

"Corpus elongatum, compressum, articulatum; styli caudales inferiores, superioribus longiores; oculi magni, reniformes; antennæ superiores articulo primo elongato, secundo quintuplo longiore, articulis aliis minutissimis; antennæ inferiores articulo primo breve, secundo valde elongato, articulis aliis exiguis; pedes æquales, monodactyli," with the type species *Enone punctata*, "Corpore 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 *Amphithoë 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 sautiller à la surface de l'eau pendant les fortes chaleurs." This does not favour Guérin's suggestion above-mentioned.

*Talitrus nicænsis*, n. s., is described as "corpore glaberrimo, hyalino, vitreo, 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 ligioides*, of which its author says, "le corps de cette espèce est composé d'un segment assez large, rattaché à cinq autres plus étroits, qui sont suivis d'un même nombre plus petits, le dernier terminé par deux courts appendices garnis chacun d'un long 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 *Aapseudes*, 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, armati," 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*.