

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  $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 *Balaen 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 *Otione 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 *Cyami*.

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, Aspidostraca, 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 ungestielter zusammengesetzter Augen mit fazettirter Hornhaut, seltener 2-4 einfache Augen, 1 Paar Kiefer und 3 Paare accessorischer 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