

"The other is an inch in length, entirely crimson except its black eyes. The head is blunt, the lower antennæ ciliated and extending to the second segment, and the upper ones to the third segment; first two segments nearly as long as the three next, and about one-third of the whole length; on the middle of the first is a spine; two last segments short and heart-shaped. Hands having a long curved finger; an imperfect thumb on the second pair of legs; a tubercle at the base of the ovate carpus, and a small spine at the middle. This might be called *C. sanguinea*, from its colour, which it retains in spirit.

"These curious animals are found among clusters of zoophytes and delicate sea-weeds. Their mode of walking is like that of some caterpillars, who bring the tail forward to the head and then thrust the body forward its whole length to prepare for another step."

Mayer, 1882, considers that the descriptions of *Caprella sanguinea* given by Gould and Stimpson leave the species indeterminate.

1841. KOCH, C. L. See Note on Koch, 1835.

1842. GOODSIR, HARRY D. S., lost in Sir J. Franklin's Expedition of 1845.

*On a New Genus, and on Six New Species of Crustacea, with Observations on the development of the Egg, and on the Metamorphoses of Caligus, Carcinus and Pagurus.* The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal. Vol. xxxiii. Edinburgh, 1842. pp. 174-192. Pl. 3.

The pages 363-368 of this volume by the same author, though mentioned in Boeck's list, do not refer to the Amphipoda. Under the title above given, Section IV. is "*On the Structure and Habits of the Caprellæ; with descriptions of some new Species.*"

Goodsir gives a short account of the circulation of the blood in the *Caprellæ*, describes the ovaries, and in regard to the process of exuviation says that the skin "bursts behind the head in a transverse direction, and also down the mesial line of the abdominal surface." He speaks of their being little known, owing "firstly, to their pelagic habitats," and further on says, "they are in general local in their habitats, frequenting coralines which are found in deep water." As a matter of fact, the Caprellidæ have a very extensive distribution, and may be found in great profusion between tide-marks. The species which he describes and figures are:—

*Caprella spinosa*, of which he says, "this species differs from the *Caprella Pasma* of Colonel Montagu in having five spines on the first thoracic segment, and from the segments being considerably longer. The third joint of the superior antennæ is very much longer, and the first pair of feet are also minute and slender, differing in so far from those of *Pasma*, which are strong and powerful. The inferior edge of the last joint of the second pair of feet is also armed with two strong spines, whereas in *Pasma* there is only one strong spine." It is nevertheless identified by Mayer with *Protella phasma* without hesitation, in accordance with the opinions of Bate and Westwood, and of Boeck.

*Caprella tuberculata*, the full description of which is followed by the remark, "This species is apt to be confounded with the *Caprella acanthifera* of Leach, but may be distinguished from it by the double fringe of spines on the lower edge of the inferior antennæ; the superior antennæ are also much shorter than those of the *acanthifera*."

*Caprella lævis*, of which he says, "this species may be distinguished from *Caprella linearis*, with which it is most apt to be confounded, by its greater comparative size, the structure of the antennæ; by the shortness of the post-occipital segment; the situation of the swelling on the first thoracic segment, which is at the posterior edge, whereas in the *linearis* it is at the