

## 1863. BATE and WESTWOOD.

A history of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Part XI., April 1, 1863. Part XII., August 1863. pp. 481-507, and (Vol. II.) pages 1-64. London.

At page 490, the species *Dryope crenatipalma*, Spence Bate, is renamed *Dryope crenatipalmata*.

At page 497, a species is given as *Corophium bonellii*, Milne-Edwards, which Norman regards as unquestionably the female of *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruzelius. To the *Corophium bonellii* here figured and described, *Corophium spinicorne*, Sp. Bate, is made a synonym. *Chelura terebrans* is misprinted as *Chelura terebans*, and the figures of the gnathopods are wrongly lettered.

At page 51 (Vol. II.) the genera *Podalirius* and *Æginu* of Krøyer are rejected, but on insufficient grounds, so that for *Caprella typica* (page 75), *Podalirius typicus*, Krøyer, must be reinstated.

*Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, is, at page 86, regarded as a synonym of *Cyamus ceti*, Linn., but erroneously in the opinion of Lütken, who also considers it rash to include *Cyamus ovalis* and *Cyamus gracilis*, as is here done, in the British Fauna. (N.B.—Part XIII. containing pages 65-112 was published July 2, 1866. The Amphipoda end at page 98. For the Appendix see under 1868. The intervening parts containing the Isopoda were published—Part XIV., October 1, 1866. Part XV., December 2, 1866. Part XVI., May 1, 1867. Part XVII., June 1, 1867. Part XVIII., August 1, 1867. Part XIX., October 1, 1867. Part XX., April 1, 1868. Part XXI., August 1868.)

## 1863. CARUS and GERSTAECKER.

Handbuch der Zoologie. 1863.

Mayer notes the erroneous statement, vol. ii. p. 363, that the mandibular palp is wanting in *all* the Caprellidæ.

## 1863. CLAPARÈDE, JEAN LOUIS RENÉ ANTOINE EDOUARD, born 1832 (Hagen).

Beobachtungen über Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte wirbelloser Thiere an der Küste von Normandie angestellt von Dr A. René Edouard Claparède. Mit 18 Kupfertafeln. Leipzig, 1863.

Pages 101-102 contain the section "Ueber die Blutbahnen bei den Caprellen," illustrated by Taf. xvi. Fig. 17-18." He says that in all the Caprellæ he examined the arterial current of the blood took its course along the side of the foot occupied by the flexor muscles, and the venous current along the extensor side; he points out that Frey and Leuckart were in error in saying that the whole arterial stream ran to the end of the leg, there to bend round into the venous stream. "Am peripherischen Ende jedes Fussgliedes (vgl. Fig. 17) spaltet sich nämlich die arterielle Blutströmung in zwei Zweige, wovon einer als arterieller Strom in das folgende Glied dringt, während der andere sofort umbiegt und auf der Streckseite in den venösen Strom übergeht." The arterial and venous currents are kept separate, he says, in the long legs by a very transparent membrane, in which he detected an elongate sharply defined opening, just where one part of the blood-corpuses passed over from the arterial into the venous stream. On this subject Delage, p. 130, says in 1881, "dans les pattes, les vaisseaux afférents sont placés du côté de l'extension. Ils suivent donc le bord supérieur dans les deux premiers paires de pattes, et l'inférieur dans les trois dernières paires. Chacun