<i>grossipes</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1777,	44, 50
<i>Grubii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>Gryllus</i> , Lichtensteiu (in } Mandt), 1822,	116, 225, 246, 360
<i>Hæmobaphes</i> , Eichwald, 1841,	193, 194
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<i>hirsuticornis</i> , Dana, 1852,	255, 268
<i>Homari</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1798,	63, 64, 68, 73, 141
<i>Hoyi</i> , Stimpson, 1872,	416, 433
<i>hyacinthinus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
<i>ibex</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>ignotus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>Impostii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	141, 188, 1649
<i>inæquimanus</i> , ² Sp. Bate, 1857,	292
<i>indicus</i> , Dana, 1852,	267
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<i>Kesslerii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
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<i>Kietlinskii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
<i>Klikii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
{ <i>Kroyeri</i> , Bell and Westwood, } 1855,	280, 1626
<i>Kröyeri</i> , Rathke, 1843,	204, 285, 378
<i>kürgensis</i> , Gerstfeldt, 1858,	309
<i>lacteus</i> , Gervais and Beneden, } 1859,	316
<i>lacustris</i> , G. O. Sars, 1863,	345, 351, 372, 465
<i>lacustris</i> , S. I. Smith, 1871,	409, 433
<i>Łagowskii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>lävis</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	313
<i>latior</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>latissimus</i> , Gerstfeldt, 1858,	247, 309, 334, 428
<i>latus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>leptocerus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
var. <i>nematoceerus</i> , Dybowsky, } 1874,	428
{ <i>libellula</i> , Lichteustein (in } Mandt), 1822,	115, 161, 358, 393
<i>limaeus</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	409, 433, 434, 451
<i>linearis</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1775,	40, 50, 57, 106
<i>littoralis</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>lividus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
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271, 278, 283, 285, 287	
298, 302, 315, 319, 322	
{ <i>locusta</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1775,	329, 331, 335, 342, 345
352, 357, 358, 366, 369	
381, 389, 395, 403, 421	
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<i>locustoides</i> , Brandt, 1851,	247
<i>longicauda</i> , Brandt, 1851,	247, 352, 403
{ <i>Longicauda</i> , A. Costa, 1851,	249
{ <i>longicaudatus</i> , A. Costa, 1851,	250, 298, 369
<i>longicaudatus</i> (see <i>pulex</i>), 1832,	149
{ <i>longicornis</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1779,	45, 50, 53, 55, 57, 68
73, 106, 223	

¹ Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 169, as synonym of "*Protomedea fimbriata*."² This is referred to as *Gammarus inaequimanus*, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 182.

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<i>longicornis</i> , Viviani, 1805,	76
<i>longicornis</i> , Dybowsky, 1874	428
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<i>longimanus</i> , W. Thompson, 1847,	{ 221, 223, 283, 313, 331 395, 421, 1625	
<i>longipes</i> , Liljeborg, 1852,	{ 271, 285, 286, 313, 396 1081	
<i>loricatus</i> , Sabine, 1821,	{ 113, 130, 178, 188, 198 280, 302, 310, 331, 335 342, 357, 461, 497 1619, 1620	
<i>Loveni</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	313, 357, 395
<i>Lovenii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>Maackii</i> , Gerstfeldt, 1858,	. . . . .	309, 428
<i>maeronyx</i> , <i>Liljeborg</i> , 1855,	. . . . .	284, 286, 313, 357
<i>macrophthalmus</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	. . . . .	278
<i>maculatus</i> , Johnston, 1827–8,	. . . . .	131, 243, 283, 286, 305
<i>margaritaceus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	427
<i>maculatus</i> , <i>Liljeborg</i> , 1852,	271, 285
<i>marinus</i> , Johnston, 1827–8,	131, 186
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<i>marinus</i> , Leach, 1815,	{ 249, 275, 283, 285, 298 366, 388, 395, 437, 465 510, 519, 525, 544 577, 579	
<i>marinus</i> , Risso, 1826,	. . . . .	128, 141
<i>medusarum</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1779,	45, 50, 57, 68, 140
<i>microphthalmus</i> , MS., Brit. Mus.,	332
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<i>miniatus</i> (see <i>aheneus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874),	
<i>minimus</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	105, 188, 222
<i>minus</i> , Say, 1818,	103, 194, 207, 222, 434
<i>Moggridgei</i> , ¹ Sp. Bate and White, 1857,	. . . . .	305
<i>montanus</i> , A. Costa, 1851,	. . . . .	250, 298, 369
<i>Morawitzii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	428
<i>mueronatus</i> , Say, 1818,	{ 103, 188, 207, 223, 310 335, 436, 437, 1636	
<i>multifasciatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	335
<i>murinus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	. . . . .	427
<i>mutatus</i> , <i>Liljeborg</i> , 1855,	. . . . .	285, 302, 319, 344, 546
<i>mutatus</i> , Packard, 1863,	. . . . .	344
<i>mutilus</i> , Abildgaard, 1789,	. . . . .	56, ² 106, 188
<i>natator</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . .	436, 437
<i>neglectus</i> , G. O. Sars, 1867,	{ 345, 372, 395, 433, 465 475, 480, 495, 504	
<i>nematoecerus</i> (see <i>leptocerus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874),	428
<i>noleus</i> , Johnston, 1827–8,	131, 132, 243

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<i>nugax</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1781,	{ 50, 57, 68, 73, 106, 113 122, 130, 271, 1620 1628	
<i>nugax</i> , Ross and Owen, 1835,	161, 177, 355
<i>obtusatus</i> , Latreille, 1818,	106, 187
<i>obtusunguis</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	274, 298, 367
<i>ochoteensis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	247, 309
<i>olivaceus</i> (see <i>viridis</i> , Dybowsky, 1874),	428
<i>Olivii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 141, 188, 230, 249, 298 329, 366	
<i>orchestes</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>orchestipes</i> , ³	274
<i>orientalis</i> , Dana, 1852,	255, 265
<i>Ornatus</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 141, 148, 188, 223, 278 435, 436, 437, 555, 1636	
<i>ornatus</i> , White, 1847,	223, 335
<i>Othonis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	141, 188, 266, 331
<i>pachytus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
var. <i>dilatatus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>pallidus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	292, 313, 333, 357
<i>palmatus</i> , Lamarck, 1818,	106, 141, 188, 331, 344
<i>parasiticus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>Parvexii</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428
<i>pauxillus</i> , Grimm, 1880,	509
<i>pedatus</i> , Abildgaard, 1789,	55
<i>pelagicus</i> , Latreille, 1818,	106
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<i>peloponnesiacus</i> , Guérin, 1835,	157
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? <i>peruvianus</i> , Dana, 1852,	267
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<i>plumicorvis</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	274, 298
<i>podager</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	141, 188, 211
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<i>poecilurus</i> , Rathke, 1843,	{ 204, 284, 285, 366 377, 465, 1652	
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<i>pulchellus</i> , Dybowsky, 1874,	428

¹ Spence Bate in his Synopsis, 1857, gives "*G. Moggridgei* (mīhi) Ann. Nat. Hist. 1851," as a synonym of *Gammarus Sabini*, instead of *A. Moggridgei*.

² On p. 56, line 24, for accidentally read accidentally.

³ On p. 274, line 10, for *Gammarus orchestipes* read *Ceradocus orchestipes*.

⁴ Milne-Edwards gives this species as *Peloponnesicus* in the index to the Hist. Nat. des Crustacés.

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	246, 249, 253, 272, 275	<i>Sabinei</i> , Meyer and Möbius, 1862, 342, 534
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¹ On p. 1170, line 17, for *steenstrupi* read *steenstrupi*.² On p. 314, line 13, for *bispinosus* read *bispinosus*.

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¹ This genus is provisional, see p. 564.² On p. 365, line 16, for *nilsonii* read *nilssonii*; and on p. 460, line 6, for *Nilsonii* read *Nilsoni*.³ To this species Czerniawski adds two varieties, *brevicornis* and *pontica*; see under *Nicea*.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 Hyperids, p. 561, this is synonymous with his *Euthemisto nordenskiöldi*.

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<p>Hyperia—continued.</p> <p>Galba, Gould, 1841, { <i>Gaudichaudi</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, <i>Gaudiehaudii</i>, M.-Edw., 1840, <i>gracilipes</i>, <i>Norman</i>, 1869, <i>Kroeyeri</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1885, <i>Latreillei</i>, <i>Gosse</i>, 1855, <i>latreillii</i>, <i>De Kay</i>, 1844, <i>Latreillii</i>, M.-Edw., 1830, <i>Lesueurii</i>, M.-Edw., 1840, <i>luzoni</i>, Stebbing, 1888, <i>macrocephala</i>, <i>Sp. Bate</i>, 1862 <i>Martinezii</i>, Fritz Müller, 1864, <i>mediterranea</i>, <i>Carus</i>, 1885, <i>medusarum</i>,¹ <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, <i>Medusarum</i>, <i>Sp. Bate</i>, 1862, <i>medusarum</i>, Boeck, 1870, <i>medusarum</i>, Goës, 1865, <i>medusarum</i>,² <i>Gosse</i>, 1853, <i>minuta</i>, Edward, 1868, <i>oblivia</i>, Krüyer, 1838, <i>oblivia</i>, Bate and Westwood, 1863, <i>pedestris</i>, Guérin, 1836, <i>pelagica</i>, M.-Edw., 1830, <i>prehensilis</i>, Bate and Westwood, 1868, <i>promotorii</i>, Stebbing, 1888, <i>pupa</i>, A. Costa, 1853, <i>rubescens</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, <i>schizogeneios</i>, Stebbing, 1888, <i>sibaginus</i>, Stebbing, 1888, <i>spinidorsalis</i>, <i>Sp. Bate</i>, 1877, <i>spinipes</i>, Boeck, 1860, { <i>Suerii</i>, <i>Latreille</i> (in Desmarest), 1823-5, <i>Suerii</i>, Gould, 1841, <i>tauriformis</i>, Bate and Westwood, 1868, <i>trieuspidata</i>, Streets, 1877, <i>trigona</i>, Dana, 1852, Hyperiella— <i>antarctica</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, <i>dilatata</i>, Stebbing, 1888, <i>fusca</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, <i>? pupa</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, Hyperiopsis— <i>Vöringii</i>, G. O. Sars, 1885, </p>	<p>{ 83, 189, 194, 223, 274 282, 317, 321, 331, 337 358, 382, 421, 430, 465 494, 495, 548, 588, 592 593, 1625, 1640 588 189, 232, 1394, pl. clxix 1420, 1628 46, 54, 179, 558 282, 588, 592, 593, 1645 207 139, 142, 163, 175, 189 194, 221, 223, 271, 306 321, 547, 1625 106, 175, 189 1382, pl. clxvi, A 264, 268 349, 1399 561, 588 42, 45, 592, 593, 1617 358, 382, 450, 1628 83, 140, 321, 337, 585 588, 1634, 1645 358 275 494, 588 179, 189, 302, 306, 358 465, 494, 541, 588, 1419 1628, 1645 358, 382, 393, 541, 588 1419, 1628 163 102, 142, 175, 557 374, 494, 588 1385, pl. clxvi, B 274, 299, 589, 1403 588 1391, pl. clxviii 1379, pl. clxv 473 321, 358 122, 127, 137, 175, 189 194 374, 494, 558, 1628 469, 588, 1671 268, 589 589 589 567, 572, 576</p>	<p>Hyperoche— <i>abyssorum</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, 588, 592 <i>cryptodactylus</i>, Stebbing, 1888, 1399, pl. elxx <i>Kroeyeri</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, { 588, 592, 594, 1399 1645 <i>Luetkeni</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, 588, 592, 1399, 1645 <i>Martinezii</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, 588, 1399 <i>medusarum</i>, Hansen, 1887, 592, 1399, 1628, 1645 <i>prehensilis</i>, <i>Bovallius</i>, 1887, 588 Iassa— <i>pelagica</i>, Leach, 1814, 86 <i>prutchella</i>, Leach, 1814, 86 Ichnopus— <i>affinis</i>, Heller, 1866, 366 <i>calecolatus</i>, Heller, 1866, 366, 545, 561 <i>minutus</i>, Boeck, 1870, 393 <i>spicornis</i>, Boeck, 1860, 321, 361, 366, 591, 1650 <i>taurus</i>, Costa, 1853, 274, 296, 365, 545 <i>umbonatus</i>, G. O. Sars, 1882, 538 Ichthyomyzocetus— <i>Lophii</i>, Hesse, 1873, 418, 464, 1630 <i>Morrhue</i>, Hesse, 1873, 418, 464, 1630 <i>ornatus</i>, Hesse, 1873, 418, 464, 1631 <i>Squatinae</i>, Hesse, 1873, 418, 464, 1631 Icilius— <i>australis</i>, Haswell, 1880, 511, 512, 533, 1208 <i>danae</i>, Stebbing, 1888, 1203, pl. cxxxiii <i>ellipticus</i>, <i>Dana</i>, 1852, 255, 265, 1208 <i>ovalis</i>, <i>Dana</i>, 1852, 255, 265 <i>punctatus</i>, Haswell, 1880, 512, 533 Icridium— <i>fuscum</i>, Grube, 1864, { 81, 341, 348, 354, 441 1627, 1638 <i>Rissoanum</i>, <i>Catta</i>, 1875, 81, 341, 441, 545 Iduna (see <i>Liljeborgia</i>)— <i>brevicornis</i>, Boeck, 1860, 322 <i>fissieornis</i>, Boeck, 1860, 322 Ione (also spelt <i>Jone</i>)— <i>thoracica</i>, Guérin-Méneville, 1836, 163 <i>thoracicus</i>, Latreille, 1829, 137, 192 Iphigeneia— <i>abyssorum</i>, Grimm, 1880, 509 Iphigenia— <i>typica</i>, G. M. Thomson, 1882, 586, 1637 Iphimeda— <i>? ambigua</i>, Haswell, 1880, 288, 512 <i>capensis</i>, Daua, 1852, 266, 928 <i>carinata</i>, Heller, 1866, 366 <i>Eblanæ</i>, <i>Sp. Bate</i>, 1857, 295, 331, 348, 353, 434 <i>fissieauda</i>, Dana, 1852, 266, 447 <i>minuta</i>, G. O. Sars, 1882, 540 <i>multispinis</i>, Grube, 1864, 348, 353, 1627 <i>nodosa</i>, Dana, 1852, 255, 266, 353, 1627 <i>Normani</i>, Cunningham, 1870, 405 205, 216, 219, 271, 295 <i>obesa</i>, Rathke, 1843, { 305, 314, 331, 348, 366 395, 434, 442, 540, 545</p>
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¹ For the disentanglement, so far as practicable, of the synonymy of *Hyperia medusarum*, the papers by Bovallius and Hansen in 1887 should be consulted.

² Gosse's species, according to the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pp. 292, 293, is *Hyperia galba*, Montagu.

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¹ See also Chevreux, Nouvelles espèces de Crustacés Amphipodes du sud-ouest de la Bretagne. Assoc. Franç. pour l'avancement des sciences, Congrès de Toulouse, 1887 (1880).

² On p. 496, line 25, 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 "Gammarus Kroyeri" of Bell and Westwood, 1855, which Boeck identifies with *Melita dentata*, Kröyer, although the third uropods do not agree with the definition of *Melita*.

² Grube's paper, already noticed p. 388, is in the "Abhandlungen der Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Cultur. Abtheilung für Naturwissenschaften und Medicin, 1868–69. Breslau 1869," pp. 91–129, Taf. 2. A list of Crustacea at p. 125 contains under *Megamoera* the entry "*M. subserrulata* Sp. B. ?," probably by a mistake for *Megamoera semiserrata*, Spence Bate.³

³ White in 1847 gives "*Melita obtusata*, Leach" as a synonym of *Amphithoe obtusata*.

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<i>armatus</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	594, 595
<i>australis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511, 1087
<i>bidentatus</i> , ¹ Stebbing, 1876,	459
<i>chelifer</i> , Haswell, 1880,	572
<i>chelifera</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	334

Microdeutopus—continued.

