

or four elbows; first joint of fifth and sixth feet forming great oval plates, concealing all the others. *T. monoculoides*. Fig. 252; mag. $\frac{5}{1}$. [T.] nolens." Figure 252 is not a *Typhis*, but probably the *Cancer Gammarus monoculoides* of Montagu, now called *Stenothoe monoculoides*. It should be noticed that the letters *n. s.* after Fig. 251, do not mean *new species*, but *natural size*.

Tribe III. Gammaracea," are thus subdivided:—

Body depressed; epimera very small or obsolete; abdomen straight, normal; three last pairs of false feet tipped with swimming-plates; antennæ foot-shaped,

Corophiadæ.

"Body much compressed; epimera very large, scale-like, and encasing the bases of the first four pairs of feet, posterior extremity formed for leaping.

"Superior antennæ longer than the footstalk of the inferior, and much longer than the head; mandibles carrying long palps; antennæ lash-like,

Gammaridæ.

"Superior antennæ much shorter than footstalk of inferior, and scarcely longer than head; mandibles without palps,

Orchestiadæ."

"Family I. COROPHIADÆ, contains 1. "*Cerapus* (Say). Second feet fanged; fang two-jointed; all the antennæ without many-jointed lashes at the tip. *C. pelagicus*. [C.] *falcatus*. *C. Whitei*. Fig. 253; mag. $\frac{6}{1}$;" 2. "*Podocerus* (Leach). First and second feet fanged; fang one-jointed; inferior antennæ without lashes. *P. variegatus*. [P.] *pulchellus*. Fig. 254; mag. $\frac{2}{1}$;" 3. "*Corophium* (Latr.). Second feet not fanged; inferior antennæ without lashes. *C. longicorne*. Fig. 255; mag. $\frac{2}{1}$;" 4. "*Uviola* (Say). First and second feet fanged; all the antennæ tipped with many-jointed lashes; superior pair furnished with a minute appendage at the base of the lash. *U. irrorata*. Fig. 256; mag. $\frac{4}{1}$."

The small figure of *Cerapus whitei* seems to show a second gnathopod with a dilated wrist and narrow hand quite unlike the small cup-shaped wrist and dilated oval hand depicted for *Cerapus whitei* in "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast," but the figure in this work is too small to build any argument upon. The generic description, it should be observed, says "fang two-jointed."

"Family II. GAMMARIDÆ," contains *Gammarus* (Fabr.), with the species *locusta* (Fig. 257), *marinus*, *camptolops*, *pulex*, *grossimanus*, *longimanus*, *Cranchii*, *punctatus*, *carinatus*, *maculatus*; *Amphithoe* (Leach), with the species *punctata*, *fucicola*, *obtusata*, *Moggridgei*, *rubricata* (Fig. 258), *dubia*, *spinosa* (Fig. 266), *carino-spinosa* (this and *spinosa* being bracketed as "= *Dexamine* (Leach);" *Leucothoe* (Leach), with the species *articulosa* (Fig. 259); *Acanthonotus* (Owen), with the species *testudo*; *Anonyx* (Kröyer), with the species *albus* (Fig. 261) and *elegans*; *Opis* (Kröyer), with the species *typica* (Fig. 262).

"Family III. ORCHESTIADÆ," contains *Talitrus* (Latr.), with the species *locusta* (Fig. 263); *Sulcator* (Bate), with the species *arenarius* (Fig. 264); and *Orchestia* (Leach), with the species *littorea* (Fig. 265) and *Deshayesii*.

As "*Genera apparently intermediate between the Edriophthalma and Podophthalma*," he places the Family CUMADÆ, containing the genera *Cuma* (M.-Edw.), *Alauna* (Goodsir); *Bodotria* (Goodsir).

1855. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Zum feineren Bau der Arthropoden. Archiv für Anat. und Physiol. Jahrgang, 1855. pp. 376-476. Taf. xv.-xviii.

See Note on Leydig, 1878. Pages 444, 445, 452 of this work are mentioned in the references.