

"Porcupine" Expedition, was given in Sir Wyville Thomson's Depths of the Sea, by mistake (according to Norman in Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 35, note 1) for *Caprella spinosissima*, Stimpson. Norman, however, in 1886, gives "Caprella spinosissima, Norman = *C. horrida*, Sars." A specimen supposed to be the female of the species in question was sent by Norman to Mayer, and proved to be in fact an *Ægina*, which in Mayer's opinion may represent a new species, to which he would in that case assign the name *Ægina spinosissima* Norman, but that is surely pre-occupied by Stimpson's species. That the specimen figured in the Depths of the Sea is a *Caprella*, I have satisfied myself by dissection of the mouth organs, and in fact it no doubt falls to the name *Caprella horrida*, Sars (see Note on G. O. Sars, 1885). *Unciola irrorata*, Say, is mentioned. *Podocerus nitidus*, n. s., is described. The new genus *Leptochoë*, which Spence Bate identifies with *Mæra* of Leach, is thus defined:—

"Body linear, segments well separated, epimera very small; superior antennæ longest, with a long accessory flagellum; inferior ones subpediform; legs of the first two pairs with subcheliform hands, those of the second pair being largest, with uniarticulate fingers. Caudal stylets of the last pair very long, with equal lanceolate rami on short peduncles. This genus differs from *Podocerus*, Leach, in possessing accessory flagella to the superior antennæ; and from *Cratophium*, Dana, in its long nonuncinate terminal stylets, and in having the superior antennæ longest." The type species is "*Leptochoë Danaë*," now called *Mæra danaë*. Stimpson's *Cerapus rubricornis* which "inhabits flexible tubes, of sizes corresponding to that of the individuals, composed of fine mud and some animal cement by which it is agglutinated," is identified by S. I. Smith with *Erichthonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards. His *Cerapus fucicola* is identified by Sp. Bate with *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say, while Boeck doubtfully places both these designations under *Podocerus anguipes*, Krøyer, *Podocerus cylindricus*, however, being the eldest of the names. S. I. Smith gives *Podocerus fucicola* as an independent species, naming *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say, not Bate, *Corophium cylindricum*. Stimpson's *Cerapus fasciatus* is allowed by Sp. Bate to remain in that genus with a ? It cannot stay in that genus as defined by S. I. Smith, since the figure of the pleon shows that there are at any rate five rami on each side to the uropods, whereas in *Cerapus* there are only four. Stimpson doubtfully identifies *Orchestia gryllus*, Gould, with *Talitrus gryllus*, Bosc. His *Allorchestes littoralis* is recognised by S. I. Smith as *Hyale littoralis*. The tail is said to terminate in an arched lamella, which may be a way of expressing that it is cleft.

*Lysianassa spinifera*, n. sp., according to Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 120 (omitted from index), "seems to be closely related to" his genus *Phædra*. It is thus described:—"Body smooth and shining, slightly compressed, but rounded above, broadest anteriorly, tumid at the head, and much compressed at the abdomen, which constitutes nearly one-half the length of the body. Epimera not very large. Head rounded, with a prominent down-curving rostrum, and rather large red eyes. Superior antennæ two-thirds as long as the inferior ones, thick at their bases, but tapering suddenly after the juncture of the long accessory flagellum, which is nearly one-half the length of the principal one. Inferior antennæ with very thick basal articles, and equalling in length two-thirds that of the body, their flagella constituting more than one-half their length. Legs hairy, all terminating in short hooked fingers; those of the first two pairs slender, longer than the rest, with the antepenultimate article in each a little expanded, but scarce sufficiently to form a hand. Posterior legs much shorter than usual, and provided along their edges with short spine-like hairs. First three segments of the abdomen serrated above on their posterior edges; last three compressed above into sharp spine-like projections, of which the middle one is the longest. Caudal stylets of the first pair very long and slender, projecting beyond the sharp extremities of the second pair, which are short, while those of the third pair are