

Primaries and secondaries hyaline, the costal margin of the primaries and the veins of both wings all black.

Expanse  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* Amazons (*Leech, Mus. Druce*).

*Ægeria Whitelyi*, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, and tegulæ black; the thorax brown; abdomen black, each segment edged with yellowish brown; a large yellowish-brown spot on the second segment; the anal tuft brown and black; the legs yellowish brown. Primaries hyaline, the costal margin, the veins, and the apex black; a black streak at the end of the cell, the inner margin shaded with yellow: secondaries hyaline, the veins and the outer margin black.

Expanse 1 inch.

*Hab.* British Guiana (*Whitely, Mus. Druce*).

*Ægeria Harti*, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, collar, and thorax black; tegulæ black, edged with yellow; palpi black, white on the under-side; abdomen glossy blue-black, the base, second and fourth segments banded with yellow; the anal tuft blue-black; legs black, banded with yellow. Primaries and secondaries hyaline, the veins of both wings and the apex of the primaries all black.

Expanse  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* Trinidad, Port of Spain (*Hart, Mus. Druce*).

*Ægeria* (?) *Taylori*, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, thorax, and the base of the abdomen reddish brown, the collar white, and the last four segments blackish brown, edged with white; the anal tuft black; legs black, banded with white. Primaries hyaline, the veins and apex reddish brown; a black line at the end of the cell, edged with red on the outer side: secondaries hyaline, the veins reddish brown; a small red spot at the end of the cell; the fringe dark brown.

Expanse 1 inch.

*Hab.* South Africa, Potchefstroom (*Taylor, Mus. Druce*).

*Ægeria pythes*, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen black; the palpi reddish brown; the anal tuft black and yellow; the legs reddish brown. Primaries blackish brown,

darkest at the base; a round black spot at the end of the cell: secondaries hyaline, the veins and fringe dark brown.

Expanse  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* South Africa, Bedford (*Mus. Druce*).

*Ægeria marisa*, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen dark brownish black, the tegulæ edged with yellow, the collar yellow; legs yellow, banded with black. Primaries hyaline, the veins, a streak at the end of the cell, and the fringe reddish brown: secondaries hyaline, the veins and fringe dark brown.

Expanse 1 inch.

*Hab.* South Africa, Bedford (*Mus. Druce*).

*Ceratocorema aurania*, sp. n.

The head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen black, the fourth and fifth segments of the abdomen bright red; anal tuft black; legs black. Primaries yellowish hyaline, the costal margin and the apex brown; the veins yellowish brown: secondaries yellowish hyaline, the veins and fringe brown.

Expanse  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* Perak, 2000-3500 feet (*Doherty, Mus. Druce*).

*Melittia dolens*, sp. n.

The head, thorax, tegulæ, abdomen, and legs black (antennæ wanting); the fourth segment of the abdomen bright yellow; the anal tuft black. Primaries black; secondaries hyaline, the veins and the fringe black.

Expanse  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* S.E. Brazil (*Mus. Druce*).

XVIII.—Revision of Amphipoda (continued)\*.

By the Rev. THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A., F.R.S.

THE following new genera are proposed:—

Fam. Lysianassidæ.

STOMACONTION, gen. nov.

Agreeing in general with *Acontostoma*, but distinguished by having the palp of the first maxillæ two-jointed, the fourth

\* See the 'Annals' for March and April 1899.

joint in the palp of the maxillipeds rudimentary, and the third uropods ending in a tubercular ramus.

The type species is *Acontistoma Pepinii*, Stebbing, of which *A. kergueleni* is a synonym.

PAROPISA, gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Opisa*, Boeck, by having the first side-plates broader and deeper than the second and third, the second joint of the fifth peræopods produced strongly downward, the rami of the third uropods not much longer than the peduncle; the telson as broad as long, cleft only to the centre.

The type species is *Opisa hispana*, Chevreux, of which the mouth-organs have not yet been described.

PARATRYPHOSITES, gen. nov.

Near to *Tryphosites*, Sars, and *Hippomedon*, Boeck, but distinguished by the small first joint of the flagellum of the first antennæ, the more numerous setæ (five) on the inner plate of the first maxillæ, the stouter peræopods, and the telson less deeply divided, with several spinules on the truncate apices. From *Hippomedon* it is further distinguished by the distinctly subchelate first gnathopods.

The type species is *Lysianassa abyssi*, Goës.

Fam. Stegocephalidæ.

PARANDANIA, gen. nov.

Pleon rather large. Second antennæ with flagellum longer than the peduncle. Lower lip with the lobes very broad, distally truncate, and having a denticle at the outer corner. Mandibles with the cutting-edge very broad, straight, and smooth. The palp of the first maxillæ one-jointed. The telson entire.

The type species is *Andania Boeckii*, Stebbing.

EUANDANIA, gen. nov.

In general agreement with *Parandania*, but distinguished by having a far smaller pleon, the flagellum of the second antennæ shorter than the peduncle, the lower lip with the lobes broadly rounded, the telson partly cleft.

The type species is *Andania gigantea*, Stebbing.

