

written ten or twenty years later, but he fully admits that migration "is an actual fact in nature, interfering much with the simplicity which zoological life in its diffusion would otherwise present to us."

The new species, published either in this work or in the two preceding papers also dated 1852, are as follows:—in Subtribe I. Caprellidea. Fam. I. Caprellidæ; *Proto elongatus*, identified by Mayer with *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller; *Protella gracilis*, the only addition to the variously-worded definition of *Protella* being, "pedes sex ultimi subæqui"; *Caprella robusta*, according to Mayer the young of *Caprella acutifrons*, Latr.; *Caprella cornuta*, with a variety named *obtusirostris*; *Caprella attenuata*, which Mayer thinks may be the same as *Caprella scaura*, Templeton; of this a variety is named *subtenuis*; *Caprella globiceps*, which he thinks may be a variety of *Caprella dilatata*, Kröyer; the last-named species, which Dana figures and describes, is held by Mayer to be synonymous with *Caprella acutifrons*, Latr.; *Caprella januarii*, Kröyer, which Dana figures and describes, is referred by Mayer to *Caprella æquilibra*, Say; Dana himself suggests that the animal which he figures as the female may be a distinct species, for which in that case he proposes the name *Caprella humilis*; after *Caprella globiceps* he describes *Ægina ? tenella* and *Ægina ? aculeata*, suggesting that the latter may be the female of the former.

Subtribe II. Gammaridea. Fam. III. Corophidæ. Subfam. 1. Clydoninæ. *Clydonia gracilis*; *Clydonia longipes*, which with the preceding species should, according to Bovallius, be transferred to the genus *Tyro*, M.-Edw., among the Hyperidea; Subfam. 2. Corophinæ. *Corophium ? quadriceps*, a species, as Dana himself intimates, of doubtful position, and probably immature, since the length is given as "nearly one line;" *Platophium brasiliense*; *Cyrtophium orientale*; *Cratophium validum*, named by Sp. Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., *Podocerus validus*; his *Gammarus orientalis* he here calls *Cratophium orientale*, and Sp. Bate, in the B. M. C. renames it *Polocerus orientalis*. Subfam. 3. Iciliinæ. *Icilius ellipticus*, which had been originally named *Icilius ovalis*.

Fam. IV. Orchestidæ. *Orchestia (Talitrus ?) novi-zealandiæ*, with the suggestion, since proved correct, by G. M. Thomson, that it may be the female of *Talorchestia quoyana*, M.-Edw.; *Talitrus brevicornis*, M. Edw., which he next describes, is, he says, "near the *novi-zealandiæ*;" according to the B. M. C. "Dana likewise considers it a true *Talitrus*, unless it should be the female of *Talorchestia Quoyana*," but I do not find this alternative in Dana's own work; his next species *Orchestia (Talitrus) insculpta* had been originally published as *Talitronus insculptus* for the male and *Talitrus ornatus* for the female; in the addenda he calls it *Orchestia tuberculata*, Nicolet, for which the Brit. Mus. Catal. restores Nicolet's name *Orchestoidea tuberculata*; *Orchestia (Talitrus) brasiliensis* is named *Orchestoidea brasiliensis* in the B. M. C.; *Orchestia (Talitrus) pugettensis* is named *Orchestoidea pugettensis* in the B. M. C., but as only the female of this species is described, and the Catalogue states that in *Orchestoidea* "the female is a true *Talitrus*," it is difficult to see how the determination is arrived at; *Orchestia (Talitrus ?) scabripes* is transferred to *Orchestoidea* in the B. M. C.; *Orchestia (Talorchestia) gracilis*, of which the female had been already published by Dana as *Talitrus gracilis*, is now *Talorchestia gracilis*, having in the male "feet of first pair with a small, narrow hand," p. 862; *Orchestia (Talorchestia ?) quoyana*, Milne-Edwards, is now accepted as without doubt a *Talorchestia*; in the subgenus *Orchestia* he places *Orchestia scutigerula*, comparing it with *Orchestia chilensis*, M.-Edw.; *Orchestia capensis*; *Orchestia chilensis ?*, Milne-Edwards, the female only, which is accepted in the B. M. C. without a ?; *Orchestia nitida*; *Orchestia serrulata*; *Orchestia tenuis*; *Orchestia sylvicola*, a species which G. M. Thomson, 1880, unites with *Orchestia novæ-zealandiæ*, Sp. Bate, and *Orchestia tenuis*, Dana, describing it as "a strictly terrestrial form, always occurring among dank vegetation, bush soil, etc., and drowning very rapidly in water; extremely common;" Mr. Thomson says, "it is singular that Prof. Dana should have