

known. The Caprellina, though few in number, contain the notable new genus *Dodecas*, which is unlike all the other genera of Caprellidæ in the number of the feet attached to the peræon or thorax; of these there are six pairs. Those of the fourth segment are wanting, while those of the fifth segment are rudimentary, and those of the third but feebly developed. In the arrangement of the Caprellidæ, according to the scale of completeness with which their thorax-feet are developed,¹ *Dodecas* will obviously stand after *Proto* with its seven pairs fully developed and *Protella* with its five complete and two rudimentary pairs. It will as obviously stand before *Caprellina* (G. M. Thomson's genus, not to be confused with the divisional name above given) and *Podalirius*, which have four well-developed pairs and one rudimentary. But whether it should stand before or after *Cercops*, *Ægina*, *Æginella*, and *Caprella*, each of which has five fully-developed pairs of feet, though those of the third and fourth segments are wanting altogether, is a question that may require some consideration and debate. By having more than two joints in the flagellum of its lower antennæ, it will stand with *Proto* and *Caprellina* apart from the rest of the group, and again, on a third principle of classification, by the presence of a mandibular palp and of branchiæ on the second, third, and fourth segments of the peræon, it will be united with *Proto*, *Caprellina*, and *Cercops*.

"Like the Caprellidæ in general, the new species *Dodecas elongata* is very slenderly built, in thickness resembling a thread or piece of fine twine. It attains, however, the exceptional length of 3 inches, half of that measurement being constituted by the hind legs and the long upper antennæ.

"In contrast with the tenuity of the species just mentioned we have the dimensions of *Andania gigantea* here figured of the natural size (see fig. 207). Two specimens of this bulky Amphipod were obtained between 46° and 47° south latitude, the larger at a depth of 1375 fathoms, the smaller some 200 miles from the other at a depth of 1600 fathoms. Two other species of *Andania* have been brought home by the Challenger, one of them from lat. 8° 37' S., long. 34° 28' W., where the depth was 675 fathoms; the other, from lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E., where the depth was 1100 fathoms. The three species of the genus hitherto known are the type species *Andania abyssi*, A. Boeck, *Andania nordlundica*, A. Boeck, and *Andania pectinata*, G. O. Sars. The specific name of the type species would have better suited one of those from the southern waters. Looking to the various places of capture, it would seem that the genus is suited for life at very considerable depths. In point of size the members of it exhibit great variations, since *Andania gigantea* is one of the largest of the known Amphipods, while the three

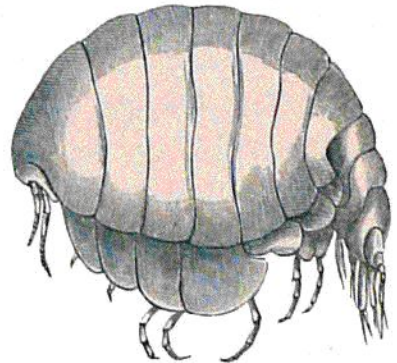


FIG. 207.—*Andania gigantea*, Stebbing.

¹ Mayer, Dr. P., Fauna u. Flora d. Golfes v. Neapel, vi., Die Caprelliden, p. 8, Leipzig, 1882.