

2:dra ser. 1 band., p. 403),” includes among the Crustacea from Dröbak, a species under the name of *Ampelisca rotundata* Krøyer, a name which lapses for want of attendant description.

Ampelisca macrocephala, n. sp., is described, this being a species which in 1851 Liljeborg had supposed to be “*Ampelisca Eschrichti* Krøyer.” *Amphithoë podoceroïdes*, Rathke, he found much smaller here than on the coasts of Norway.

Amphithoë compressa, n. s., here described, and thought to be very like *Amphithoë tenuicornis*, Rathke, was called *Atylus compressus* by Spence Bate, and later identified by Boeck with *Atylus swammerdamii*, M.-Edw.

Amphithoë pygmaea, n. s., is identified by Boeck with *Photis reinhardi*, Krøyer, 1842. Liljeborg thought it something like *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, which, he remarks, had anticipated Krøyer’s *Microcheles armata*, 1846. In the list of v. Dueben’s Crustacea, 1851, he had given “44. *Iphimedia obesa*, H. Rathke. 45. *Microcheles armata* Kr.” He therefore here observes that the latter had proved to be a young specimen of *Ædiceros saginatus*, Kr.

Under *Gammarus locusta* (Lin.), he gives “G. Duebeni Liljeb.,” as a synonym, and this description, “Oculi reniformes nigri, antennæ superiores longiores, flagello appendiculari 5–7 articulo; rami pedum spuriorum ultimorum insigniter inæquales, interior exteriore saltem tertia parte minor.—Vulgaris.”

He describes *Gammarus maculatus*, n. sp., the name being preoccupied by Johnston, and the species being, as Liljeborg afterwards recognised, Montagu’s, now known as *Melita obtusata*.

Gammarus longipes, n. s., which he thinks very like his own *Gammarus assimilis*, 1851, was called *Autonoë longipes*, by Bruzelius.

In “*Hyperia Latreilli* M.-Edw.,” he notes that the young differ from the adult in respect to the antennæ. An account is appended by S. Lovén of the tubes constructed by *Ampelisca eschrichti*, Krøyer. Several specimens taken on one occasion in their tubes, proved to be all females. The close proximity of the tubes taken on another occasion suggested that the species might be gregarious.

1852. SUTHERLAND, PETER C. WHITE, ADAM.

Journal of a voyage in Baffin’s Bay and Barrow Straits in the years 1850–1851, performed by H.M. Ships “Lady Franklin” and “Sophia,” under the command of Mr. William Penny, in search of the missing crews of H.M. Ships Erebus and Terror. London, 1852.

“In the neighbourhood of Berry Island dredging was frequently attended to,” and “the display,” he says, “of animal and vegetable life before us, when the dredge was emptied, was really wonderful. Whole heaps of Mollusca, Crustaceans, Annelidans, and Echinodermata could be seen tumbling out from among masses of sea-weed.” Sutherland says that the sea-bottom there is “the habitat of myriads of creatures belonging to the genus *Caprella*, *Cyclops*, *Gammarus*, etc.” (p. 140). On p. 142 he gives a striking account of the voracity of the Gammarinæ, naming especially *Gammarus arcticus*. Whether it were a dead seal or a live sucking-fish (*Lepadogaster*), short work was made of their prey.

In the Appendix, vol. ii. pp. ccvi, ccvii, White describes, according to Boeck, “*Gammarus nugax*, Sab., *Acanthonotus tricuspis*, Kr., *Amphithoë Edwardsii*, Sab., and *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Kr.; a species of *Anonyx*, and lastly *Caprella cercopoides*, n. s., which falls to *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kr.” Mayer in 1882 thinks that, judging by the figure, Boeck’s view of *Caprella cercopoides* is probably correct.