

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 antennis acumine minuto. Plate 1, fig. 8-11. On the shores of Baffin's Bay, but not met with in the Polar Sea: the head of this species which terminates in a point between the 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 EDWARDSII, 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 *Rhuchotropis 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 inunguiculatis. 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, lunate, of a brownish red colour." In the further course of the description he mentions "legs fourteen, the four anterior equal and