Fam. Phoxocephalidæ.

PARHARPINIA, gen. nov.

Hood obtuse. Eyes distinct. Mandibles with the molar small or obsolete, third joint of the palp longer than the second. First maxillæ with the palp two-jointed. Maxillipeds with outer plate elongate and fourth joint of the palp long and slender. The third and fourth peræopods have the fourth and fifth joints not expanded. Telson deeply cleft.

The type species is *Phoxus villosus*, Haswell, if I am right in identifying with that species the *Phoxus Batei* of G. M. Thomson, a New Zealand species, for the opportunity of examining which I am indebted to Mr. Thomson.

Fam. Amphilochidæ.

TETRADEION, gen. nov.

Pleon short. First four side-plates with neatly fitting margins, together forming a continuous shield; fourth pair much longer than first to third combined, fifth much longer than deep, sixth and seventh concealed. Eyes distinct. Antennæ small, first without accessory flagellum. Mouth-parts unknown. First and second gnathopods imperfectly subchelate. Peræopods slender. Third uropods not reaching so far back as the two preceding pairs, the rami unequal. Telson entire.

The generic name is from the Greek τετραδέιον, a set of four, in allusion to the combination of the first four side-plates.

The type species is "*Cyproidea? crassa*," Chilton, found in Lyttelton Harbour, New Zealand.

PARACYPROIDEA, gen. nov.

In general like *Cyproidea*, Haswell, but the mandibles have a well-developed molar, the apex of the inner plates in the maxillipeds is transversely truncate, the first and second gnathopods are much more slender, rather feebly subchelate, the fourth joint of the first pair produced along the fifth, as in the male of *Aora*, Krøyer; the uropods have their respective rami subequal, those of the first and second pairs reaching little beyond the third, and the telson is very large, strongly compressed laterally, extending back almost to the extremity of the uropods.

The type species is *Cyproidea lineata*, Haswell, for specimens of which I am indebted to Professor Haswell, F.R.S., and to the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Fam. *Leucothoidæ*.

## PARALEUCOTHOE, gen. nov.

First segment of peræon longer than the second. First maxillæ with five seta-like spines on the outer plate, the palp very large, but only one-jointed. The maxillipeds have the inner plates broad and long, peculiarly constructed, so as to show two apical margins, one flattened, the other compressed; the outer plates, though small, are not rudimentary. The first gnathopods are chelate between the fifth and sixth joints, the sixth having a truncate apex, grooved for the finger. The second gnathopods are subchelate, the fifth joint not strongly produced. Telson triangular, oval.

The type species is *Leucothoe novæ-hollandiæ*, Haswell. For opportunities of examining this interesting form I have to thank Professor Haswell and the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

Fam. *Ædiceridæ*.

## EXÆDICEROS, gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Ædiceros*, Krøyer, by having the rostrum little pronounced, the eyes not contiguous though well developed, the first antennæ with a rudiment of an accessory flagellum, the mandibles with well-developed molar and the palp's second and third joints broad; the first maxillæ with numerous setæ fringing the inner plate; the maxillipeds with the inner plates broad; the gnathopods with the fifth joint at least as large as the sixth; the first and second peræopods without finger and the second uropods not reaching back so far as the first or third.

The type species is *Ædiceros fossor*, Stimpson, if, as I suppose, that species is the same as *Ædiceros arenicola* (? *fossor*), Haswell. The latter has been kindly sent me by the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

## CARLOBATEA, gen. nov.

Frontal process apically subacute, carrying the contiguous eyes. Fourth pair of side-plates much deeper than the rest. First antennæ shorter than the second, flagella in both many-jointed. Lower lip with the inner lobes separate. Mandibles with molar rather weak, second joint of palp slightly curved. Outer plate of first maxillæ with nine spines. Second maxillæ with inner plate the broader. Maxillipeds with inner plates small and outer plates not nearly reaching apex of the distally-

expanded second joint of the palp. First and second gnathopods with fifth joint subequal to sixth, the palm nearly transverse. First to fourth peræopods with membranous cap over tip of the narrowly boat-shaped finger. Third uropods with rami subequal to the peduncle. Telson rather longer than broad.

The generic name is in recollection of the late Charles Spence Bate.

The type species is *Halimædon Schneideri*, Stebbing.

Fam. *Pleustidæ*.

## MESOPLEUSTES, gen. nov.

Body carinate, integument indurated. Rostrum large. First to fourth side-plates distally narrowed. Upper lip with small oblique incision. Mandibles with molar prominent, strong, oval. First maxillæ with four setæ on the inner plate. Maxillipeds with outer plates scarcely reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the finger strong. The gnathopods subchelate, strong, second pair the larger. Peræopods robust, subequal. Telson subrotund.

The type species is *Pleustes abyssorum*, Stebbing.

## SYMPLEUSTES, gen. nov.

Rostrum small. Upper lip with oblique incision. Mandibles with molar strong, oval. First maxillæ with two setæ on the inner plate. Maxillipeds with finger slight. Second gnathopods usually much stronger than the first and more distinctly subchelate.

