

character. G. O. Sars, 1882, mentions the capture at Lodshavn of a single specimen (♀) of "*Lepidepcreum carinatum*, Sp. Bate," but does not describe the telson. In a specimen which I owe to the kindness of Mr. David Robertson of Glasgow, I find the telson very narrow, cleft almost to the base, each tip having two small spines. Sars thinks that *Lysianassa umbo* of Goës should be included in this genus, and not in Boeck's *Orchomene*. See Note on Goës, 1865.

*Nicippe tumida*, Bruzelius, is figured and described.

*Cheirocratus mantis*, Norman, is figured and described, but with some variations in the generic character, which need correction. The upper antennæ are much shorter than the lower, not subequal, and the third uropods are not unibranchied, but biramous. The species is identified by Boeck with the earlier *Cheirocratus assimilis*, Liljeborg.

At page 515, *Megamœra multidentata* (Norman, MSS.), from Guernsey, is figured and described. This is "*Mœra Batei*," Norman, published in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for December 1868, and therefore taking precedence by a few days of the name *Megamœra multidentata*. This is indicated at page 530 by the citation, "*Mœra Batei* Norm. (See our Vol. ii. p. 515)," but no notice is there taken of some slight discrepancies between the two accounts, which were no doubt drawn up from different specimens.

On pages 517-518, Norman's *Unciola planipes* is figured and described as *Unciola leucopes*, Krøyer, Krøyer's genus *Glaucanome* being identified with *Unciola*, Say. Norman, Last Report, etc. 1868, says, "*Unciola leucopes*, Krøyer. B. and W. consider my *U. planipes* as 'probably identical' with this species. It may be so, but there are points of difference which make me think it wiser to keep them apart until the examination of Greenland specimens should settle the question definitely." Krøyer's species, it should be observed, was named *leucopis* from "*λευκος*, albus, et *οψ*, oculus." Boeck gives "? *Unciola planipes*, Norman," as a synonym to his own *Glaucanome krøyeri*, 1870. Sars in 1882 accepts *Glaucanome leucopis*. Krøyer, as identical with *Unciola irrorata*, Say.

*Hyperia tauriformis*, n. s., from Banff, briefly described and partly figured on page 519, is identified by Norman with *Metoeus medusarum*, Krøyer, which Boeck names *Tauria medusarum*, O. Fabr., 1780, but Bovallius, 1885, points out that Bate and Westwood, and Boeck likewise, have misunderstood Dana's account of his genus *Tauria*, so that neither the name *Hyperia tauriformis* nor *Tauria medusarum* is admissible. The name will perhaps become *Hyperia abyssorum*, Boeck.

On page 520, *Hyperia prehensilis*, n. s., from Banff, is figured and described. "*Specific character*. Superior antennæ about the length of the head. Both pairs of gnathopoda with the carpus and propodos simple. Three hind pairs of pereopoda subprehensile at the tips." Length, three-twentieths of an inch.

On page 521, *Hyperia cyaneæ*, Sabine, is described. "It looks like a young *H. Galba*, with rudimentary antennæ, but one of the specimens sent to us had the incubatory pouch of the adult female fully developed, so that we cannot mistake it for a young animal." By Boeck Sabine's species is identified with *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller.

*Themisto crassicornis*, Krøyer, is next figured and described, a species which Boeck identifies as *Themisto libellula*, Mandt.

On pages 534-535, *Vibilia borealis*, n. s., from Banff, is figured and described, a letter from Thomas Edward, on its habits and colouring, being quoted.

In the Supplemental Notes, among other matters of interest, the names are mentioned of the genera and species of which A. M. Norman had published descriptions in December 1868.

The Introduction, signed C. S. B., is a general account of the structure, functions and distribution of the Amphipoda.