<i>grandimanus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	1636
<i>gryllotalpa</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	{ 274, 292, 299, 312 369, 396, 442, 548 1639	
<i>gryllotalpa</i> , Bate and Westwood,	{ 1862,	369, 1628
<i>longipes</i> , ² Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	313
<i>macronyx</i> , ³ Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	313
<i>maculatus</i> , G. M. Thomson,	{ 500, 532, 551, 562, 586 1879,	
<i>minax</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . .	436, 437, 1636
<i>Mortoni</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . .	512, 551, 562, 586
<i>tenuipes</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . .	512, 551, 586
<i>tenuis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	267
<i>Titii</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	367
<i>versiculatus</i> , ⁴ Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	292, 434, 565, 1628
{ <i>Websteri</i> , Norman, 1869,	. . . . .	466, 1628
{ <i>Websteri</i> , ⁵ Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	305, 1081

Mieroplax (see *Liljeborgia*).*Microprotopus*—

<i>longimanus</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	. . . . .	594, 595
<i>maculatus</i> , Norman, 1867,	. . . . .	297, 370, 396, 434
<i>Mimonectes</i> —		
<i>Lovéni</i> , Bovallius, 1885,	. . . . .	559
<i>sphaericus</i> , Bovallius, 1885,	. . . . .	559
{ <i>Steenstrupi</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	. . . . .	592
{ <i>Steenstrupi</i> , Bovallius, 1885,	. . . . .	559, 592

Monoculodes—

<i>affinis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	314, 333
<i>affinis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	{ 314, 394, 542, 546, 577 1634	
<i>borealis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	356, 394, 431, 556 1634
<i>carinatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	292, 294, 314, 333, 371 542, 546, 572
<i>crassirostris</i> , Hansen, 1887,	. . . . .	1644, 1645
<i>demissus</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	. . . . .	278, 371
<i>gibbosus</i> , Chevreux, 1888,	. . . . .	1650
<i>Grubei</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394, 546
<i>Krøyeri</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394
<i>latimanus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	356, 394, 1634
<i>longicornis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394, 546
<i>longimanus</i> , Bate and Westwood,	{ 1868,	373, 595
<i>longirostris</i> , Boeck, 1876,	. . . . .	356
<i>norvegicus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	356, 394, 1634, 1646
<i>nubeculatus</i> , ⁶ Martens, 1868,	. . . . .	384
{ <i>nubilatus</i> , Packard, 1867,	. . . . .	371 ⁶ , 384, 546
<i>nubilus</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . .	431
Packardi, Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394
<i>simplex</i> , Hansen, 1887,	. . . . .	1644, 1646
Stimpsoni, Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	314, 333, 542, 546

¹ A synonym of *Autonoe plumosa*, Boeck, according to the Museum Normanianum, 1886.² *Autonoe longipes*, Brüzelius, 1859.³ *Gammarus macronyx*, Liljeborg = *Protomediea fasciata*, Krøyer, 1842.⁴ This is named *Autonoe versicolorata* in the Museum Normanianum, 1886, so that the priority of the genus *Lembos* over *Autonoe* comes in question.⁵ Boeck in 1870, but not in 1876, makes *Microdeutopus websteri*, Sp. Bate, a synonym of *Protomediea fasciata*, Krøyer. It is named "Autonoe *Websteri*" in the Museum Normanianum, 1886, in regard to which the remark made in the preceding note will apply.⁶ On page 334, line 24, for *nubeculatus* read *nubeculus*, and on page 371, line 11, for *nubilatus* read *nubilus*.

Monoculodes—continued.

tenuirostratus, Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394
tessellatus, J. Sp. Schneider, 1884,	. . . . .	556
tuberculatus, Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	394
<i>Montagua</i> —		
<i>Alderii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857, ¹	{ 290, 292, 356, 394, 430 1628	
<i>Bruzelli</i> , Goës, 1865,	. . . . .	314, 356, 394
<i>clypeata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	356, 373, 430
<i>dubius</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	. . . . .	290
<i>glacialis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	356
<i>Guerini</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	332
<i>longicornis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . .	512
<i>longimana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	332, 560
{ <i>marina</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	{ 292, 322, 369, 394, 430 560	
<i>marinus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856.	. . . . .
<i>Miersii</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . .	512, 551
<i>monoculoides</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	. . . . .	305, 430, 526
<i>Norvegica</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	236, 373
<i>Phyllonyx</i> , ¹ Sp. Bate, 1862.	. . . . .
{ <i>pollexiana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	. . . . .	236, 292, 373, 430
<i>pollexianus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856.	. . . . .
<i>pontica</i> , Marcusen, 1867,	. . . . .	369
<i>variegata</i> , Iarzynsky, 1870,	. . . . .	403
<i>Montaguana</i> —		
<i>Miersii</i> , Chilton, 1884,	. . . . .	551
<i>Nænia</i> —		
<i>caudadentata</i> , Metzger, 1875,	. . . . .	446
<i>excavata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	336, 408, 430, 466, 498
{ <i>rimapalma</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	336
<i>rimapalmata</i> , Bate and Westwood, 1862,	{ 336, 408, 430, 466, 498 1108	
<i>tuberculosa</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	336, 430, 446, 494, 1108
<i>undata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	336, 446
<i>Næara</i> —		
<i>bicuspidata</i> , Kinahan, 1863,	. . . . .	344
<i>Natalius</i> —		
<i>candidissimus</i> , Costa, 1864,	. . . . .	347, 561
<i>Naupredia</i> (also spelt <i>Naupridia</i>)—		
<i>tristis</i> , P. J. van Beneden, 1861,	. . . . .	329, 444
<i>Necrogammarus</i> —		
<i>Salweyi</i> , Woodward, 1871,	. . . . .	409, 472
<i>Nemertes</i> (see <i>Chelura</i>)—		
<i>nesoxoides</i> , Leach, MS., White, 1847,	. . . . .	220, 223
<i>Neobule</i> —		
<i>algicola</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . .	511, 564
<i>Neohela</i> —		
<i>moustrosa</i> , S. I. Smith, 1881,	. . . . .	322, 396, 530, 1219
<i>phasma</i> , S. I. Smith, 1881,	. . . . .	530, 1215
<i>serrata</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	1215, pl. cxxxvi
<i>Nicca</i> (see <i>Hyale</i>)—		
<i>Armorica</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	141
<i>brevicornis</i> (see <i>Perieri</i>),	. . . . .	380
<i>Buechichi</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366
<i>camptonyx</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 501
<i>crassipes</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366
<i>egregia</i> , ² Chilton, 1883,	. . . . .	543

¹ Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 369, for *Leucothoe phyllonyx*, M. Sars, now called *Aceros phyllonyx*.² The generic position of *Nicea lucasii*, Nicolet, is still ambiguous, nor is that of *Nicea egregia*, Chilton, quite free from doubt.*Nicea*—continued.

<i>fasciculata</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 501
<i>fimbriata</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	. . . . .	499
<i>istrica</i> , Grube, 1864,	. . . . .	329, 353, 365, 380
<i>longicornis</i> , Grube, 1866,	. . . . .	365
<i>Lubbockiana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	174, 460, 499
<i>Lucasii</i> , ² Nicolet, 1849,	. . . . .	231, 276
<i>macronyx</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 442, 501
<i>neo-zelanica</i> , Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	. . . . .	586
<i>novæ-zealandiæ</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	. . . . .	499, 586
<i>nudicornis</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 501, 544
<i>Perieri</i> , Czerniavski, 1868,	. . . . .	380, 381
var. <i>brevicornis</i> , Czerniavski, 1868,	. . . . .	380
var. <i>pontica</i> , Czerniavski, 1868,	. . . . .	380
<i>plumicornis</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 501
<i>pontica</i> (see <i>Perieri</i>),	. . . . .	380, 381, 441
<i>pontica</i> , Cutta, 1875,	. . . . .	441, 560
<i>Prevostii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	144, 173, 353, 442
<i>rubra</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1879,	. . . . .	499
<i>rudis</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 501
<i>Schmidtii</i> , Heller, 1866,	. . . . .	366, 501, 1649
<i>Nicippe</i> —		
<i>tumida</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	. . . . .	315, 374, 394, 1641
<i>Niphargus</i> —		
<i>aquilex</i> , Schiødte, 1855,	. . . . .	228, 275, 287, 291, 304
{ 305, 316, 359, 369, 422 450, 475, 1630		
<i>caspius</i> , Grimm, 1880,	. . . . .	509, 510
<i>elongatus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	313, 395
<i>fontanus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1859,	. . . . .	311, 316, 449
<i>Forelii</i> (see <i>puteanus</i>),	. . . . .	456, 457
<i>Kochianus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1859,	. . . . .	228, 311, 316, 449
<i>onesiensis</i> (see <i>puteanus</i>),	. . . . .	457
<i>orcinus</i> , Joseph, 1868–83,	. . . . .	384, 544
<i>ponticus</i> , Czerniavski, 1868,	. . . . .	378, 509
<i>puteanus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 359, 450, 496, 509, 515 522	
{ var. <i>Forelii</i> , Asper, 1880,	. . . . .	508
{ var. <i>Forelii</i> , Humbert, 1876,	. . . . .	456, 457, 475, 477
var. <i>onesiensis</i> , Humbert, 1876,	. . . . .	457
var. <i>Vejdovskyi</i> , Wrześniowski (MS.), 1888,	. . . . .	1656
{ 234, 287, 291, 359, 449 450		
<i>stygius</i> , Schiødte, 1849,	. . . . .	275, 287, 305
<i>stygius</i> , Westwood, 1853,	. . . . .	450
<i>subterraneus</i> , Simon, 1875,	. . . . .	450
<i>tatrensis</i> , Wrześniowski (MS.), 1888,	. . . . .	1656
<i>Vejdovskyi</i> (see <i>puteanus</i>),	. . . . .	1656
<i>Normania</i> —		
<i>latimana</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . .	538, 642
<i>quadrimana</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	373, 393
<i>Nototropis</i> —		
<i>guttatus</i> , A. Costa, 1857,	. . . . .	250, 297, 367
<i>spinulicauda</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	. . . . .	274, 297, 367

<i>Nymphon</i> —						
<i>arachnoideus</i> , Risso, 1826,	.	.	.	.	129	
<i>Odius</i> —						
<i>carinatus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	.	.	.	333, 395, 1634		
<i>Ediceroides</i> —						
<i>ciuderella</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	.	.	850, pls. lxii, lxiii			
<i>ornata</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	.	.	547, 855, pl. lxiv			
<i>rostrata</i> , ¹ Stebbing, 1888,	.	461, 547, 844,	pls. lx, lxi			
<i>Oediceropsis</i> —						
<i>brevicornis</i> , Lilljeborg, 1865,	.	.	361, 395, 849			
<i>rostrata</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	.	.	461, 547, 849			
<i>Oediceros</i> (often spelt <i>Edicerus</i>)—						
<i>aequicornis</i> , Norman, 1869,	.	.	.	1628		
<i>aequimanus</i> , Kossman, 1880,	.	.	.	516		
<i>affinis</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	.	.	314, 322, 356, 394			
<i>affinis</i> , Goës, 1865,	.	.	356, 394, 431, 556			
<i>arcticus</i> , Danielssen, 1859,	.	.	.	315		
<i>arenicola</i> , Haswell, 1880,	.	.	288, 512			
<i>borealis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	.	.	394, 424, 1634			
<i>Brandtii</i> , Iarzynsky, 1870,	.	.	.	403		
<i>breviscalcar</i> , Goës, 1865,	.	.	356, 395, 1628			
<i>curvirostris</i> , Hansen, 1887,	.	.	.	1644		
<i>fossor</i> , Stimpson, 1855–6,	.	.	288, 512			
<i>latimanus</i> , Goës, 1865,	.	.	356, 394			
<i>latrans</i> , Haswell, 1880,	.	.	.	512		
<i>longirostris</i> , Goës, 1865,	.	.	.	356		
<i>lyuceus</i> , M. Sars, 1859,	.	.	315, 319, 322, 356, 394			
<i>lyuceus</i> , M. Sars, 1859,	.	.	424, 431, 539, 546, 837			
		.	1634, 1644, pl. xxxvii, B			
<i>macrocheir</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,	.	.	498, 569 , 599			
<i>microps</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	.	.	539, 599			
<i>microps</i> ?, Hansen, 1887,	.	.	599			
<i>neo-zelandicus</i> , Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	.	.	266, 586			
<i>norvegicus</i> , ² Boeck, 1860,	.	.	307, 322, 394, 395			
{ <i>Novæ-zealandiæ</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	266, 586			
{ <i>novi-zelandiæ</i> , Dana, 1852,	.	.	266, 322, 323			
<i>obtusus</i> , Bruzelius, 1859,	.	.	314, 322, 323, 356			
<i>obtusus</i> , Goës, 1865,	.	.	.	1644		
<i>parvimanus</i> , Bate and Westwood, 1862,	.	.	340			
<i>propinquus</i> , Goës, 1865,	.	.	356, 431			
? <i>Pugettensis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	.	.	333			
<i>saginatus</i> , Krøyer, 1842,	.	.	199, 271, 302, 314, 319			
		.	322, 356, 394, 1634			
<i>Onesimoides</i> —						
<i>carinatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	.	.	648, pl. xiv			
<i>Onesimus</i> ³ —						
<i>caspicus</i> , Grimm, 1880,	.	.	509			
<i>platyuros</i> , Grimm, 1880,	.	.	509			
<i>pomposus</i> , Grimm, 1880,	.	.	509			
<i>Onidium</i> —						
<i>gibbosum</i> , Parkinson, MS., 1768,	.	.	1461, 1617			
<i>oblongatum</i> , Parkinson, MS.,	.	.	1617			
1768,	.	.				

<i>Onidium</i> —continued.						
<i>quadricorne</i> , Parkinson, MS.,	.	.	1617			
1768,	.	.				
<i>spinosum</i> , Parkinson, MS., 1768,	.	.	1329, 1617			
<i>Oniscus</i> —						
<i>abyssinus</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 47, 54, 70, 141, 1634			
		.	1645			
<i>aculeatus</i> , Lepechin, 1780,	.	.	{ 48, 54, 70, 222, 356			
		.				
<i>arenarius</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 47, 54, 70, 141, 180			
		.	1634, 1645			
<i>arenarius</i> , Slabber, 1769,	.	.	{ 32, 39, 106, 124			
		.				
<i>arenatus</i> , Slabber, 1769,	.	.	{ 32			
		.				
<i>bicaudatus</i> , Linnaeus, 1761,	.	.	{ 20, 30, 40, 42, 50, 53			
		.				
<i>cancellus</i> , Pallas, 1772,	.	.	{ 33, 41, 113, 193, 335			
		.				
<i>ceti</i> , Linnaeus, 1754,	.	.	{ 16, 17, 20, 30, 32, 35			
		.				
<i>ceti</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 41, 50, 53, 54, 70, 107			
		.	112, 115, 152, 201			
<i>ceti</i> , Abildgaard, 1789,	.	.	{ 46, 180			
		.				
<i>cicada</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 56			
		.				
<i>cuspidatus</i> , Lepechin, 1780,	.	.	{ 1645			
		.				
<i>Gammarellus</i> , Pallas, 1766,	.	.	{ 49, fig. 15, 54, 70, 395			
		.	466			
		.				
<i>gibbosus</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1775,	.	.	{ 10, 29, 34, 185, 245			
		.	465			
		.				
<i>linearis</i> , Martens, 1824	.	.	{ 40, 50, 1461, 1617			
		.				
<i>Locusta</i> , Pallas, 1766,	.	.	{ 119			
		.				
<i>medusarum</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 29, 34, 465			
		.				
<i>muricatus</i> , Pallas, 1776,	.	.	{ 223, 358, 394, 1645			
		.				
<i>Pulex</i> , Pallas, 1766,	.	.	{ 41, 385			
		.				
<i>pulex</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 29, 42			
		.				
<i>quadricornis</i> , J. C. Fabricius,	.	.	{ 46, 113, 178			
		.				
1775,	.	.	{ 40, 50, 1617			
		.				
<i>scolopendroides</i> , Pallas, 1772,	.	.	{ 35, 37, 87			
		.				
<i>serratus</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 47, 179, 395, 1645			
		.				
<i>spinosus</i> , J. C. Fabricius, 1775,	.	.	{ 1617			
		.				
<i>Stromianus</i> , O. Fabricius, 1780,	.	.	{ 47, 54, 70, 180, 185			
		.				
<i>testudo</i> , Montagu, 1808,	.	.	{ 245, 301, 1634, 1645			
		.				
<i>volutator</i> , Pallas, 1766,	.	.	{ 81, 82, 85, 341, 348			
		.				
<i>Onisimus</i> (often spelt <i>Onesimus</i>)—			{ 10, 29, 34, 79, 223			
		.				
<i>abyssicola</i> , Stuxberg, 1880,	.	.	{ 523			
		.				
<i>affinis</i> , Hansen, 1887,	.	.	{ 598			
		.				
<i>brevicaudatus</i> , Hansen, 1887,	.	.	{ 598			
		.				
<i>caricus</i> , Hansen, 1887,	.	.	{ 598			
		.				
<i>caspicus</i> , Grimm, 1880,	.	.	{ 509			
		.				
<i>Edwardsii</i> , Boeck, 1870,	.	.	{ 215, 362, 393, 467 , 568			
		.				
		.	{ 598, 648, 1634, 1645			
		.				
<i>leucopis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1885,	.	.	{ 498, 534, 568 , 572			
		.				
{ <i>litoralis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	.	.	{ 443, 584, 1634			
		.				
{ <i>litoralis</i> , Heller, 1875,	.	.	{ 509			
		.				
<i>platyuros</i> , Grimm, 1880,	.	.	{ 509			
		.				

