

Islanda,' &c., I had not seen any part of them when I prepared the 'List of Crustacea in the British Museum.'"

The account of the upper antennæ shows that White is wrong in allying his new genus to the Orchestidæ; in Boeck's opinion his own *Sorarnes* may possibly be a synonym of White's *Ephippiphora*.

1848. ADAMS, ARTHUR, and WHITE, ADAM.

The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Samarang"; under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., during the years 1843-1846. Crustacea by Arthur Adams, F.L.S., and Adam White, F.L.S. London, 1848.

On page 63 is given "RHABDOSOMA, *Adams & White. Oxycephalus*, M.-Edwards. We regret that the state of the only specimen in the British Museum is such that we cannot give the generic character with that detail which we should wish. It is founded on the third species of Professor Milne-Edwards, indeed Mr. White has the authority of that eminent Crustaceologist that it is his very species; it is so different from the *Oxycephalus piscator*, M. Edwards (Crust. III. p. 100 t. 30. f. 10), that we have traced the figure of *Oxycephalus piscator*, and added it below that of the *Oxycephalus armatus* to show the difference. Someday it may be proved to be a sexual character, when of course our name will sink, but as yet we know of no such discrepancies in the sexes of these Crustacea.

"The head is as long as the rest of the body, and ends in a very long beak; from the state of our specimen we cannot describe this, but indicate it on the plate from a drawing made at the time of capture. The immense length of the body and beak would sufficiently mark this generic form. The first two pairs of legs are shown in the figure, which must serve till we can procure further specimens, when we hope to give ample details of this very singular crustacean, and to analyse its characters at length. It forms a singularly interesting link between the *Amphipoda* and *Læmodipoda*, uniting, as it were, the two; we should like to have this form examined particularly by Prof. M. Edwards or Dr. Kroyer.

"RHABDOSOMA ARMATUM, *Adams and White*. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 7.) *Oxycephalus armatus*, M.-Edw. Crust. III. p. 101. pl. 30. f. 10, copied. (Tab. XIII. Fig. 8.)

"The specimen described by Professor Milne Edwards was found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard in the Ocean between Anboina and Van Dieman's Land, and is now in the Paris Museum. Ours was taken during a calm, floating on the surface of the South Atlantic Ocean."

1848. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

In his Treatise "Ueber Amphipoden und Isopoden," 1878, page 229, note 2, Leydig says that he had already in 1848 described and figured the segmentation-process of *Gammarus*; but he does not say that the account was published, though this would seem to be implied by the context.

1848. MILNE-EDWARDS, H.

Note sur un crustacé amphipode, remarquable par sa grande taille. Annales des sciences naturelles. Troisième Série. Zoologie. Tome neuvième. Paris, 1848.

This note, at page 398, records the finding of an amphipod, with a body 9 cm. long and 3 cm. high, by M. d'Orbigny, who took it from the stomach of a fish caught off Cape Horn. Supposing it to be new, Milne-Edwards names it "*Lysianassa Magellanica*."

It has since been identified with Mandt's *Gammarus gryllus*, and named *Eurytenes gryllus*.