

Antepenultimate pair of pleopoda having the peduncle very short, rami long, subfoliaceous. Penultimate pair having the peduncle long, rami styliform. Ultimate pair short, unbranched. Telson single." The authors remark further, "this genus bears a near relationship to that of *Phlias* of Guérin. The only distinction of importance which we are enabled to discover exists in the form of the posterior pair of caudal appendages; these are biramous in the description and figure of *Phlias*, as given by the author in the 'Magasin de Zoologie' for 1836." Of *Phlias rissoanus* the authors had a specimen at command, but they say "the specimen being small, we were not able to make out the form of the last pair of caudal appendages without dissection, and we felt unwilling to destroy our only specimen," by this means saving their specimen and destroying its use. Such economy was particularly undesirable in the present instance. The genus *Pereionotus* was instituted to receive the *Oniscus testudo* of Montagu, which was preserved in the British Museum, and had been supposed by Adam White to belong to the genus *Acanthonotus*, Owen. See Note on Montagu, 1808. It is only by a minute comparison of the figures as well as the descriptions given by the various authors, respectively, of *Phlias serratus* by Guérin, 1836, of *Pereionotus testudo* by Bate and Westwood, and of *Iceridium fuscum* by Grube (1863) 1864, that the close connection between these three forms can be appreciated. When also the minuteness of the specimens is borne in mind, the possibility of error in one or more of the descriptions will be taken into account.

At page 242 *Dexamine vedlomensis*, n. s., is figured and described. This is named *Atylus vedlomensis*, by Boeck.

*Calliope fingalli*, n. s., figured and described at page 263, may possibly, the authors say, "be only an exaggerated variety of *C. Ossiani*." By Boeck both of these species are considered to be synonyms of *Amphithopsis latipes*, M. Sars, 1858.

At page 333 *Gammarella normanni*, n. s., is figured and described, with the remark that "this animal bears so close a resemblance to the preceding that we are inclined to think that it may only be the female of that species," i.e., *Gammarella brevicaudata*, M.-Edw. The specimen described has the flagella of the upper antennæ longer than those observed in *Gammarella brevicaudata*, though in other respects agreeing with the female of that species. It is possibly a young male.

The genus *Amathia*, Rathke, is here (p. 359) renamed *Amathilla*, *Amathia* being pre-occupied among Polyyps, Decapod Crustacea, and Moths.

At page 411 is introduced the new genus *Eiscladus*, thus defined:—

"Slightly compressed. Eyes on a prominently-advanced lobe between the superior and inferior antennæ. Superior antennæ without a secondary appendage. Gnathopoda subchelate. Coxæ of the third pair of pereopoda having the anterior lobe as deep as the coxæ of the second. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous, rami unequal. Telson squamiform, single." This genus has since been recognised as a synonym of *Photis*, Krøyer, 1842. The type species, *Eiscladus longicaudatus*, figured and described as new at page 412, is by Boeck considered a synonym of "*Photis Reinhardi*," Krøyer, with which it agrees in the excavate and dentate palm of the second gnathopods.

#### 1862. GERSTAECKER, CARL EDUARD ADOLPH, born 1828 (Hagen).

Bericht über die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen im Gebiete der Entomologie während des Jahres 1861. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Berlin, 1862. Crustaceen. pp. 528–571.