¹ The name *Ediceroides conspicua* mentioned on p. 547, lines 7, 8, was never established, see p. 850.² Boeck subsequently referred this species to two distinct genera, as will be seen by comparing his Crust. amph. bor. et arct., pp. 84, 91, with his De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., pp. 267, 288.³ There is nothing to show whether Grimm's genus *Onesimus* is an independent but preoccupied name or a synonym of Boeck's *Onisimus*.

Onisimus—continued.

plautus, <i>Bocck</i> , 1870,	214, 393, 467, 568, 1634
pomposus, Grimm, 1880,	509
turgidus, <i>G. O. Sars</i> , 1885,	498, 568
vorax, Stuxberg, 1880,	523
zebra, Stuxberg, 1880,	523

Opis—

<i>Eschrichtii</i> , Krøyer, 1842,	198
<i>hispana</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	1641
<i>leptochela</i> , <i>Bate</i> and <i>Westwood</i> , } 1868,	373, 453
<i>quadrimana</i> , <i>Bate</i> and <i>Westwood</i> , } 1868,	373, 393
<i>typica</i> , <i>Krøyer</i> , 1842, { 215, 216, 221, 242, 283	
	{ 301, 305, 354, 1634

Opisa—

{ <i>Eschrichti</i> , <i>Bocck</i> , 1876,	198, 354
{ <i>Eschrichtii</i> , 1888,	1641

Oratrina—

<i>Pulchella</i> , de Natale, 1850,	248, 1623
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Orchestra—

<i>agilis</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	435, 437, 555, 1635
<i>Aucklandiae</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,	332, 1636
<i>Beaucoudraii</i> , ¹ Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,	141
" <i>Bonelliana</i> , ² White," Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862.	

<i>Bottæ</i> , M.-Edw., 1840, { 185, 205, 219, 245 , 247	
	{ 329, 332, 380, 388

var. <i>feminæformis</i> , Czerniavski, } 1868,	380
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<i>brasiliensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	265
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<i>brevicornis</i> , Nicolet, 1849,	231
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{ <i>brevidigitata</i> , <i>Bate</i> and <i>Westwood</i> , } 1868,	372, 587
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<i>Californiensis</i> , Dana, 1856,	291, 303
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<i>capensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	265
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<i>cavimana</i> , Heller, 1865, { 359, 384, 388, 496, 520	
	{ 574, 578

chevreuxi, de Guerne, 1887,	1643 , 1649, 1651, 1652
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{ <i>Chilensis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	185, 245, 265, 1636
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{ <i>Chiliensis</i> , ³ M.-Edw., 1840,	185
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<i>Cloquetti</i> , Audouin, 1825,	120, 127 , 128, 141
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{ <i>constricta</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	274, 296, 366, 368, 380
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{ <i>constructa</i> , ⁴ Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,	368
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<i>crassicornis</i> , Costa, 1867,	349, 350, 547
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Darwinii, Fritz Müller, 1864,	120, 127, 183, 185, 222
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Deshayesii, Audouin, 1825, { 226, 245, 248, 283, 317	
	{ 368, 381 , 388, 421, 446

	587
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dispar, Dana, 1852,	254, 266
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<i>Euchore</i> , Friedrich Müller, 1848, { 226, 245, 313, 373, 389	
	{ 421

feminæformis (see <i>Bottæ</i>),	380
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Orchestra—continued.

{ <i>Fischeri</i> , Lucas, 1849,	230, 245
{ <i>Fischerii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	141, 147, 163, 176, 185
<i>fissispinosa</i> , Kossmann, 1880,	515
<i>Fuegensis</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,	332
{ <i>gamarella</i> , Guérin, 1836,	163
<i>gamarella</i> , Guérin, 1825,	126
{ <i>gammarellus</i> , <i>Bocck</i> , 1872,	{ 28, 47, 210, 226, 373
	{ 465, 605
" <i>Gammarus</i> , Risso," Costa, 1851,	248
<i>Gayi</i> , Nicolet,	231
<i>gracilis</i> , Dana, 1852,	265
<i>grandicornis</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	210, 246, 247, 266
<i>gryllus</i> , Gould, 1841,	{ 67, 104, 194, 207, 222
	{ 245, 246, 277
<i>Gryphus</i> , Friedrich Müller, 1848,	226 , 245, 389, 421
<i>hawaiensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	266
<i>humicola</i> , v. Martens, 1868,	384, 385
<i>inaequalis</i> , Heller, 1861,	330, 388
<i>insculpta</i> , Dana, 1852,	262, 265
<i>levis</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1857,	291, 304, 317
<i>litorea</i> , Hansen, 1887,	1645
<i>littoralis</i> , Burmeister, 1837,	170
<i>littoralis</i> , Lucas, 1840,	183
{ 14, 84, 90, 106, 122	
{ 131, 136, 141, 149, 166	
{ 181, 183, 185, 192, 205	
{ 219, 221, 230, 245, 248	
<i>littorea</i> , Leach, 1813-14,	{ 251, 283, 296, 308, 313
	{ 327, 344, 365, 366, 368
	{ 369, 380, 381, 397, 403
	{ 421, 457, 465, 547, 548
	{ 587, 1621, 1649, 1651
<i>littorea</i> , Nardo, 1847,	220, 389
<i>littorea</i> , Rathke, 1837,	171, 223, 245, 381
<i>longicornis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 104, 141, 185, 194, 206
	{ 221, 246, 437
<i>Macleayana</i> , Haswell, 1830,	511
{ 171, 274, 291, 296, 304	
<i>mediterranea</i> , A. Costa, 1853,	{ 344, 368, 369, 381, 397
	{ 525
<i>megalophthalma</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,	222, 332, 437
{ <i>megalophthalmos</i> , Brandt, 1851,	245
{ <i>megalophthalmus</i> , Leach, MS.,	222, 332
White, 1847,	{ 120, 127, 128, 136, 171
	{ 176, 185, 221, 230, 245
	{ 296, 365, 366, 380, 381
	{ 388, 525, 1632
<i>nidrosicensis</i> , Krøyer, 1845,	210, 245, 313
<i>nitida</i> , Dana, 1852,	254, 265
<i>Nova-Zealandia</i> , Sp. <i>Bate</i> , 1862,	265, 332, 1636
<i>novi-zealandia</i> , Dana, 1852,	265
<i>ochotensis</i> , Brandt, 1851,	245, 247

¹ See Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 369.² " *Orchestra Bonelliana*, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1847," is given as a synonym of "*Allorchestes Pereiri*" in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 42, 1862, but I cannot find any such name in White's Catalogue.³ This species is given as *Chilensis* in the index to Milne-Edwards' work, and that form has been adopted by Dana and Speuse Bate.⁴ " *Orchestra constructa* (young?), Costa," is given by mistake for *Orchestra constructa*, as a synonym of "*Orchestra Mediterranea*" in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 24, 1862.

Orchestia—*continued.*

palustris, S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . .	437
{ <i>Pereiri</i> , Brandt, 1851,	. . . . .	245
{ <i>Perieri</i> , Lucas, 1849,	. . . . .	230, 365, 380
pickeringii, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	246, 266, 291, 303
platensis, Krøyer, 1845,	. . . . .	210, 222, 226 , 245
<i>pollicifera</i> , Stimpson, 1855–6,	. . . . .	288
<i>pugettensis</i> , Dana, 1851,	. . . . .	265, 303
quadrinana, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, ¹ 266, 511
{ <i>Quoyana</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	. . . . .	185, 196, 222, 245, 265
{ <i>Quoyiana</i> , M.-Edw., 1844,	. . . . .	192
rectimana, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, ² 266
<i>scabripes</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	265, 303
scutigerula, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, 265
selkirki, Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	603 , pls. i, ii
serrulata, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, 265, 606, 1636
spinipalma, Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, 266
Stroemianus, Reinhardt, 1857,	. . . . .	301
sylvicola, Dana, 1852,	. . . . {	254, 265, 332, 384, 552
	1636	
<i>tahitensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	266, 384, 1644
Telluris, Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	332, 1636
<i>tenuis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, 265, 332, 1636
Trasiana, Stimpson, 1857,	. . . . .	302, 303
{ <i>trigonocheirus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	222, 332
{ <i>trigonocheirus</i> , Leach, MS., 1847,	. . . . .	222
<i>Tristensis</i> , White, 1847,	. . . . .	222, 245
<i>tuberculata</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . .	254, 262, 265
Tucuratinga, Fritz Müller, 1864,	. . . . .	349
Tucurauana, Fritz Müller, 1864,	. . . . .	349

Orchestoidea—

Brasiensis, Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	265
Californiana, Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	303
Fischerii, Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	141
? <i>Nori-Zealandiae</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	499
<i>Pugettensis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . .	265
<i>scabripes</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	265, 303
<i>tuberculata</i> , Nicolet, 1849,	. . . {	231, 254, 262, 265, 275
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Orchomene—

abyssorum, Stebbing, 1888,	676 , pl. xxi
Batei, G. O. Sars, 1882,	230, 460, 538
cavimanus, Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	679 , pl. xxii
crispatus, G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . .	538
Goësii, Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	393
{ <i>minuta</i> , Lütken, 1875,	. . . . .	1634
{ <i>minutus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	215, 313, 393, 460, 600
musculosus, Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . .	673 , pl. xx
pectinatus, G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . .	538 , 599
pinguis, Boeck, 1870,	. . . {	321, 362, 393, 446, 460
	676	
<i>serratus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . {	321, 355, 362, 393, 460
	538, 681	
<i>umbo</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . .	355, 393, 541

¹ On p. 254, line 41, for *quadrinanus* read *quadrinana*.² Adams and White, in the synonymy of *Rhabdosoma armatum*, give “*Oxycephalus armatus*, M.-Edw., Crust. III. p. 101. pl. 30. f. 10, copied. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 8.),” but their previous statements and the lettering of Tab. XIII. alike show that the words “pl. 30. f. 10, copied. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 8.)” should have been referred to the independent species, *Oxycephalus piscator*, M.-Edw.³ On p. 353, lines 6, 7, for *Palaeocrangon problematicus* read *Palaeocrangon problematica*. The carboniferous *Palaeocrangon* referred to by Claus, see p. 508, is perhaps a distinct genus from Schaueroth's.

Orio—

{ <i>Ornithoramphus</i> , <i>Prestandrea</i> , 1833,	. . . . .	152
{ <i>Ornithoramphus</i> , <i>Cocco</i> , 1832,	. {	145, 150, 183, 239, 248
	346	
{ <i>Oxyhingus</i> (see <i>Oxyrhingus</i>),	. . . . .	152
<i>oxyrhinchus</i> , Costa, 1840,	. . . . .	183
{ <i>Oxyrhingus</i> , <i>Prestandrea</i> , 1833,	. . . . .	146, 150
<i>oxyrhynchus</i> , Costa, 1851,	. . . . .	248
Zanclus, <i>Cocco</i> , 1832,	. . . {	146, 150, 183, 239, 240
	fig. 26, 241, 248, 369	

Ornithoramphus—

Cocci, <i>de Natale</i> , 1850,	. . . {	237, fig. 25, 239 , 240
	493	

Orthopalame—

Terschellingi, Hoek, 1879,	496
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Otus—

<i>carinatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	333, 351, 356, 395
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Oxycephalus—

<i>armatus</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	190 , 224, 225, 308
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<i>bulbosus</i> , Streets, 1878,	484, 493
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Clausi, Bovallius, 1887,	. . . {	590, 1578 , 1583, pls. ccii
	ccii, 1585, fig. 29	

edwardii, G. M. Thomson,	. {	586, 1582 , 1585, 1639
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1884,	
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<i>latirostris</i> , Claus, 1879,	493, 590
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<i>longiceps</i> , Claus, 1879,	493, 590, 1591, pl. cciv, B
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{ <i>oceanicus</i> , Guérin, 1836,	. . . {	165, 175, 190, 232 , 406
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	493,	1589
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{ <i>oceanus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . {	1586, fig. 30
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<i>pectinatus</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590
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{ <i>piscator</i> , ³ M.-Edw., 1840,	. . . {	143, 190, 225, 338, 406
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	470,	484, 493, 590, 1582
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{ <i>piscatoris</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	143, 1585
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{ <i>piscatorius</i> , Guérin, 1836,	165, 175
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<i>porcellus</i> , Claus, 1879,	493, 590, 1587 , 1589
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{ <i>1599</i> , pls. cciii, cciv, A	
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<i>pronoides</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590
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<i>scleroticus</i> , Streets, 1878,	484, 590
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<i>similis</i> , Claus, 1879,	1624
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<i>Steenstrupi</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590
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<i>tenuirostris</i> , Claus, 1871,	406, 470, 493, 590, 1593
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{ <i>tuberculatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . {	338, 470, 484, 493, 590
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	1582	
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<i>typhoides</i> , Claus, 1879,	241 , 347, 484, 493, 590
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Palaeocrangon—

<i>problematica</i> , ⁴ Schaueroth, 1854,	118, 276 , 300, 311, 353
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Palaeogammarus—

<i>sambiensis</i> , Zaddach, 1864,	353 , 486
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Pallasea—

<i>cancelloides</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	309, 335
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var. <i>quadrispinosa</i> , Esmark	372
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and Sars, 1867,	
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² On p. 254, line 40, for *rectimanus* read *rectimana*.³ Adams and White, in the synonymy of *Rhabdosoma armatum*, give “*Oxycephalus armatus*, M.-Edw., Crust. III. p. 101. pl. 30. f. 10,copied. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 8.),” but their previous statements and the lettering of Tab. XIII. alike show that the words “pl. 30. f. 10, copied. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 8.)” should have been referred to the independent species, *Oxycephalus piscator*, M.-Edw.⁴ On p. 353, lines 6, 7, for *Palaeocrangon problematicus* read *Palaeocrangon problematica*. The carboniferous *Palaeocrangon* referred to by Claus, see p. 508, is perhaps a distinct genus from Schaueroth's.

Pallasea— <i>continued.</i>	
<i>Cancellus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 33, 41, 309, 335, 503 504, 505
<i>quadrispinosa</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . . 372, 395
<i>Pandora</i> —	
<i>cocca</i> , Grimm, 1880, .	. . . . . 509
<i>Panope</i> —	
<i>Ceti</i> , Leach, 1813–14,	. . . . . 85
<i>Punoploxa</i> —	
<i>debilis</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1880, .	. . . . . 524
<i>spinosa</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1880,	. . . . . 524
<i>translucens</i> , Chilton, 1884,	. . . . . 551
<i>Pantoporeia</i> —	
<i>microphthalmia</i> , Grimm, 1880, .	. . . . . 509
<i>Paradyrope</i> —	
<i>orgonia</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1151, pl. cxxiii
<i>Paradulichia</i> —	
sp., Stuxberg, 1880, .	. . . . . 523
<i>typica</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . . 396
<i>Paralycae</i> —	
<i>gracilis</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 493, 590, 1568
<i>hoylei</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1570, pl. ccix, E
<i>Newtoniana</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	. . . . . 590, 1571
<i>Paramoera</i> —	
<i>Australis</i> , Miers, 1875, .	. . . . . 447, 459, 914
<i>Fresnelii</i> , Miers, 1875, .	. . . . . 447
<i>tenuicornis</i> , Miers, 1875, .	. . . . . 447, 458, 500, 524
<i>Paramphithoe</i> ¹ —	
<i>assimilis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882, .	. . . . . 540
<i>Bairdi</i> , Boeck, 1872, .	. . . . . 410
<i>bicuspidis</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	{ 179, 314, 356, 395, 465 1634
<i>Boeckii</i> , Hansen, 1887, .	. . . . . 1644
<i>brevicornis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882, .	. . . . . 540
<i>carinata</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356
<i>cataphracta</i> , S. J. Smith, 1874, .	. . . . . 278, 352, 431
<i>compressa</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	. . . . . 314
<i>elegans</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	. . . . . 314
<i>euacantha</i> , ² G. O. Sars, 1885, .	. . . . . 458, 569, 1645
<i>exigua</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356, 424
<i>fragilis</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 49, 356
<i>fulvocincta</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356, 424
<i>glabra</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	{ 322, 395, 424, 465, 540 1634
<i>hystrix</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	. . . . . 50, 162, 314, 356
<i>inermis</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356, 424
<i>laeviuscula</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	. . . . . 314, 356
<i>media</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356, 395
<i>megalops</i> , Buchholz, 1874, .	. . . . . 424, 425, 1634
<i>norvegica</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	. . . . . 314
<i>panopla</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	{ 314, 322, 356, 395, 431 1634
<i>parva</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	. . . . . 395
<i>pulchella</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	{ 217, 314, 322, 356, 395 431, 569, 1634, 1644
<i>Smitti</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356, 395
<i>tricuspis</i> , Goës, 1865, .	. . . . . 356
<i>tridentata</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	. . . . . 314, 356, 395
<i>Paranænia</i> (see <i>Gammaropsis</i>)—	
<i>dentifera</i> , Chilton, 1884, .	. . . . . 512, 550
<i>longimanus</i> , Chilton, 1884, .	. . . . . 550
<i>typica</i> , Chilton, 1884, .	. . . . . 550, 551
<i>Paraphronima</i> —	
<i>californica</i> , Bovallius, 1885, .	. . . . . 558, 589
<i>clypeata</i> , Bovallius, 1885, .	. . . . . 558
<i>crassipes</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 488, 558
<i>cuvivis</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1837, pl. clvii
<i>Edwardsii</i> , Bovallius, 1885, .	. . . . . 558, 588
? <i>Gaberti</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 588
<i>gracilis</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 488, 558
<i>pectinata</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 588
<i>Parapleustes</i> —	
<i>gracilis</i> , Buchholz, 1874, .	. . . . . 424
<i>Parapronoë</i> —	
<i>agilis</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 591
<i>atlautica</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 591
<i>campbelli</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1522, pl. clxxxix
<i>clausi</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1526, pl. exci
<i>clausoides</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1529, pl. exci
<i>crustulum</i> , Claus, 1879, .	{ 492, 591, 1530, pl. excii, A
<i>parva</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 492, 591, 1538
<i>Parascelus</i> —	
{ <i>Edwardsii</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 591
{ <i>Edwardsii</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 492, 1500
<i>nasutus</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 591
<i>parvus</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 492, 591, 1500
<i>typhoides</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 492, 591
<i>zebu</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1496, pl. clxxxv
<i>Parathemisto</i> —	
<i>abyssorum</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	{ 394, 541, 588, 592, 599 1420
<i>compressa</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	{ 394, 473, 577, 588, 592 1420, 1634, 1645
<i>gracilipes</i> , 1888, .	. . . . . 1420, 1628
<i>japonica</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 588, 1420, 1422
<i>longipes</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 588, 1420
<i>oblivia</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	{ 394, 588, 592, 1420 1640, 1645, 1655
<i>pacifica</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1420
<i>trigona</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 588, 592, 1420
<i>Paratyphis</i> (sometimes spelt <i>Paratyphe</i>)—	
<i>maculatus</i> , Claus, 1879, .	. . . . . 491, 591, 1476
<i>pacificus</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1479 ³
<i>parvus</i> , Claus, 1887, .	. . . . . 491, 1480
<i>promontorii</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 1476
<i>Théeli</i> , Bovallius, 1887, .	. . . . . 591, 1478
<i>Pardalisca</i> —	
<i>abyssi</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	{ 394, 424, 556, 557, 992 pl. xciii
<i>Boeckii</i> , Malm, 1870, .	. . . . . 394, 404
<i>conspicua</i> , Krøyer, 1842, .	{ 199, 236, 251, 301, 315 318, 357, 394, 556, 557 999, 1634
<i>cuspis</i> , Buchholz, 1874, .	. . . . . 423, 424
<i>mariouis</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . . 996, pl. xciv

