name of Lysianassina." On 45, Epimeria tricristata, A. Costa, the observation is made that it is very close to Acanthonotus owenii, Bate and Westwood, so that at first sight they might be thought the same, but that specifically they differ much in the length of the antennæ and the hands of the second gnathopods. Nor does Costa admit the propriety of placing the species in the genus Acanthonotus. Boeck, who has not apparently seen this paper, makes both names synonyms to Epimeria cornigera, Fabricius. As to 47, Gammarus longicaudatus, A. Costa, and 48, Gammarus montanus, A. Costa, it is recognised that these two fresh-water species, of which the first is identified by Bate and Westwood with Niphargus aquilex, Schiødte, may be only varieties of one and the same species. 49. Guerinia niceensis, A. Costa, is figured. In regard to 51, Microdeutopus gryllotalpa, A. Costa, the form of the carpus of the first gnathopods is said not to be accurately given in the figure of the species by Bate and Westwood. As a matter of fact, their figure probably represents a different species. Costa further observes that the carpus of his species is found to vary in regard to the number and proportions of teeth on its lower margin. 59 is Caprella gigas, A. Costa, from the Bay of Naples, undescribed. 54 is Orio zancleus, Prest. 55, Cheiropristis messanensis, Cocco. 56, Ornithorhamphus coccoi, De Nat. 57, Carcinococcus costa, De Nat. (not an Amphipod).

1867. GERSTAECKER, A.

Bericht über die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen im Gebiete der Entomologie während der Jahre 1865-66. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Drei und dreissigster Jahrgang. Zweiter Band. Berlin, 1867.

The works on Amphipoda are described in pages 487-495.

1867. MARCUSEN, JOH.

Zur Fauna des schwarzen Meeres. Vorläufige Mittheilung. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Drei und dreissigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1867. pp. 357-363. (Also in the Transactions of the first meeting of Russian Naturalists at St. Petersburg, 1868. pp. 176-179. In Russian.)

The list of the Amphipods which Dr. Marcusen had obtained is given as follows:—"Talitrus locusta Linn. Orchestia littorea Montagu. Orchestia mediterranea Costa. Montagua pontica mihi-ähnlich der M. marina Sp. B. Bathyporeia pontica mihi-ähnlich der B. Robertsonii Sp. Bate, mit calceola am unteren Fühler, aber auch einer calceola am oberen. Ampelina Gaimardii Sp. Bate. Dexamine pontica mihi—mit gefiedertem Kiemenplättchen. Calliope grandoculis. Microdentopus gryllotalpa Sp. Bate. Microdentopus nov. spec. Microdentopus nov. spec. Gammarus glacilis Rathke. Gammarus locusta Linn. pilosus var. mihi. Amphitoë picta Rathke. Podocerus pulchellus M.-Edw. Podocerus ähnlich dem falcatus Sp. Bate. Podocerus ähnlich dem pelagicus S. Bate. Cerapus ponticus mihi. Siphonæcetes n. sp. Corophium Bonellii M.-Edw. Corophium bidentatum mihi. Corophium ähnlich dem crassicorne." The description of the new species, with figures, is promised for a later opportunity. The question is discussed whether the Black Sea should be reckoned as part of the Mediterranean, a question which C. Heller answers in the affirmative. Of Amphipoda, it is said that there are in the Black Sea representatives of almost all families, among them species not as yet found in