To this genus I refer *Amphithoe latipes*, M. Sars, *Amphithopsis glaber*, Boeck, *Amphithopsis pulchella*, G. O. Sars, *Amphithopsis Olrikii*, Hansen, and *Amphithopsis grandimana*, Chevreux.

Fam. *Calliopiidæ*.

## PARALEPTAMPHOPUS, gen. nov.

Body without dorsal dentation. First antennæ the longer, with small accessory flagellum. Lower lip without inner lobes. Mandibles with third joint of palp shorter than the second. First maxillæ with many setæ on the inner plate; second maxillæ with setæ fringing the inner margin of the inner plate. Maxillipeds with outer plates not reaching the apex of the palp's second joint. Gnathopods subchelate,

fifth joint of second pair rather long. Fifth peræopods normal. Third uropods with equal rami. Telson entire.

In this genus I place *Calliope subterranea*, Chilton, and *Pherusa cærulea*, G. M. Thomson; but the form which Dr. Chilton regards as the adult male of his *Calliopius subterraneus* I leave at present unclassified. In quoting species as typical of new genera I have given the earliest name published, it not being desirable to burden the present paper with synonymy.

PARACALLIOPE, gen. nov.

Body without dorsal dentation. First antennæ the shorter, without accessory flagellum. Lower lip with inner lobes. Mandibles with third joint of palp at least as long as second. First maxillæ with many setæ on the inner plate. Second maxillæ with setæ fringing the inner margin of the inner plate, which is the narrower. Maxillipeds with inner plates rather broad, outer plates reaching the apex of the palp's second joint. Second gnathopod stronger than first and more strongly subchelate. Fifth peræopods much the longest, with the finger long, straight, spinose. Uropods with slender rami, those of the third pair equal, not longer than the peduncle. Telson short, entire.

The type species is *Calliope fluviatilis*, G. M. Thomson, with which I consider *Pherusa australis*, Haswell, identical; and I also think it quite possible that both are synonyms of *Ædicerus novæ-zealandiæ*, Dana.

Fam. Dexaminidæ.

PARADEXAMINE, gen. nov.

In general character like *Dexamine*, Leach, but the lower lip has the inner lobes well developed and the mandibular processes upturned; the first maxillæ have a one-jointed palp uniform on the right and left maxilla, and the maxillipeds have a small distinct finger to the palp.

The type species is *Dexamine pacifica*, G. M. Thomson, which, through the kindness of my friends, I have received both from New Zealand and from Jervis Bay, Australia.

Here it may be mentioned that I find it expedient definitely to establish the family Anamixidæ, already suggested in 1897, and to institute various new families, namely:—Metopidæ, to include the genera *Metopa*, Boeck, *Metopella*, Sars, *Metopoides*, Della Valle, and *Proboloides*, Della Valle;

Cressidæ, for the genus *Cressa*, Boeck; Laphystiopsidæ, for the genus *Laphystiopsis*, Sars; Colomastigidæ\*, for the genus *Colomastix*, Grube; Liljeborgiidæ, in accordance with a suggestion made by Professor Sars ('Crustacea of Norway,' vol. i. p. 530), to receive the genera *Liljeborgia*, Bate, and *Idunella*, Sars; Melphidippidæ, again in accordance with a suggestion by Sars ('Crustacea of Norway,' vol. i. p. 481), to receive the genera *Melphidippa*, Boeck, and *Melphidippella*, Sars; Aoridæ, for *Aora*, Krøyer, and various other genera in which the first gnathopod is larger than the second; Amphithoidæ, for *Amphithoe*, Leach, and genera closely connected with it; and Ischyroceridæ, to receive *Ischyrocerus*, Krøyer, and neighbouring genera, which can no longer be grouped under the heading Podoceridæ, now that the genus *Podocerus* has been removed from the family.

In compensation for all these additions to nomenclature I can only offer a very trifling reduction by cancelling a single genus and a single species. I now feel convinced that *Tryphosa antennipotens*, Stebbing, is identical with the rather erratically described *Uristes gigas*, Dana; and as I agree with Sars that *Tryphosa antennipotens* "quite undoubtedly" belongs to the same genus as his *Pseudotryphosa umbonata*, it follows that *Pseudotryphosa* must become a synonym of *Uristes*, Dana, that genus containing the two species *Uristes gigas*, Dana, and *Uristes umbonatus* (Sars).

XIX.—On the Giraffe of Somaliland.

By W. E. DE WINTON.

In the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1897, pp. 273–283, I gave a report on the existing forms of Giraffe. Since then, consequent on the opening up of communications with the interior of Africa, many more specimens have been added to the museums of Europe. It should be mentioned that separate local forms have been described by Mr. O. Thomas from Nigeria and by Herr Matschie from German East Africa. I hope shortly to be able to give fuller descriptions of the forms which are found in the different regions of Africa.

In the meantime I wish to notice a very distinct local race, and so correct a statement in my former paper which may cause confusion if not rectified.

\* Colomastidæ, Chevreux, 1899, is named in the 'Comptes rendus de l'Assoc. Française,' Congrès de Nantes, 1898.

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