¹ The species of *Paramphithoe* in plain letters need to be transferred to some other genus or genera; see the remarks on *Paramphithoe*, p. 314.

² See under *Pleustes*.

³ On p. 1479, line 8, for *pacifica* read *pacificus*.

Parelasmiopus—			Photis—	
suluensis, Stebbing, 1888,	1029, pl. c	brevicaudata, Stebbing, 1888,	1068, pl. cviii	
Parianibus (see <i>Podalirius</i>)—		longicaudata, Meinert, 1877,	466	
Kröyeri, 1888, }	1268	Lütkeni, Boeck, 1870,	396	
minutus, 1888, }		macrocarpus, Stebbing, 1888,	1064, pl. cvii	
typicus, 1888, }		{ Reinhardi, Kröyer, 1842,	{ 199, 271, 301, 313, 341	
<i>Pediculus</i> —		358, 396	358, 396	
ceti, Seba, 1734,	7, 11, 201	{ Reinhardtii, Lütken, 1875,	1634	
Peltocoxa—		tenuicornis, G. O. Sars, 1882,	540	
Marioni, Catta, 1875,	441	Phoxocephalus—		
Pephredo—		bassi, Stebbing, 1888,	811, 1637, pl. liv	
potamogeti, Rafinesque, 1817,	100	kergueleni, Stebbing, 1888,	816, pl. lv	
Pereionotus—		<i>Phoxus</i> (now <i>Phoxocephalus</i>)—		
testudo, Bate and Westwood, 1862,	81, 341, 441, 1638	Batei, Haswell, 1880,	511, 815, 1637	
Phædra—		erythrophthalmus, Catta, 1875,	441, 561	
antiqua, Sp. Bate, 1859,	311	falcatus, G. O. Sars, 1882,	394, 538	
Kinahani, Sp. Bate, 1862,	333, 435, 1725	fusiformis, Stimpson, 1854,	279, 431	
spinifera, Sp. Bate, 1862,	277, 333	geniculatus, Stimpson, 1855-6,	287	
Phasmatocarcinus—		grandis, Stimpson, 1857,	303	
discophthalmus, Tilesius, 1819,	109, 135	{ Holbölli, Kröyer, 1842,	{ 198, 214, 292, 357, 394	
glauces, Tilesius, 1819,	109, 135	465, 568, 1634	292, 295	
Pherusa—		{ <i>Holbølli</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	{ 301, 431	
australis, Haswell, 1880,	514	Kroyeri, Stimpson, 1854,	279, 431	
Barretti, Sp. Bate, 1862,	334	Kroyerii, Sp. Bate, 1857,	279, 292, 295	
bicuspidi ¹ Sp. Bate, 1862,	179, 314, 1635	maculatus, Chevreux, 1888,	1650	
bispinosa, Nebeski, 1880,	520	obtusus, Stimpson, 1855-6,	287	
cærulea, G. M. Thomson, 1886,	586, 1648	oculatus, G. O. Sars, 1879,	498, 568, 1650	
cirrus, ¹ Sp. Bate, 1862,	334, 1635	plumosus, Kröyer, 1842,	{ 198, 214, 279, 301, 357	
costata, Sp. Bate, 1862,	141	394, 431, 819, 1638	266	
elegans, ² Sp. Bate, 1862,	314	rostratus, Boeck, 1876,	279, 292, 295	
fucicola, Leach, 1814,	{ 86, 90, 91, 123, 131	simplex, Sp. Bate, 1857,	394, 538	
.	{ 141, 176, 187, 221, 222	Boeck, 1870,	511, 815	
.	{ 298, 365, 547, 578, 1625	villosus, Haswell, 1880,		
inermis, Czerniavski, 1868,	379	Phreatoicus—		
lævis, Haswell, 1880,	511	typicus, Chilton, 1883,	543, 587	
neo-zelanica, Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	586	Phronima—		
novæ-zealandiæ, G. M. Thomson, 1879,	499, 586	atlantica, Guérin, 1836,	{ 162, 165, 175, 190, 223	
podura, Sp. Bate, 1862,	56	269, 281, 339, 413, 437	{ 469, 542, 589, 1851	
pontica, Czerniavski, 1868,	379	1624, pl. clx.		
pulchella, Sp. Bate, 1862,	314	atlantica, White, 1847, ³	223, 337	
tricuspidi, Stimpson, 1863,	345, 356	Borneensis, Sp. Bate, 1862,	337, 413, 469	
Phlias—		bucephala, Giles, 1887,	1642	
rissoanus, Sp. Bate, 1862,	81, 332, 341, 441	Coccoi, de Natale, 1850,	1624	
serratus, Guérin, 1836,	{ 81, 165, 176, 186, 341	Colletti, Bovallius, 1887,	589	
.	{ 1637	custos, Riso, 1816,	{ 97, 106, 122, 124, 135	
Phorcorrhaphis—		137, 183, 190, 248, 272	{ 137, 183, 190, 248, 272	
edwardsi, Stebbing, 1888,	1455, pl. clxxxii	339, 469	339, 469	
zamboanga, Stebbing, 1888,	1452, pl. clxxx	elongata, Claus, 1862,	339, 405, 470, 1361	
Phorcus (now Phorcorrhaphis)—		megalodous, Stebbing, 1888,	1353, pl. clxxii, a	
hyalocephalus, Dana, 1852,	269, 589, 1457	neo-zelanica, Thomson and Chilton, 1886,	587	
Lovéni, Bovallius, 1887,	589, 1457	novæ-zealandiæ (?), Powell, 1875,	{ 448, 587, 589, 1356	
{ Raynaudii, M.-Edw., 1840,	142, 189, 269	pl. clxi, b		
Reynaudii, M.-Edw., 1830,	142, 175, 184, 589, 1457			

¹ This is not Krøyer's *Amphithoe bicuspis*; that view, though accepted at p. 179, is corrected on p. 1635. Bate and Westwood give *Pherusa cirrus* as a synonym of their *Pherusa bicuspis*.

² Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 377, for *Paramphithoe elegans*, Bruzelius (see p. 314).

³ The Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust. refers to White's Catalogue of 1850 by mistake for that of 1847.

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macrophthalma, Risso, 1822,	{ 118, 122, 127, 137, 248 272	eucauthus, G. O. Sars, 1876,	458, 569
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{ Nicæensis, M.-Edw., 1840,	{ 143, 183, 190, 337 589	medius, Boeck, 1876,	356, 395
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		australis, Haswell, 1880,	512, 556
		brevicornis, G. O. Sars, 1879,	498, 570
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¹ The valid species under *Proto*, Leach, must be transferred to the older genus *Phtisica*, Slabber, and *Proto ventricosa* must yield priority to *Phtisica marina*. See Glossary, under Zee-Scherminkel.

² Museum Normanianum, 1886.

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<i>californicus</i> , Boeck, 1872, 410
<i>capillatus</i> , Ratbke, 1843, .	{ 205, 219, 312, 319, 430 595
<i>eylindricus</i> , Say, 1880, .	{ 104, 189, 200, 204, 207 277, 437, 480
<i>cylindricus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, .	. . . . 437
<i>dentex</i> , Czerniavski, 1868, .	. . . . 376
<i>falcatus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, .	{ 188, 205, 312, 331, 367 369, 396, 430, 496, 520 541, 548, 578, 594, 596 1132, 1639, pl. cxix
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<i>hoeki</i> , Stebbing, 1888, 1136, pl. cxx
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<i>largimanus</i> , ¹ Heller, 1866, 367, 469, 517, 519
<i>latipes</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, .	{ 200, 396, 570, 1132 1634
<i>latipes</i> , G. O. Sars, 1876, .	. . . . 498
<i>Leachii</i> , Krøyer, 1842, .	{ 200, 270, 312, 358 1621
<i>longicornis</i> , ¹ Heller, 1866, .	. . . . 367, 517, 519
<i>longicornis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879, .	. . . . 498, 570
<i>longimanus</i> , Chilton, 1883, .	. . . . 550
<i>megacheir</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	. . . . 396, 570
<i>minutus</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882, 251, 541
<i>monodon</i> , Heller, 1866, 367, 517
<i>nanooides</i> , Hansen, 1887, 1644
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<i>pelagicus</i> , M.-Edw., 1830, .	{ 86, 188, 290, 369, 430 496, 520, 578
<i>pulchellus</i> , M.-Edw., 1830, .	{ 86, 189, 223, 283, 329 369, 430, 496, 520, 544 563, 578
<i>punctatus</i> , ² "Edwards, MS.", Sp. Bate, 1856-7.	{ 469, 560 498, 570
<i>rapax</i> , Carus, 1885, .	. . . . 1141, pl. cxxi
<i>tenuicornis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1885, .	. . . . 534, 1140
<i>tristanensis</i> , Stebbing, 1888, .	. . . . 265, 1135, pl. cxxxviii, b
<i>tuberculatus</i> , Hoek, 1882, 80, 86, 90, 123, 138
<i>validus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862, .	{ 189, 192, 223, 283, 331 367, 396, 430, 520
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<i>maritima</i> , ³ Poda, 1761, 20, 25
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<i>obtusa</i> , G. M. Thomson, 1882, 451, 1637
<i>tenuipes</i> , Haswell, 1880, 451, 512, 945

¹ Heller's species *Podocerus largimanus* and *Podocerus longicornis*, ought probably to be referred either to the genus *Grubia*, Czerniavski, or to *Amphithoides*, Kossmann.

² Afterwards called *Derothoe* (*Cerapus*) *punctatus*.

³ See footnote to *Ediceros norvegicus*, Boeck, p. 1713.

Pontocrates (see p. 572)—

? <i>arenarius</i> , J. Sp. Schneider, 1885, .	307, 322, 395, 572
<i>haplocheles</i> , Boeck, 1870, 373, 395
<i>norvegicus</i> , ⁴ Boeck, 1870, .	{ 307, 322, 340, 395, 445 546, 572

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<i>crenulata</i> , Lütken, 1875, 1634
<i>inermis</i> , Boeck, 1870, .	{ 47, 179, 278, 395, 436 437, 546, 1645

Pontoporeia—

<i>affinis</i> , Lindström, 1855, .	{ 287, 331, 342, 345, 358 372, 393, 416, 421, 548
<i>affinis</i> , S. I. Smith, 1871, .	. . . . . 409, 433
<i>armata</i> , Boeck, 1860, .	. . . . . 322, 393
<i>femorata</i> , Krøyer, 1842, .	{ 198, 210, 217, 251, 287 301, 313, 318, 345, 354
<i>filicornis</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874, .	{ 372, 393, 421, 465, 485 541, 548, 1634
<i>furcigera</i> , Bruzelius, 1859, .	{ 210, 313, 354, 393, 465 541, 548, 1639
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{ <i>macropa</i> , Guérin, 1836, .	{ 164, 175, 189, 589, 1441 pl. clxxviii
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<i>marinum</i> , Carus, 1885, 560
<i>megacheles</i> , Heller, 1866, 366, 454, 469, 560
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<i>polyprion</i> , A. Costa, 1853, .	{ 274, 293, 297, 366, 454 469, 560
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<i>serratipes</i> , Norman, 1869, 1627
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<i>brunnea</i> , Dana, 1852, 269, 492, 591, 1507
<i>capito</i> , Guérin, 1836, .	{ 165, 175, 190, 232, 492 591, 1508, pl. clxxxvi

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<i>problematicus</i> , Kirkby, 1857, .	118, 300, 311, 353, 472
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<i>australis</i> , Haswell, 1880, 511, 535, 565, 1248
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³ On p. 24, line 43, for *Aquoticæ* read *Aquaticæ*.

⁵ On p. 560, line 32, for *tergestina* read *tergestinum*.

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{ echinimana, ¹ Mayer, 1882,	536
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Phasma, Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 322, 397, 421, 478, 479
	{ 515, 521, 527, 535, 578
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{ Goodstiri, Stebbing, 1876,	293, 306, 396, 459, 527
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Nove-Hollandie, Haswell, 1880,	
{ Pedata, Leach, 1814,	{ 86, 91, 243, 322, 459
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¹ Echinimana is a provisional name only.² The species of *Proto* printed in plain letters belong to the genus *Phthisica*, Slabber.³ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 169, gives this name to "Gammareus fimbriatus, Stimpson, MS." but he says of it, "I do not feel quite satisfied that this species is distinct from *P. pinguis*."⁴ Limiculus, in the index to Stimpson's work.

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<i>dubius</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	290		
<i>Krøyeranus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	293, 295		

¹ The figure which Westwood gives of "Stegocephalus (Kroy.) ampulla (Phipps)" has the postero-lateral angle of the third pleon-segment acute and a little upturned, but otherwise it closely agrees with Krøyer's *Stegocephalus inflatus*. Bell gives "Stegocephalus Ampulla, Kroy." in the synonymy by mistake for *Stegocephalus inflatus*. In the definition of *Stegocephalus* (see p. 198) Krøyer says, "Pedes quinti paris pedibus tertii quartique paris structura et directione similes," a peculiarity at which he himself expresses his surprise, *Naturh. Tidsskrift*, ser. 2, Bd. i. p. 528, but Dana and Boeck are no doubt right in regarding the statement as an error.

² On p. 394, line 4, and p. 538, line 42, for *Christianensis* read *Christianiensis*.

³ The statement that this species is the same as *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps, has lately been corrected by Hansen, see pp. 599, 729.

<i>Stegocephalus</i> — <i>continued.</i>	
<i>pectinatus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 557
<i>Stegoplax</i> —	
<i>longirostris</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . . 513, 539
<i>Stenia</i> —	
<i>Magellanica</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 255
<i>Stenopleura</i> —	
<i>atlantica</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 950, pl. lxxxiv
<i>Stenothoe</i> —	
<i>adhærens</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 748, pl. xxxix
<i>Alderi</i> , M'Intosh, 1874,	. . . . . 430
<i>brevicornis</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . . 539
<i>clypeata</i> , Stimpson, 1854,	. . . . . 278
<i>clypeata</i> , M'Intosh, 1874,	. . . . . 430
<i>Danai</i> , Boeck, 1860,	. . . . . 322, 394
<i>Dollfusi</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	. . . . . 596
<i>marina</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . . 292, 322, 394, 430, 446
<i>monoculoides</i> , Boeck, 1870,	{ 83, 223, 283, 332, 380 { 430, 446, 520, 594
<i>peltata</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	. . . . . 431
<i>pollexiana</i> , M'Intosh, 1874,	. . . . . 430
<i>polyprion</i> , Boeck, 1876,	. . . . . 297, 366
<i>tenella</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	. . . . . 539
<i>validus</i> , Daua, 1852,	. . . . . 266, 332
<i>Stimpsonia</i> —	
<i>chelifera</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . . 334, 484, 594
<i>Streetsia</i> —	
<i>challengeri</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 1603, pl. ccvii
<i>Stygbromus</i> —	
<i>vitreus</i> , Cope, 1872,	. . . . . 406, 413, 451
<i>Sulcator</i> (see Hanstorfins) —	
{ <i>arenarius</i> , Sp. Bate, 1854,	. . . . . 243, 283, 307, 310, 435
{ <i>arenatus</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . . 394
<i>marinus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	. . . . . 292
<i>Sunamphitoë</i> (also spelt <i>Sunamphithoë</i>)—	
<i>conformata</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	. . . . . 292, 366, 435
<i>gammaroides</i> , Stebbing, 1874,	. . . . . 292, 435
<i>hamulus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	{ 167, 292, 366, 396 { 435
<i>longicornis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . . 396
<i>podoceroides</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	. . . . . 204
<i>valida</i> , Czerniavskii, 1868,	. . . . . 376
<i>Sympronöe</i> —	
<i>parva</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 1533, pl. xcii
<i>propinqua</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 1537, pl. xciii, B
<i>Synamphithoë</i> —	
<i>conformata</i> , White, 1857,	. . . . . 305
<i>hamulus</i> , White, 1857,	. . . . . 305
<i>Synopia</i> —	
<i>angustifrons</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 269, 576
<i>caraibica</i> , Bovallius, 1886,	. . . . . 576
<i>gracilis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 269, 576
<i>oricutalis</i> , Kossmann, 1880,	. . . . . 517, 576
<i>Schélécana</i> , Bovallius, 1886,	. . . . . 576, 799, pl. lii
<i>ultramarina</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 269, 517, 576, 802, 804
<i>Synopioïdes</i> —	
<i>macronyx</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 1000, 1223, pl. xcivA
<i>Synurella</i> —	
<i>polonica</i> , Wrześniowski, 1877,	. . . . . 472
<i>Syrrhoë</i> —	
<i>bicuspidis</i> , Goës, 1865,	. . . . . 357, 386, 388, 431
<i>crenulata</i> , Goës, 1865,	. . . . . { 357, 394, 423, 431, 556 { 797, 1634
<i>hamatipes</i> , Norman, 1869,	. . . . . 788, 1628
<i>levis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . . . . 394
<i>papyracea</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 789, pl. 1
<i>semiserrata</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 793, pl. li
<i>Talitronus</i> —	
<i>insculptus</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 254, 262, 265
<i>Talitrochesta</i> —	
<i>Cloquetii</i> , Brandt, 1851,	. . . . . 246
<i>Talitrus</i> —	
<i>affinis</i> , Haswell, 1885,	. . . . . 514, 564
<i>assimilis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	. . . . . 514, 564
{ <i>Baueoudraii</i> , Guérin, 1832,	. . . . . 147
{ <i>Beaueoudraii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	. . . . . 141, 147, 185, 191, 244
<i>brasiliensis</i> , Daua, 1852,	. . . . . 265
<i>breviceps</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	. . . . . 185
{ <i>brevicornis</i> , White and Double-day, 1842,	. . . . . 196, 244, 265
<i>carinatus</i> , Lamarck, 1818,	. . . . . 106, 176
<i>chileensis</i> , Nicolet, 1849,	. . . . . 231
<i>cicada</i> , Latreille, 1802,	. . . . . 72, 73
<i>Cloquetii</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 127, 128, 147, 157, 185 { 244, 246, 388
<i>Cyaneæ</i> , Sabine, 1821,	. . . . . 114, 142, 189, 223, 1634
<i>Edwardsii</i> , Sabine, 1821,	{ 49, 114, 130, 161, 222 { 356, 1620
<i>fissispinosus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	. . . . . 515
<i>gammarellus</i> , Latreille, 1802,	{ 72, 73, 98, 106, 121 { 176, 547
<i>gracilis</i> , Daua, 1852, 254
<i>grillus</i> , Bosc, 1802, 67, 73, 104
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<i>Gulliveri</i> , Miers, 1876, 458, 497
<i>insculpta</i> , Dana, 1852, 265
<i>littoralis</i> , Leach, 1813–14, 84, 85
<i>locusta</i> , Latreille and Bosc, 1802,	{ 31, fig. 13, 34, 68, 72 { 73, 84, 90, 106, 121 { 122, 126, 131, 136, 147 { 149, 157, 166, 176, 183 { 209, 221, 248, 283, 304 { 369, 381, 421, 485, 486 { 507, 520, 521, 526, 528 { 534, 574, 585, 605
<i>longicornis</i> , Say, 1818,	. . . . . 104, 185, 222
<i>medusorum</i> , Latreille, 1802,	. . . . . 72, 73
<i>nicænsis</i> , Risso, 1826,	. . . . . 129, 248
<i>Novi-Zealandiæ</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 254, 265, 499
<i>nugax</i> , Ross, 1826,	. . . . . 130, 355, 1620
<i>ornatus</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 254, 265
{ <i>platicheles</i> , Guérin, 1835,	. . . . . 157
{ <i>platycheles</i> , Guérin, 1832,	{ 147, 163, 176, 183, 185 { 230, 244, 248, 275
<i>puggettensis</i> , Dana, 1852,	. . . . . 265
<i>quadridifidus</i> , De Kay, 1844,	. . . . . 207, 437
<i>rubropunctatus</i> , Risso, 1816,	{ 98, 124, 127, 129 { 248

¹ On p. 176, line 26, for *platychelis* read *platycheles*.

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<i>saltator</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 147, 185, 191, 209, 219 230, 244, 308, 327, 352 381, 389, 447, 495, 547 578, 1621, 1647
? <i>scabripes</i> , Dana, 1852,	265
<i>scrratus</i> , Latreille, 1802,	72
<i>sylvaticus</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511, 514, 564
<i>tripudians</i> , Krøyer, 1846,	210, 244, 251

Talorchestia—

? <i>Africana</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	332
<i>diemenensis</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511
<i>gracilis</i> , Dana, 1852,	265
<i>limicola</i> , Haswell, 1880,	514
<i>longicornis</i> , S. I. Smith, 1874,	435, 437, 1635
? <i>marmorata</i> , Haswell, 1880,	514
<i>megalopthalma</i> , S. I. Smith, { 1874,	435, 437, 1636
<i>pollicifera</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	288
<i>pravidactyla</i> , Haswell, 1880,	514
<i>quadrifima</i> , Haswell, 1880,	511, 551
<i>quadrifima</i> , var., Haswell, { 1880,	514
<i>quoyana</i> , Dana, 1852,	185, 222, 265, 499
<i>terrae-reginae</i> , Haswell, 1880,	514
<i>tumida</i> , G. M. Thomsou, 1886,	586, 605, 1648

Tanyscelus—

<i>sphaeroma</i> , Claus, 1879,	269, 492, 591, 1492
<i>Tauria</i> —	
<i>abyssorum</i> , Boeck, 1872,	179, 394, 541, 558
<i>macrocephala</i> , Dana, 1852,	268, 558, 589, 1398
<i>medusarum</i> , Boeck, 1872,	{ 179, 374, 394, 541, 558 1634, 1645

Teraticum—

<i>typicum</i> , Chilton, 1884,	451, 550, 787
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Tessarops—

<i>hastata</i> , Norman, 1868,	386, 389, 431
<i>Tetraphyrs</i> —	
<i>arafuræ</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1483
<i>forcipatus</i> , Claus, 1879,	491, 591, 1484
<i>inscriptus</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	591
<i>monceouri</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1480, pl. clxxxiv
<i>rectangularis</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	591, 1483

Tetromatus—

<i>Bellunus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	292, 331
<i>typicus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856-7,	292, 305, 496

Thamneus—

<i>debilis</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590, 1562
<i>platyrrhynchus</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1558, pl. cxviii
<i>rostratus</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590, 1562

Thamyris (see *Brachyscelus*)—

<i>antipodes</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	337, 492, 590, 593
{ <i>crusculum</i> , Claus, 1887,	492, 590
<i>crustulum</i> , Claus, 1879,	
<i>elegans</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590
<i>globiceps</i> , Claus, 1879,	492, 590
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<i>depilis</i> , Templeton, 1836,	167, 175
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<i>longipes</i> , Bovallius, 1886,	575, 592, 1334
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<i>Neptunus</i> , Bovallius, 1886,	197, 575, 1329
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<i>pellucida</i> , Bovallius, 1886,	439, 575, 1329
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<i>pellicula</i> , v. <i>Willmœs</i> Suhm, 1873,	{ 196, 423, 437, 439, 440 452, 555
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<i>Steenstrupi</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	589
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<i>antarctica</i> , Daua, 1852,	{ 269, 337, 405, 500, 587 589, 1416
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<i>arctica</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	{ 179, 190, 197, 345, 358 1626
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<i>bispinosa</i> , Boeck, 1870,	393, 589, 1634, 1645
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<i>borcalis</i> , Buchholz, 1871,	405
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<i>compressa</i> , Goës, 1865,	353, 393, 589, 1409
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<i>crassicornis</i> , Krøyer, 1838,	179, 302, 358, 374
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<i>Gaudichaudii</i> , Guérin, 1825,	{ 127, 133, 163, 175, 190 589
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<i>Gaudichaudii</i> , Ross, 1825,	161, 179, 190
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<i>Guérini</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	337, 589
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<i>libellula</i> , Goës, 1865,	{ 115, 161, 179, 190, 358 374, 393, 424, 450, 584 589, 1634
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{ <i>Guilliamsonia</i> , Sp. Bate, 1856,	290, 295
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<i>pelagica</i> , Sp. Bate, 1857,	292, 394
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Thyropus—

<i>atlanticus</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	591
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<i>danæ</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	1492
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<i>diaphanus</i> , Dana, 1852,	269, 492, 591, 1492
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<i>ferox</i> , Dana, 1852,	259
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<i>ferus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	1492
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<i>ovulæ</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	97, 490, 1464, 1647
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<i>rapax</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	591, 1492, 1495
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<i>sphaeroma</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	591, 1492, 1495
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Tiron—

<i>acauthurus</i> , Lilljeborg, 1865,	{ 357, 361, 386, 388, 394 431, 1634
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<i>hamatipes</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	788, 1628
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<i>problematicus</i> , Schlotheim, 1820,	{ 111, 118, fig. 20, 148 274, 300, 311
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<i>nicaenensis</i> , Stebbing, 1888,	272, 1673
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kergueleni, Stebbing, 1888,	941, pl. lxxxiii
<i>Tritropis</i> (see <i>Rhachotropis</i>)—		
<i>aculeata</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . .	{ 49, 394, 423, 446, 468 584, 954, 1634
? <i>appendiculata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,	498, 570
<i>avirostris</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	540
<i>cataphractus</i> , Boeck, 1876,	278
<i>fragilis</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . .	{ 49, 356, 394, 424, 600 1634
<i>Grimaldii</i> , Chevreux, 1887,	1641
<i>Helleri</i> , Boeck, 1870,	. . .	{ 49, 394, 423, 445, 508 600, 954
<i>inflata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1882,	540, 600
<i>oculata</i> , Hansen, 1887,	1644
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<i>cavernicola</i> , Tellkampf, 1844,	208, 233
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{ <i>Malmi</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590, 592, 593
{ <i>Malmii</i> , Boeck, 1870,	393, 541, 593, 1539
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<i>Hørningii</i> , Boeck, 1870,	393, 534
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<i>cuspidata</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	590
<i>Typhis</i> —		
{ <i>ferox</i> , Dana, 1852,	259, 269
{ <i>ferus</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	{ 143, 163, 174, 190, 192 269, 571, 1471
<i>monoculoides</i> , White, 1847,	223, 283
<i>nolens</i> , White, 1850,	132, 243, 283
<i>Ovoides</i> , Risso, 1816,	{ 97, 105, 106, 124, 143 174, 183, 190, 192, 230 299, 327, 490, 591, 1464
<i>rapax</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	143, 174, 190, 591, 1503
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<i>atlantica</i> , Bovallius, 1885,	558
<i>borcalis</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	538, 592
{ <i>Clausi</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	592
{ <i>Clausii</i> , Bovallius, 1885,	558, 592, 1272
<i>cornigera</i> , M.-Edw., 1840,	142, 189, 587, 1272
<i>gracilis</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	265, 1277
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{ <i>Tullbergi</i> , Bovallius, 1887,	592
{ <i>Tullbergii</i> , Bovallius, 1885,	558, 592
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<i>crassipes</i> , Hansen, 1887,	1644
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<i>leucopes</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	358, 508
{ <i>leucopes</i> , Bate and Westwood, 1868,	370, 374
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<i>abbreviata</i> , G. O. Sars, 1879,	496, 569, 1641
<i>Bairdii</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	333, 456
<i>brevicornis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	333, 456, 465, 595
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<i>marina</i> , Giard, 1876,	456, 595
{ <i>marinus</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	{ 292, 331, 333, 407, 456 465
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<i>Vibiliæ</i> —		
<i>affinis</i> , Sp. Bate, 1862,	337
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<i>depilis</i> , M.-Edw., 1830,	168
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¹ Boeck says that his "*Glauconome steenstrupi*" is probably only the female of "*Glauconome krøyeri*."

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Zuphea—	
sparicola, Risso, 1826,

ADDENDA.—Since the earlier part of the Index was printed, E. Chevreux has described *Ampelisca sarsi*, n. sp., and *Egina capillacea*, n. sp. For *Phædra kinahani*, Sp. Bate, in accordance with the suggestion of Boeck, 1876, he adopts the name *Liljeborgia* [*Liljeborgia*] *kinahani*. His paper is entitled, “Nouvelles espèces de Crustacés Amphipodes du sud-ouest de la Bretagne. Association française pour l'avancement des sciences Fusionnée 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, 11^e année, 1^{er} 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 Dollfus avec la collaboration de MM. Ed. Chevreux et Ph. Dautzenberg, 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 *Eginella spinosa*, Boeck. From the examination of these he is inclined to keep *Eginella* distinct from Krøyer's *Egina*. Should this eventually be considered necessary, whatever new generic name may be substituted for the preoccupied *Egina* will apply to the species *ochinata*, Boeck, *longicornis*, Krøyer, and *spinossissima*, Mayer, while *aculata*, Dana, *tenella*, Dana, and *tristancensis*, of this Report, will remain indeterminate as regards their generic position (see pp. 1248, 1686).

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 here suffice:—

Genus *Pardaliscoides*,¹ n. gen. Near to *Pardalisca*. Peduncle of the upper antennæ not very short. Palp of first maxillæ of moderate breadth. Outer plate of the maxillipedes 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 uropods, divided nearly to the base, dehiscent.

Pardaliscoides tenellus, n. sp. Rostrum acute. In the upper antennæ 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 antennæ having the fourth joint of the peduncle longer than the fifth, and about equal in length to the nine-jointed flagellum. Mandibles, first maxillæ, and gnathopods having a general resemblance to those of *Pardalisca abyssi*, the second maxillæ to those of *Pardalisca marionis*, the pereopods and telson to the figures given by Bruzelius for *Nicippe tumida*. There are three spines in

¹ In the Introduction, p. xxii, it should have been stated that two specimens were obtained of *Elasmopus delaplata*, and two of *Podocerus hooki*. To include these together with *Pardaliscoides tenellus*, the statistics should be that in the 34 specimens 26 genera are represented, of which 11 are new, and 29 species, of which 27 are new. On p. xxiv, line 4, for thirty-one read thirty-two, and line 28, for Prestandres read Prestandrea.

the spine-row of the left, two in that of the right, mandible. The palp of the first maxillæ 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 pereiopods 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 spinules, 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 laminar, 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 *Synopiooides* between *Nicippe* and *Halice*. Length of specimen, without the antennæ, not quite a third of an inch. It was taken at Station 297, November 11, 1875; South Pacific; lat. $37^{\circ} 29' S.$, long. $83^{\circ} 7' W.$; tow-net at the trawl; depth, 1775 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 5$; surface temperature, 57° .

On p. 1690, to the species of *Anonyx* should be added on Krøyer's authority, *bona speci*, Holbøll, MS., 1842; *flagelliformis*, Holbøll, MS., 1846; *medius*, Holbøll, MS., 1846; *perfoliatus*, Holbøll, MS., 1846. The first three of these Krøyer identifies with Holbøll's *Anonyx Eschrichtii* under the name *Opis typica*; the fourth he unites with his own *Anonyx holbølli* (compare pp. 200, 215). The footnote on p. 1690 must be cancelled, since "An. bona spec." in Krøyer's work was merely a misprint for *An. bona speci*, a species distinct from *Anonyx brevipes*.

GLOSSARY AND GENERAL INDEX.

NOTE.—Dark numerals indicate pages on which definitions or descriptions will be found.

Abdomen (perhaps for adipomen, from *adeps*, fat), sometimes used of the pleon, which Boeck calls the post-abdomen, considering that the last five segments of the peraeon in the Amphipoda are homologous to the abdomen in the Insecta, 105, 184, 189, 553.

Adactyle (*ἀ-*, without, *δάκτυλος*, finger), “Le mot *adactyle* signifie simplement que ces mains n’ont pas de doigts comme celles des crabes” (Latreille, Hist. Nat., tome vi. p. 298), 89, 104.

Addome=abdome, 150, 152.

Adipose body (*adeps*, fat), 300, 481, 503.

Afterdarm, 289.

Afterdrüse, 505.

Agonata, 40, 50, 62, 63, 64.

Alène ; en alène, acuminate, awl-shaped, 139.

Alimentary canal, 154, 482, 489, 504, 574.

Amfipodi anomalii, 297.

Amphipoda (*ἀμφί*, around, *πούς*, 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*, utrinque, and *πούς*, pes; but since animals with feet seem universally to have them on both sides (utrinque), that derivation makes the word unmeaning. Bate and Westwood say that it is “derived from the Greek *ἀμφω*, both; *πόδες*, feet,” 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 pieds-nageoires, we find the gnathopods capable of very free movement, the first two pairs of pereopods 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. 467, 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 immobiles; tête distincte du trone; troisième et dernière paire de mâchoires en forme de lèvre, avec deux palpes ou deux petits pieds réunis à leur base. Leur corps est foiblement

crustacé, le plus souvent comprimé et arqué. La tête est distincte, avec deux yeux et quatre antennes presque toujours sétacées. La bouche est formée d’un labre, de deux mandibules portant un palpe filiforme et saillant ou découvert, d’une languette, de deux paires de mâchoires, avec deux pieds-mâchoires, au dessous, et recouvrant les organes pré cédeus, tantôt dilatés au côté interne, tantôt réunis à leur base; ils représentent une lèvre inférieure avec deux palps. Le trone 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 intérieure de chaque pied, en commençant à la seconde paire, est un corps ovale et vésiculeux, qui me paraît être une branchie. La poitrine offre en outre, dans les femelles de petites lames ciliées sur leurs bords, destinées à recouvrir leurs œufs. Le cœur s’étend dans la longueur du trone, comme dans les stomatopodes, et ressemble à un vaisseau dorsal, mais ayant des rameaux. Le trone 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 secours.” 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, 553, 579, 601, 1655.

- Anfipodi, 205.
 Anfipodos, 231.
 Anisopoda, 256, 260, 289, 554.
 Annulosa, 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, 91, 478.
 Annulus, a body-ring, segment, or somite, 153, 264.
 Anostézoaires (α -, without, $\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon\omega$, bone, $\zeta\omega\nu$, animal), 94.
 Anostia (α -, without, $\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon\omega$, bone), 88.
 Antennæ (antenna, in Latin, a sailyard), 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, 84, 122, 245; anterior and posterior, 487, 536; posterior and anterior, 64, 149; inner and outer, 78, 515; antennules and antennæ, 463, 1215; auditory and olfactory (Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1875); Milne-Edwards, 154; Spence Bate, 280, 473; Bruxelins, 313; Fritz Müller, 349; Leydig, 349, 480; Clans, 487, 597.
 Antennæform processes, palps of the mandibles, 102.
 Antennal gland, 505, 510, 553.
 Antennæ, see Antennæ. This diminutive is not well suited to the Amphipoda, seeing that in many species of this group the upper antennæ exceed the lower in size.
 Antennules, applied to parts of the mandibles, maxillæ, and maxillipeds, 57.
 Antens=Antennæ, 99.
 Anterior. By a conventional use, this word is applied to that edge of the leg which, when the limb is extended downwards, 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 clasping edge is called the posterior or hind margin.
 Antihi (ἀντλέω, I drain, in reference to the *haustellum* or sucking apparatus), 41, 65.
 Aorta (ἀορτή, from ἀείρω, I raise), 388, 372, 476, 489, 505, 526.
 Apiropodes ($\delta\pi\epsilon\iota\pos$, without limit, $\pi\delta\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, feet), 92.
 Apodeme ($\alpha\pi\omega\delta\epsilon\omega$, I bind fast), 463.
 Appendages, appendices, 153, 463, 563; correlation of, 474; renewal of, 474.
 Appendiculata, 478.
 Appendix caudalis, the telson, 178.
 Apta (ἀπτέρος, unwinged), 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 26, 36, 42, 52, 53, 55, 58, 62, 65, 69, 86.
 Arteries ($\delta\alpha\tau\pi\rlap{\alpha}$, originally supposed to be an air-duct, the derivation suggested for the word being ἀήρ, air, $\tau\eta\rho\epsilon\omega$, I preserve), 338, 476, 487, 505, 526, 527, 549, 598.
 Arthrocephalés ($\delta\pi\theta\omega\nu$, a joint, $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, head), 78.
 Arthropoda ($\delta\pi\theta\omega\nu$, a joint, $\pi\omega\nu$, 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 *Condylipoda* as the name of the group for which Arthropoda 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.
 Arthrostraca¹ ($\delta\pi\theta\omega\nu$, a joint, $\delta\sigma\tau\pi\alpha\kappa\omega\nu$, shell), proposed by Brümeister in place of the older term Edriophthalma or sessile-eyed. Sars, Hist. Nat. Crust. d'ean d'occe 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 Amphipoda and Isopoda, the first order, the Thoracostraca, embracing the Decapoda, Stomatopoda, and Cymacea, 169, 477, 508, 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*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, and *Insecta*, but excludes the *Annelida*, which Cuvier classed with these among the Articulata" (Encycl. Brit., vol. ii. 1875), 101.
 Articulation, used by Bate 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, Astacoidea, 78, 87.
 Auditory apparatus, 290, 325, 449, 474, 504.
 Bacilli, hyaline, 457.
 Baguettes olfactives, olfactory rods or filaments, 595.
 Basipodite (Milne-Edwards, according to Wrzesiowski, 1881), or basopodite, 290 ($\beta\delta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a stepping, $\pi\omega\nu$, foot), shortened into basis, 290, basos (Bate and Westwood), or hasus, the second (first free) joint of the Amphipod leg. The equivalents in different authors are—first joint (used in this Report); second joint; hanche, 140, 155; trochanter supérien; femur, 34, 37; thigh; second coxalplate; Häfte, 485; arm, 536; Oherarm; Schenkel, 1607; tibia, 149.
 Bastoncelli, little rods, 1652.
 Bâtonnets hyalins, olfactory filaments, 548; cylindres à bâtonnets, 515.
 Biliary vessels. See Liver.
 Bismarck-brown, strongly recommended for the coloring of living organisms. See Mayer, Dic Caprelliden, pp. 153, 160.
 Blastoderm ($\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma$, germen, embryo, $\delta\epsilon\mu\alpha$, skin), 464, 531, 553.
 Blastomere ($\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma$, and $\mu\epsilon\pos$, a part), 463.
 Brain, 133, 349, 364, 489, 567, 1646.
 Branchiae ($\beta\rho\acute{a}\gamma\chi\iota\alpha$, in Latin branchiae, the gills of fishes). Latreille, 95; Milne-Edwards, 154, 184, 185; Kröyer, 202; Frey and Leuckart, 219; Nicolet, 232; Dana, 260, 264; Williams, 280; Costa, 296; Vallette, 304; Boeck, 324; Lilljeborg, 361; Grönbech, 366; Hesse, 419; Dezsö, 476; Wrzesiowski, 501, 507; Smith, 522; Claus, 598.
 Branchiæ, number of, in *Phronima*, Milne-Edwards, 185; Giles, 1642.

¹ Page 552, line 36, for *Arthrocostraca* read *Arthrostraca*.

Branchiogastera (*βράγχια*, breathing-organs, *γαστήρ*, abdomen), 72, 73, 74, 79.
 Branchypia, 88.
 Brangasteria (*βράγχια*, *γαστήρ*), 87.
 Bras, 155. See Meropodite.
 Cabeza, 232. See Cephalon.
 Caeca, 304, 438, 489, 504, 519, 574.
 Calceolns (in Latin, a small shoe), a name suggested by Stimpson (in the form *calccola*) for certain appendages of the antennæ, variously explained as olfactory, auditory, or prehensile; Milne-Edwards, 141; Guérin, 148; Kröyer, 177, 200; Valette, 304; Leydig, 349, 481; Marcusen, 369; Bos, 423; Hoek, 496; Dybowsky and Wrzesiński, 504; Blaue, 543, 548; Barrois, 587.
 Capités, 78.
 Capture of specimens, 197, 484, 600, 1655.
 Carcinology (*καρκίνος*, a crab, *λόγος*, discussion), the natural history of Crustaceans, 495.
 Cardiac (*καρδιακός*, belonging to the heart, *καρδία*); from analogy with vertebrates, the anterior part of the stomach in Amphipoda is called cardiac, without reference to the actual position of the heart, 482.
 Cardio-aortic¹ valves; arterial ostia; these connect the heart with the upper and the lower aorta, opening at the systole to admit the passage of the blood, and closing at the diastole to prevent its flowing back from the aortas, 505, 526.
 Cardio-pericardiac openings; venous ostia; the oblique lateral orifices of the heart, which admit the blood into it from the pericardium, when the heart dilates at the diastole; during the systole they are closed. Normally they occur in pairs in the second, third, and fourth pereon-segments; in *Corophium* only in the fourth segment, 505, 527.
 Carpopodite (*καρπός*, wrist, *πόδις*, 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; geou; Handwurzel, 532; Afterhandwurzel, 532; Fusswurzel, 532; carpns, 290, 291; pseudocarpus, 532; tarsus, 532; metatarsns, 149, 532.
 Caudal stylets. See Uropods.
 Cement glands, 482, 496, 522, 1651.
 Cephalization, 264.
 Cephalon (*κεφαλή*, 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 Insecta, 264, 289, 463.
 Cephalostegite (*κεφαλή*, head, *στέγω*, I cover), 463.
 Cerebral ganglion. See Brain.
 Chelate (*χηλή*, a claw), cheliferous, 27, 44; cheliform, 29, 54, 88, 179, 588; with a didactyle hand, 97, 143, 1622; Scheere, 597; 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.
 Chiasma, a crosswise position, like the strokes of the Greek letter χ, 1646, 1652.

Chitin, Chitine (*χιτών*, a coat). Huxley, The Crayfish, p. 347, in regard to the exoskeleton of the crayfish, says:—"The animal matter consists for the most part of a peculiar substance termed *Chitin*, which enters into the composition of the hard parts not only of the *Arthropoda* in general, but of many other invertebrate 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 from its solution by the addition of water. Chitin contains nitrogen, and according to the latest investigations (Ledderhose, 'Ueber Chitin und seine Spaltungsprodukte' Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie, II. 1879), its composition is represented by the formula $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$." (See also Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. i. p. 10, and Darwin, The Lepadidae, p. 30). 134, 279.
 Chorion (*χορίον*, skin, leather), 320.
 Choristopoda ("From *χωριστός*, separate, and *πούς*, foot, alluding to the fact that the pairs of feet belong each to a distinct segment of the body"), 215, 256, 259, 289, 601.
 Chromatophore (*χρωμα*, colour, *φέρω*, I bear), 477, 548.
 Cilia, ciliæ (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 Westwood, see pp. 290, 504, 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; Wiegmann, 182; Goodwin, 195; Frey and Leuckart, 219; Williams, 280; Leydig, 300, 482; Claparède, 343; Dohrn, 364; Sars, 372; Parfitt, 422; Claus, 338, 476, 489, 598; Wrzesiński, 505; Delage, 525; Mayer, 535.
 Classification, Lamarck, 66, 105; Latreille, 71, 79, 81, 95, 99, 125, 136; Duméril, 78; Leach, 83, 85, 89, 91, 107; Rafinesque, 87, 88, 110; Tilesius, 87; Savigny, 92; Blainville, 94; Risso, 96; Desmarest, 122; Zenker, 135, 149; Milne-Edwards, 140, 153, 155, 184; Burmeister, 169; White, 222, 242; Dana, 254, 256, 259, 264; Gosse, 282; Bate and Westwood, 289, 290, 328, 332; Costa, 296; Bruzelius, 312; Gervais and Beneden, 316; Boeck, 321, 393, 410; Lilljeborg, 360; Czerniavski, 375; Buchholz, 423; Schiödte, 449; Stalio, 468; Gegenbaur, 477; Hayek, 479; Claus, 487, 490, 508, 552; Nicholson, 521; Woodward, 547; Kingsley, 554; Carus, 559; Sars, 567; Bovallius, 576; Gerstaecker, 579; 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, 468, 578, 600, 1627, 1629.

¹ On p. 526, line 30, reference is made to an expression used by Delage, "une valvule cardio-péricardique antérieure," in which the epithet "cardio-aortique" would seem to be the one intended.

Commensal, one that feeds with, not like a parasite at the expense of, another, 392, 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 ganglionic cells. In the Caprellidae the abdominal commissures are naturally reduced to the vanishing point. 133, 489, 1646.

Complexly chelate or subchelate. "By this term [complexly] I mean, whenever the chelate character depends upon other joints than the propodos" (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 262). For the German equivalents, see p. 597.

Condylipoda, condylipodes, condylopa, condylopes, condylopoda (*κόρδυλος*, knuckle or knob of a joint, *πόντος*, a foot), "pattes noueuses," 72, 125.

Condylopia, 88.

Connective-tissue. "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 lacuuae, 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 ganglionic chain, and by its strong development in the brauchiæ 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, *πόντος*, a foot); the equivalents are first joint, side-plate, hanche, Basalghid, 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, 289, 290, 365.

Crochet, 48, 140. See dactylopodite.

Crustacea (crusta, the hard surface of a body, the rind or shell, "Aquatilium tegumenta plura sunt. Alia . . . integruntur . . . crustis, ut locustæ," Plin. ix, 14), 6, 17, 52, 62, 66, 71, 78, 79, 125, 155, 169, 479, 552, 1655. See also Encycl. Brit., vol. vi. p. 333, 1878 (H. Woodward).

Crustaceology, a hybrid word used by Leach to include the natural history of Crustacea and Arachnidae, 83.

Crustata. The word *Crustata* applied to animals appears first to occur in Pliny, xi, 62, "Et cochlear deutes habent: indicio est etiam a minimis carnem derosa vitis. At in marinis crustata et cartilaginea primores habere, item

echinis quinos esse, unde intelligi potuerit, miror." In Facciolati's Lexicon, the quotation, "in marinis crustata et cartilaginea primores dentes hahent," makes Pliny assert the very thing of which he expresses himself as doubtful. Facciolati gives as an explanation of the word crustata, "h.e. pisces crusta, seu testa obducti." Jonston, De Exanguibus aquaticis, Lib. ii. c. 1, says, "Quae Crustata Plinio, illa Latinis aliis Crustacea, quod molli crusta operta sint, Graecis μαλακότρακα, eandem ob causam dicuntur. Medium inter Testacea et Molusca sortita locum videntur. Nam quatenus foris crusta, etsi fragili et tenui obtieguntur, cum testaceis convenient: quateus molle carnosumque intus continent, mollibus comparantur." 2, 4, 193.

Cryptobranches (κρύπτω, I conceal, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), 96.

Crystalline cones, Krystalkegel, cristallin, 154, 462, 481, 490, 495, 1638, 1652.

Crystallites, Cristallites, little plates, concentrically striped and radiated, found between the epithelium and cuticle in *Caprella* and some of the Gammaridae. In diluted 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).

Cnissc. See Meropodite, 93, 140, 155.

Cupule membraneuse, 141, 543. See Calceolns.

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 (Bruzelius, 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, 480, 626. In the descriptive part of this Report the expression filamentary cylinders has been frequently used for the Ricchzapfen 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 name cylinder to a different kind of appendage.

Cystibranches, Cystibranchia (κύστης, a bladder, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), 95, 96, 99, 135.

Dactia (δάκνω, I bite), 282.

Dactylopodite (δάκτυλος, a finger or toe, *πόντος*, a foot), seventh (sixth free) joint of the Amphipod leg; the equivalents are—sixth joint, seventh joint, claw, finger, nail, crochet, doigt, griffe, tarse, Klaue, Endklaue, dactylos, dactylus, ungnis, 140, 149, 155, 290, 532.

Dactyloptera (δάκτυλος, finger, πτερόν, a wing), "this name is suggested for the two little wing-like plates on each pair of gnathopoda" (Spence Bate on *Phronima sedentaria*, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 317), 1341.

Darmcanal, 489, 562, 598. See Alimentary Canal and Intestine.

- Deutognathes (*δεύτερος*, second, *γνάθος*, jaw), Milne-Edwards gives this name to the first maxillæ, as following the mandibles which he calls protognathæ.
- Development, Milne-Edwards, 154, 160; Rathke, 171, 182; Leydig, 225, 482; Meissner, 287; Spence Bate, 290, 327; Valette, 320; Fritz Müller, 350; Bessels, 387; Bencden, 391; Bencden and Bessels, 392; Dohrn, 403; Packard, 448; Huxley, 463; W. Thomsou, 472; Uljanin, 525, 531; Faxon, 533; Claus, 539, 553, 598; this Report, 1214, 1602.
- Diastole (*διαστολή*, a drawing asunder, dilatation), 505, 507.
- Didactyle, vaguely used by the older authors for hands that were either chelate or subchelate, but from its contrast to monodactyle, the correct use was probably for the former; 86, 97.
- Dimorphism of males, 349, 408, 554, 562, 1024.
- Dimorphism, sexual, 596, 1649.
- Distribution, Kröyer, 180, 197; Eichwald, 193; Dana, 264; Lindström, 287; Heller, 359; Lilljeborg, 360; Bate, 363; Brady, 375; Edward, 381; v. Martens, 384, 566; Norman, 386, 458, 584; Boeck, 410; Möbius, 421; Smith, 434, 557; Metzger, 445, 446; Miers, 467, 555; Forel, 476; Fries, 494; Joseph, 496; Wrześniowski, 501, 1655; Haswell, 514; Markham, 517; Stuxberg, 523; Mayer, 535; Blanc, 548; Chilton, 551; Schmarda, Forstrand, 577; Gerstaecker, 578; Koelbel, 584; Perrier, 585; Bovallius, 592; Chevreux, 596; Ross, 1620; Örsted, 1621; Whymper, 1648; Barrois, 1649.
- Dolabriform (dolabra, a mattock or pick-axe), 103.
- Domicola (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, 529, 542, 564, 578.
- Drehgelenk (trochlea, turuing-joint), 485. See Ischiopodite.
- Dündarm, 489.
- Ecdysis (*ἐκδύσις*, a getting out; *ἐκδύω*, I strip off). See Exuviation.
- Edrioftalmi, 205.
- Edriophthalmes, 174, 417, 1647.
- Edriophthalma (*ἐδραῖος*, sittting, sessile, *ὁφαλός*, an eye), Leach, 1815; a term evidently based on the word "sessiliocles" introduced by Lamarck in 1801; 89, 122, 157, 166, 169, 242, 246, 281, 282, 289, 295, 304, 601.
- Edriophthalmaria. Gerstfeldt, 1858, adopts this form, giving the reference "Legio *Edriophthalmaria* M. Edw. (Ann. d. sc. nat. 3ème sér., 1852, xviii. 120, 121)." He also observes that Dana's *Edriophthalma* embrace not only the *Choristopoda*, that is the *Edriophthalma* of most other authors, but also the Trilobita, Eumotostraca, and Rotifera, giving a reference to "Unit. Stat. expl. exped. Crust. I, 10."
- Edriophthalmata, 222, 375, 521.
- Edriophthalmes, 136, 155, 184, 316.
- Edriophthalmia, 215, 259, 264, 463, 468, 528, 547, 554.
- Edriottalmi, 389, 390, 468.
- Eleutherognatha (*ἐλεύθερος*, free, *γνάθος*, a jaw), 449.
- Endophragmal arch (*ἐνδόν*, within, *φράγμα*, a fence), 299, 463, 485.
- Endopodite (*ἐνδόν*, within, *ποδός*, a foot), 1655; in the Crustacea 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 Amphipoda, the first joint coalescent with the side-plate and the first free joint constitute the protopodite, the remaining five joints being the endopodite. To 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 vesicle. 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. Sec Tige, 153.

Enoplopods, Hesse, 1873 ("De ἐνοπλος, armé; πούς, ποδός, pied"), 417.

Enteron (*ἐντέρον*, a paunch), 477.

Entomeiline, 134.

Entomozaires (*ἐντομα*, insects, *ζῶα*, living creatures), 94.

Enzyme (*ζύμη*, leaven), 489, 525.

Epimera (*ἐπί*, over, *μηρός*, thigh), 185, 202, 289, 452, 485, 597, 598. See Coxopodite.

Epipharynx (*ἐπί*, over, *φάρυγξ*, throat), the palate or upper part of the throat that succeeds the mouth-opening, 450.

Epistome (*ἐπί*, over, *στόμα*, the mouth). In the Amphipoda 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 antennæ 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 (*ἐπί*, over, *θηλή*, 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 enticular lining of the alimentary canal, extending thence into the hepatic cæca. It is further met with in the generative organs, and in the green gland. Where it forms the subecticular 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 in the fresh state. In the liver, however, the cells grow, and become detached from one another in the wider and lower parts of the cæca, and their essential nature is thus obvious" (Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 177, 178). Bruzelius in describing the inner structure of an Amphipod gives a similar account. In *Amphithoe podoceroides* 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 Phronimiden*, 1879. In some Amphipoda these cells are very clearly visible in the pellucid skin. 464, 489, 562. *Epizoaires* (*ἐπί*, upon, *ζῷα*, living creatures), 94.

Erioptalmi, 145, 152.

Euryhaline (*εὐρύς*, wide, *ἅλς*, salt), 421.

Eurytherm (*εὐρύς*, wide, *θέρμη*, heat), 421.

Exappendiculate, applied to the upper antennæ when without a secondary flagellum.

Exochnata (*ἐξω*, without, and *γνάθος*, 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 maxillæ. 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."

Exopodite (*ἐξω*, without, *πόδης*, a foot). See Endopodite.

Exuviation (exuviae, 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, 153, 195, 290, 333, 474. See Cuticle, and compare also Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. xxv.

Eyes, 139, 154, 201, 260, 270, 327, 372, 383, 386, 423, 449, 461, 471, 474, 475, 480, 481, 486, 490, 495, 509, 553, 559, 597, 1638, 1651.

Facetted, an expression applied to the transparent enticle or cornea over a compound eye, when the cornea is divided, by a slight modification of its substance along the dividing lines, into square or hexagonal spaces. The cornea in the Amphipoda is said as a rule to be externally smooth, not facetted, 154, 260, 471, 474, 480, 481, 516, 597, 1638.

Fangorgane, grasping instruments, 274, 477.

Fauusses pattes, or pates, 95, 139, 186, 189. 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 Gammaridæ 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 (filum, a thread), a term sometimes applied to the antennary flagellum, sometimes to the so-called olfactory tubes or cylinders.

Flagellum, also called terminal filament, fouet, 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 antennæ. The shorter lash (? the exopodite) often found on the inner side of the upper antennæ is known as accessory seta, 105, secondary or accessory flagellum, secondary appendage, Nebengeissel, flagellum appendiculare. For a more extended use of the word flagellum, see p. 153.

Flohkrebse, 170, 480.

Foot-jaws. See Maxillipeds.

Frontal organ, 477.

Gammarus (*κάμμαρος*, *κάμαρος*, *κάμμυρος*, cammarus, gammarns, a kind of crab, lobster or shrimp, according to Martial turning red when cooked), 5, 12, 40, 53, 1620.

Gancetto, a subchelate hand, 1622.

Ganglion (*γάγγλιον*, a tumour under the skin), a collection of nerve-cells from which nerve-fibres are given off. For the Caprellidae Mayer distinguishes a hind-brain with the ganglionic knots in connection with it, namely, the optic ganglion and the ganglia for the two pairs of antennæ; the suboesophageal ganglion consisting of several coalesced ganglia; the supra-oesophageal ganglion connected with the frontal organ; and a small unpaired ganglion lying medio-dorsally, from which runs an unpaired nerve, probably to the constrictores pharyngis. The ganglion of the first pereon-segment is in most genera in contact with the suboesophageal ganglion, in *Proto* actually coalesced with it. Each pereon-segment, from the second to the sixth, is provided with a ganglion; for the seventh segment and the rudimentary abdomen there is a ganglion-complex, bearing traces of the same arrangement as prevails in the Gammaridæ. 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 pereon, 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 gangliouc chain, and situated at the lower corner of the head, ends in four large conical processes which supply nerves to the antennæ. 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 esophageal commissures, supply nerves to the mouth-organs. For the Phronimidae Claus states that the suboesophageal ganglion mass is derived from the coalescence of six or seven ganglia, those of the two first pereon-segments being included in the complexus. 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. 132, 219, 260, 304, 364, 438, 471, 489, 567, 597, 1646.
- Garnell, 6, 7.
- Gasteruri (*γαστήρ*, abdomen, *οὐρά*, tail), 83, 85.
- Gattung, 120.
- Genealogy, 134, 406, 423, 455, 479, 482, 526, 537.
- Genera, rejection of, 140, 144, 187, 229, 256, 270, 356, 516, 568, 582.
- Genon (genu, a knee). See Carpopodite.
- Genn. See Ischiopodite.
- Geschlecht, 120.
- Gibbous (Latin gibbosns), protuberant, convex, hump-backed.
- Gimnocefali (*γυμνός*, naked, *κεφαλή*, head), 145.
- Ginglymus (*γίγλυμος*, 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 Règne Animal*, p. 1, 1817, says of them, "Chaque article est tubulaire, et contient, dans son intérieur, les muscles de l'article suivant, qui se meut toujours par gynglyme, 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, 505; antennary gland, 372, 481, 506, 510, 549; cement-glands, 432, 496, 522, 1651; frontal-gland, 477, 478; hand or leg-glands, 432, 482, 489, 496, 518, 519, 1651; liver-glands, 525; oil-glands, 548; renal-glands, 504, 506, 549, 552; salivary-glands, 489, 538; sexual-glands, ovigerous and spermatic, 535.
- Gliedfüssler. See Arthropoda, 544.
- Gnathaptères (*γνάθος*, jaw, Apta, wingless), 65.
- Gnathopoda (*γνάθος*, jaw, *πούς*, a foot), 289, 332, 362, 394, 487, 516; a term proposed by Milne-Edwards, and in 1856 adopted by Bate and Westwood for the appendages of the first and second segments of the pereon. 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, 81, 82, 84, 90, 100, 141, 179, 186; claws, 101; piedi-mani, 145, 150; Pedes thoracici primi et secundi paris, 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 secundi paris, 360; pattes thoraciques, 383, 417; quatrième et cinquième siagonopodes, 454; Handbeine, 427; first and second pereiopods, 516; second and third pairs of appendages, 563.
- Gnathopoda, a name proposed by H. Woodward for the Entomostraca, "in allusion to the prevailing character in the Entomostraca, in which the head and mouth-organs are also mainly used in locomotion" (Encycl. Brit., art. Crustacea, 1878).
- Gnathopoda, = Arthropoda, 478.
- Gnathopodes, Straus-Durckheim, 134.
- Greifband, subchelate hand, 487, 537, 597.
- Greifzange, chelate hand, 487.
- Gymnobrauches (*γυμνός*, naked, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), "branchies extérieures, ou inconnues," the character, "branchies cachées ou inconnues," found in Risso's definition in 1816, was probably due to a slip of the pen, 96.
- Haltopoden (*ἅλομα*, I leap, *πούς*, a foot), 1654. See Uropods.
- Hanche, 93, 140, 155. See Basipodite.
- Hand. See Propodite.
- Heart, 184, 219, 280, 304, 338, 350, 364, 372, 383, 422, 471, 476, 480, 489, 505, 526, 549, 598.
- Hedrioftalmos, 1632.
- Hedriophthalmalma, 477.
- Hedriophthalmata, 473.
- Hepato-pancreas (*ἡπαρ*, the liver, *πάγκρεας*, the sweetbread), 525, 1636.
- Heterobranchia (*ἕτερος*, other, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), 131.
- Heteropa (*ἕτερόποδος*, with uneven feet, or *ἕτερος*, other, *πούς*, 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 (*ἱστός*, a web or tissue, *λόγος*, discussion), "the science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.," 535.
- Homology (*δημολογία*, 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 gnathopods, and its gnathopods 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. 280, 289, 462, 473.
- Hüfte, 485. See Basipodite.
- Hüftglied, 365. See Coxopodite.
- Hyperexapi (*ὑπέρ*, over, *ἕξ*, six, *πόδες*, feet), 125.
- Hypodermis, 503, 597, 1652.
- Hypopharynx (*ὑπό*, under, *φάρνηξ*, the throat), the floor of the throat, between the mouth-opening and the oesophagus.
- Hypostome (*ὑπό*, under, *στόμα*, the mouth), the ventral piece of the mouth, in which the two pairs of maxillæ are socketed, and which supplies a fulcrum to the labium. From its analogy to the os sphenoideum of vertebrates Schiödte (Naturh. Tidssk., ser. 3, Bd. iv. 1866) proposes to call it the sphenoid plate.
- Imbricated (imbrex, 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 hinder edges are notably raised the structure is said to be imbricated.
- Incubatory pouch, also called incubatory lamellæ, appendices flabelliformes, marsupial plates, marsupium, ovigerous lamellæ, oostegites, ovarian plates, scales (Schuppen). 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 beneath 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 Amphipods. 153, 185, 321, 418, 502, 522, 558, 1621.
- Insecta, 62, 65, 92.
- Integument, 290. See Cuticle, Epithelium.
- Internal structure, 290, 315.
- Intestine, that part of the alimentary canal which extends from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, 489, 504, 562, 598.
- Intima, 489, 504.
- Ionelles, so called from *Ione*, one of the genera included, 105.
- Ischiopodite (*ἰσχιόν*, the socket in which the thigh-joint, *μηρός*, turns, and *πόδις*, a foot), the third (second free) joint of the leg; the equivalents are—second joint, third joint, knee, trochanter, second trochanter, Drehgelenk, Rollstück, genu, ischium, rotula, trochlea, tarsus, 140, 149, 155, 290, 485.
- Isopoda (*ἴσος*, equal, *πόδις*, a foot), “tous les pieds simples et uniquement propres à la locomotion ou à la préhension” (Latrelle, Le Règne Animal, t. iii. p. 49), 99, 105, 122, 125, 155, 160, 169, 174, 184, 215, 282, 368.
- Jambe, 93, 155. See Carpopodite.
- Kaumagen, 482.
- Kanplatten, 482.
- Kieme, 365, 366. See Branchiae.
- Kleistognatha (*κλείειν*, to shut, *γνάθος*, a jaw), 64.
- Kupferschiefer, marl-slate, in the Permian system; in certain parts of Germany this is charged with ores of copper, hence the German name, 148.
- 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, langnette, Paragnathen, Zunge, metastoma, Paragnatha, labium inferius; 93, 154, 449, 486, 532.
- Labium, applied by Fabricius to three of the mouth organs, 43, 56; la lèvre inférieure 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 (pecipalpi)” for these organs, 102, and Savigny the term lèvre auxiliaire, 93.
- Labrum (in Latin, a lip), upper lip, lèvre supérieure, labium superius. “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. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. xiii.), 56, 154, 449, 450.
- Læmodipoda (*λαιμός*, throat, *δίποδος*, two-footed), “gorge à deux pattes.”
- Langue, languette. See Labium.
- Lavalette'sche Kolbenorgane, 427, 429. See Calceolus.
- Leg, joints of, 93, 140, 149, 155, 290, 360, 365, 485, 1654.
- Leydig'sche Cylinder, 427, 429, 480.
- Liver, 184, 300, 304, 364, 487, 504, 598.
- Lumbe. In Gmelin's Linnaeus, t. i. p. 585, Martens' Lumbe (in the form Linmme) is given as a synonym of *Colymbus Troile*, Guillemot or Sea-lion, Foolish Guillemot, 7.
- Magendarm, 482, 489.
- Main, 155. See Propodite.
- Malacostraca (*μαλακός*, soft, *χτενάρια*, a shell), 1, 2, 4, 6, 79, 83, 107, 136, 1655. See Crustata.
- Mandibles, also called jaws, protognathes, Kiefer, Oberkiefer, 43, 56, 62, 71, 92, 107, 116, 117, 154, 170, 184, 449, 450, 597, 1653.
- Mandibulata, 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).
- Marksbstanz, 489, 567.
- Marsupium, a pouch. See Incubatory pouch.
- Matrix, 504, 597. See Hypodermis.
- Maxilados, 231. See Maxillosa.
- Maxillæ primi et secundi pars, also called first and second maxilla, Mâchoires de la première et de la seconde paire, dentognathes and tritognathes, first and second siagonopoda, Unterkiefer and Unterlippe, innere Maxillen and äussere Maxillen; 57, 64, 92, 154, 217, 454, 532, 600.
- Maxillipeds, also called foot-jaws, maxillary feet, pattes-mâchoires, pieds-mâchoires, feuilles maxillaires extérieures, lèvre inférieure, tetartognathes, third siagonopoda, Unterkiefer, Unterkieferbeine, Kieferfüsse, Maxillarfüsse, Unterlippe, labium (pedipalpi), palpi, pedes maxillares; 57, 62, 64, 92, 144, 154, 185, 217, 226, 231, 256, 323, 360, 454, 488, 532, 552, 1654.
- Maxillosa, Crustacés maxillés, Crustaceos maxilados, 125, 174, 231.
- Medioliform (probably for modioliform, from Latin modiolus, the nave of a wheel), an epithet applied by Say to the second (in his terminology the third) joint of the second gnathopod of *Ceratus tubularis*, 100.
- Meropodite (*μηρός*, thigh-joint, *πόδις*, a foot), fourth (third free) joint of the leg; the equivalents are—third joint, fourth joint, bras, cuisse, Schenkel, Schienbein, Unterarm, metacarpus, tibia, meros; 93, 140, 155, 290, 485, 491.
- Mesenteries (*μεσεντέριον*, an internal membranæ), scptæ, membranes dividing the interior of the body into distinct cavities, of which one is called the dorsal or pericardiac sinus, another the ventral sinus, 489, 507.
- Metacarpus. See Meropodite.
- Metastoma. See Labium.
- Metatarsns, used by Zenker for the fourth, fifth, and sixth (third, fourth, and fifth free) joints of the leg, 149; by Dybowsky for the fifth (fourth free) joint, by Clans and in the form metatarse by Milne-Edwards for the sixth (fifth free) joint, 155, 532.
- Micropylie apparatus (*μικρός*, small, *πύλη*, a gate), 320, 350, 403, 553.
- Millimètre, 0·03937 of an inch.
- Mitosata, 63.
- Moniliform (monile, a necklace), with numerous small joints like the links in a chain, 58.
- Monodactyle (*μονός*, single, *δάκτυλος*, a finger), “hands without fangs,” 69; 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, 139, 483, 490, 495, 1635.

Muscles, 489, 503, 1636, 1647.

Muticus (ante-classical form of *mutilus*, 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 Millepieds, "Leurs pattes sont composées d'articles diminuant insensiblement de grandeur, ce qui leur donne une forme conique; l'article qui les termine est d'une matière plus dure, cornée ou écaillueuse, va en pointe plus ou moins arquée, 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 surajouté brusquement, de même que les petits ongles des tarses des autres insectes. On remarque une semblable configuration dans les tetracères et les crustacés, dont les pattes ne sont pas en nageoires." 23, 26, 29, 44, 51, 96, 126.

Myeloid substance (*μυελός*, marrow), 489, 567.

Myogène (*μύος*, muscle), muscle-producing, 1647.

Nackendrüse, 504.

Nackenorgan, 477.

Natatorii pedes, appendices natatorii, natatory feet, i piedi natatori, 102, 116, 150, 154, 198, 286. See Pleopods.

Nektopoden (*νηκτός*, swimming, *πόδις*, foot), 1654. See Pleopods.

Nervous system, 132, 153, 154, 304, 364, 504, 567, 597. See Brain, Commissure, Ganglion.

Neusteri (*νευστήρ*, a swimmer), 37. See Pleopods and Uropods.

Nidifica, nest-makers, 290, 307.

Normalia, 290, 360.

Nuclei of Semper, 490, 495, 597.

(*Ἐσοφάγος*, the swallow or gullet), 154, 304, 321, 489.

Olfactory, cylinders, filaments, organs, setæ, organa cylindrica, papilles olfactoires, Riechhaare, Riechzapfeu, Spürfaden, 154, 304, 324, 349, 448, 457, 481, 510, 515, 548, 552, 597, 1648.

Olfactory denticle or tubercle (so-called), 290, 372, 481.

Oostegites (*ωόν*, an egg, *στέγω*, I protect), 553. See Incubatory pouch.

Ostia, ostioles, of the heart, 489, 549. See Heart.

Otoliths (*οὖς*, *ωτός*, an ear, *λίθος*, a stone), 405, 473, 553, 597.

Ovaries, 320, 471, 490.

Palma. "By *palma* (palm of the hand) we mean the part of the margin of the hand against which the finger closes" (Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. p. 855). 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 unguicular palm."

Palpi, a term used by Scopoli for the upper antennæ, 24, 25; applied by Fabricius to various parts of the mouth-organs, 43, Olivier using the word antennules 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 maxillæ, 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 ankylosed. 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 *Nebalia* and *Pontia*, with *Homarus*, 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 Platysciden, p. 9, appears to take a different view, for he says, "Spence Bate und Westwood betrachten merkwürdigweise den Kautheil der Mandibel bei den Amphipoden als aus drei verschmolzenen Gliedern hervorgegangen und führen den Taster auf das 4., 5. und 6. Glied der Extremität zurück, deren Dactylus selten erhalten sei. Es bedarf wohl keiner weiteren Ausführungen, dass diese Ansicht eine willkürliche ist und durch keine Thatsache gestützt wird."

Paragnathen, Paraguatha, Paragnathi (*παρά*, beside, *γνάθος*, a jaw), 477, 488, 553. See Labium.

Parasites, 149, 317, 427, 490, 566, 579, 714, 1137, 1630.

Parasitic Amphipoda, 137, 392, 436, 464, 579, 1630.

Pata-quijadas, maxillipeds, 231.

Pedestria, 24.

Pedipalpi. See Maxillipeds.

Peduncle, in the Amphipoda applied to the basal portion of the antennæ, pleopods, and uropods.

Peræon, pereion ("from *περαίω*, to walk about, pereion, 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, trunclus (*thorax* and *abdomen*), Mittelleib, Rumpf, Brust.

Peræopoda, 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, Brustfüsse, Thoracalbeine, Fusspaaren.

Pericardiun (*περι*, round, *καρδία*, the heart), 516, 526.

Pericerebral ring, 526.

Periosophageal collar, 526.

Perirenal ring, 526.

Permian, the geological system between the Carboniferous and the Triassic, 300.

Phosphorescentia, 75, 76, 87, 108, 123, 194, 275, 327.

Phylogenie, 537. See Genealogy.

Phytibranchia (*φυτόν*, a plant, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), 99, 125, 138.

Piedi mascellari, pedes maxillares, palpi maxillares, applied erroneously to the lower antennæ, 145, 152, 239, 346, 347.

- Piezognatha (*πιέζω*, I press, *γνάθος*, a jaw), 450.
 Pinuule pediformes, 58. See Pleopods and Uropods.
 Plaxolia (? from *πλάξις*, anything flat and broad), 87, 88.
 Plaxomia, 110. See Plaxolia.
 Pleo ("from *πλέω*, navel; pleon, part which supports the swimming legs," Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1855, p. 27), all that part of an Amphipod which is behind the peraeon. Equivalents are—abdomen, post-abdomen, 467; Hinterleib, Schwanz, 181; Bovallius restricts the name to the first three segments of the original group, those usually which carry the pleopods, 558.
 Pleopods, abdominal feet, swimming feet, fesses pattes natatoires, Nektopoden, Schwimmbeine, Schwimmfüsse, pedes spurii natatorii, pleopoda; sometimes applied to all the appendages of the pleon, but more usually restricted to the first three pairs, the three following being called uropoda, 182, 350, 372. They have also been called fausses pattes branchiales. 417.
 Polygnates, 79.
 Polygnathes (*πολύς*, many, *γνάθος*, jaw), 65.
 Polygonata (perhaps from *πολύς*, many, and *γνάθος*, jaw), 64.
 Polymeria (*πολύς*, many, *μέρος*, part), 149.
 Procellaria glacialis, the Arctic Petrel, 116, 117.
 Proctodænum, 478.
 Propodite, the sixth (fifth free) joint of the leg. The equivalents are—hand, fifth joint, sixth joint, jambe, main, tarse, metatarsal, Hand, Afterhand, Fuss-stück, manus, pseudomanus, tarsus, metatarsus, metacarpus, propodus, propodus, propus. 93, 104, 140, 155, 290, 532, 536.
 Prothorax, the first of the three segments of the insect thorax, homologous with the segment which bears the maxillipedes in the Amphipoda.
 Protognathes (*πρώτος*, first, *γνάθος*, a jaw). See Mandibles.
 Protopodite, the basal part of an appendage, comprising the coxopodite and basipodite, to the extremity of which the endopodite and exopodite are attached. See under Endopodite and Peduncle.
 Pyloric (*πυλωρός*, a gate-keeper), applied to that end of the stomach which is connected with the intestine, 482.
 Punktsubstanz, 489, 567.
 Rectaldrüsen, 504.
 Retinula, 495.
 Retrally, ? from retro, behind, or a missprint for ventrally, 221.
 Rhabdon (*ῥάβδος*, a rod), 495, 1638, 1652.
 Riechzapfen. See Olfactory Organs.
 Rostrum, rostral spine, Rüssel, the sometimes strongly produced centre of the head's frontal margin, 467, 497.
 Ruderhaare, Ruderborsten, hairs or setæ of motive valve, 477, 1245, 1254.
 Salivary gland, 538.
 Saltatori pedes. See Uropods.
 Schalendrüse, 481.
 Schenkel, 485, 491, 1607. See Basipodite and Meropodite.
 Schienbein. See Meropodite.
 Schienenglieder, 485.
 Schlundmagen (Schlund, throat, Magen, stomach), 489.
 Schwanz. See Pleon.
 Scuds, 435.
 Seestengel, sea-stalk, 32.
 Segment. See Annulus.
 Semper'sche Kerne. See Nuclei of Semper.
 Sensitive capsules, 457, 480.
 Sessiliocles; Lamarck says, "J'ai donné le nom de *crustaces sessiliocles* aux animaux du second ordre, parcequ'ils ont les yeux fixes et sessiles," 66.
 Sessilioclia, 88.
 Seta, sometimes used in Latin, and the earlier English, descriptions for the antennal flagellum, the antennæ with accessory flagellum being called *bisetæ*; the term has been also applied to the rami of the pleopods; but in later usage it is confined to the more or less hair-like processes of the cuticle, which are developed in various forms, and probably with very varied functions, in different parts of the body, 457, 480, 481, 504; Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 197, 198, explains their nature and origin.
 Sexes and sexual appendages, 284, 350, 364, 406, 408, 417, 457, 542, 548, 597.
 Siagonopodes (*σιαγών*, the jawbone, *πόδις*, a foot), 454. See Maxillæ, Maxillipeds, Gnathopods.
 Sinnesborsten, sensitive setæ, 1254.
 Sinus, abdominal, dorsal, pericardiac, ventral, 489, 506, 507, 526, 527.
 Size of Amphipods, 198, 461, 467, 468, 497, 557.
 Somiologie (*σῶμα*, body, *λόγος*, discussion), 87.
 Somite (*σῶμα*, body), 463, 655. See Annulæ.
 Somobiqnes (*σῶμα*, body, *βίος*, life), 88.
 Spermatogenesis, 520, 563, 1638.
 Stemmatæ, simple eyes, 92, 104, 154, 199, 306, 553, 1652. In *Ampelisca* the form eyes ordinarily observed are externally simple, but internally their structure is complicated; Della Valle speaks of a third pair of rudimentary eyes in some species, which may perhaps be properly described as Stemmatæ.
 Stenothernum (*στενός*, narrow, *θέρμη*, heat), 421.
 Sternum (*στέρνον*, the breast or chest), the ventral portion of a segment or somite.
 Stomodænum, 478.
 Strudelorgane, instruments for exciting a current or eddying of water, 477.
 Stylets, abdominal, caudal, posterior. See Uropods.
 Subchelate, subcheliferous, 80, subcheliform. "By a subchelate hand is meant one in which the finger folds upon the hand, but in which the inferior angle of the palm is not produced into an antagonistic thumb" (Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 51). Complexly subchelate. "By this term I mean, whenever the chelate character depends upon other joints than the propodus" (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 262).
 Submoniliform, 101. See Moniliform.
 Subnlate, awl-shaped.
 Sugeskaaler, suckers. See Calceolus.
 Swimming, 167, 168, 274, 527, 578.
 Syncerebrum, 567.
 Synistata (*συνίστημι*, I unite), 40, 62, 63.
 Systole (*συστρολή*, a contracting), 506.
 Tactile bristles, 481, 504.
 Tanaidæ, 201, 527, 544, 549, 554, 587.
 Tanaidea, 576, 579.

- Tarse, 93, 140, 155, 532. See Propodite and Dactylopodite.
- Tarsus, 149, 485, 532. See Ischiopodite, Carpopodite, Propodite, and Dactylopodite.
- Taste, organs and sense of, 481, 504, 510.
- Telson ("the last [segment of the abdomen or pleon] which for convenience we shall designate by the name of Telson (from *τέλσον*, extremity)," Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1855, p. 28), 289, 350; equivalents are—terminal joint, or segment, 102; middle tail-piece; dernier segment abdominal, 165; segment caudal; septième anneau ou segment abdominal, 153; la pièce du milieu, 97; Schwanzanhang, 427; Schwanzplatte; appendix caudalis, 178, 425; abdominis appendicula terminalis, 172. Telson supposed to be wanting in many Amphipods by Milne-Edwards, 153; in "*Amphilochus nilssonii*" and "*Amphithoe tenuicornis*" by Rathke, 173, 204; in *Iridium fuscum* by Grube, 348, 354; in the Orchestidae by Zaddach, 485; in species of *Ichthyomyzocetus* by Hesse, 1631; in "*Phronina bucephala*" by Giles, 1642.
- Tergum, dorsal arch of the segment or somite, 153, 463.
- Τεστερεσκαιδεκάποδα, having fourteen feet, 9.
- Testes, 452, 471, 520.
- Tetartognathes (*τέταρτος*, fourth, *γνάθος*, jaw). See Maxillipeds.
- Tetracères (*τετρά-*, in composition, four, *κέρας*, horn, antenna), 71, 72, 94.
- Tetradecapoda (*τετρά-*, δέκα, ten, *πούς*, foot), 256, 259, 264, 289.
- Tetradecapoden, 384.
- Tétradécapodes, 94, 289, 601.
- Thelastia (*θηλάζω*, I suckle), 282.
- Thoracipoda (*θώραξ*, the middle body, *πούς*, 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 Thoraeipoda, "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.
- Thoracostraca (*θώραξ*, and ὄστρακον, shell), 169, 477, 552, 1655.
- Thorax. See Peraon.
- Tibia (in Latin, the shin-bone), 149, 491. See Basipodite and Meropodite.
- 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, 103, 310.
- Tritognathes (*τρίτος*, third, *γνάθος*, jaw). See Maxille.
- Triturating organs, 154, 321, 482.
- Trochalognatha (*τροχαλός*, running, whence *τροχαλία*, a cylinder revolving on its own axis, *γνάθος*, a jaw), 450, 606.
- Trochanter (*τροχαντήρ*, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket). See Basipodite and Ischiopodite.
- Truncus. See Peraon.
- Tubicola, Tubifica, 168, 271, 290, 522, 555, 595.
- Under-riding, 263, 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.
- Unogata, 63.
- Unterlippe, 532. See (second) Maxillæ and Maxillipeds.
- Urinary organs, 304, 372, 504, 511, 519, 552, 574.
- Uropods (*οὐρά*, tail, *πούς*, foot), the appendages of the fourth, fifth, and sixth segments of the pleon. The equivalents are—caudal appendages, caudal stylets, pleopods, fausses pattes, pattes sauteuses, Haltopoden, Springbeine, Springfüsse, Schwanzfüsse, pedes spurii, pedes saltatorii. Dybowsky calls the first two pairs die Springbeine, and each member of the last pair das Steuerbein.
- Uroptera (*οὐρά*, tail, *πτερόν*, a wing), 125.
- Urus (*οὐρά*, tail), a name given by Bovallius 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.
- Vejiguillas branquiales, branchial vesicles, 232. See Branchiae.
- Vlookreeften, equivalent to the German Flohkrebse, 327.
- Voracity of Amphipods, 197, 271, 355, 1619, 1632.
- Vormagen, 482, 489.
- Zange, pincers, 181, 491. Claus uses Zange of a subchelate hand, 491, and Greifzange of one that is chelate, 487.
- Zechsteindolomite. The name Zechsteiu is given to a group of strata in the Permian system, including dolomites, the Kupferschiefer, &c., 176.
- Zee-Scherminkel, sca-skeleton, or marine spindle-legs, which Slabber latinizes into *Phtisica marina*, presumably taking *Phtisica* from the Greek *φθισικός*, a consumptive person or creature. The general neglect of this generic name, to whatever causes due, does not seem justifiable. In the numerous passages of this Report in which *Proto* has been accepted as valid, I now wish that *Phtisica* should be read in its place, and in like manner I hold that *Phtisica marina*, Slabber, should be substituted for *Proto ventricosa* (O. F. Müller). 32.
- Zostolia (perhaps from *ζῷον*, an animal, and ὄστρακον, bone), 88.

