

"Appendix caudalis duplo longior quam ad basin lata, fore usque ad radicem fissa ; lacinia utraque in apice spinis singulis armata.

"Longitudo animalis 10 mm."

It can be recognised at the first glance, Metzger says, by the great sickle-shaped finger of the first peræopod. The upper antennæ are somewhat shorter than the lower. The hinder edges of the three first pleon-segments are slightly crenulate, their lower angles are almost rectangular, and only a little drawn out posteriorly. (The species described under the name *Atylus uncinatus* by G. O. Sars, in 1882, seems to be identical with Metzger's *Atylus falcatus*. It must, I should think, belong to the genus *Tritæta*, Boeck, but, as unfortunately neither description takes note of the mandibles, the generic position is left a little uncertain.)

The male of *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström (*Bathyporeia pelagica*, Bate) is not rare, he says, "im flachen Wasser am Strande der Inseln und selbst im Wattenmeere (Osterems, Memmertsbalge)," but with the female he has never happened to meet. (On British coasts, *in the sand, uncovered by the tide*, I may notice that the female is far more frequent than the male.)

He confirms the supposition that "Megamoera Alderi," Bate, is the female of *Melita proxima*, Bate.

*Nænia excavata*, Bate, is found along with *Nænia rimapalmata*, Bate, the latter the more rare.

*Siphonoecetes cuspidatus*, n. s., is thus described:—"Rostrum frontale gracile, aculeiforme, paulo longius quam anguli laterales capitis, oculos gerentes. Antennæ inferiores longitudine animalis parum modo breviores.

"Pedes 1mi paris manu vix longiore quam carpo oblongo.

"Pedes 2di paris manu multo longiore quam carpo triangulari.

"Pedes 3 et 4ti paris articulo tertio paulo longiore quam lato ; ungue longitudinem articuli quarti et quinti junctorum æquanti.

"Ramus exterior pedum saltatorius. 1mi paris in margine exteriori spinis brevibus circiter 8 instructus, in margine interiori inermis ; ramus interior in margine exteriori spinis 3 armatus, in margine interiori minutissime denticulatus.

"Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris ramo parvo rotundato, eadem fere latitudine ac longitudine.

"Appendix caudalis spatiiis binis scabridis instructa. Longitudo animalis 6 mm.

In further description he says, among other things, "das erste Fusspaar zeigt einen ovalen, am Ende abgestutzten Carpus, dessen innere Vorderecke mit einem längern Dorn versehen ist ; die Hand ist kaum so lang wie der Carpus, und der schräge Palmarrand mit zwei grösseren Dornen bewaffnet, zwischen welchen der an der Innenseite sägezähnige Finger einschlägt. Das zweite Fusspaar ist etwas kräftiger als das erste, der dreieckige Carpus kürzer als die Hand und an dem nach innen gerichteten Winkel mit einem kurzen aber kräftigen Dorn endend." At the first glance Metzger took it for a species of *Corophium*.

1871. SARS, G. O.

Beskrivelse af de paa Fregatten Josephines expedition funde Cumaceer. K. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar. IX. no. 13. 1871.

"G. O. Sars states that in several genera of *Crustacea* there are two sorts of males, one nearly resembling, the other very different from, the females ; the former is much more common and may be found all the year round, the other only in one season ; the latter may be the fully developed and the former the incomplete stage of the male. This has been observed in *Diastylis*, *Pontoporia*, *Apseudes*, and *Philomedes*, and exists therefore in very different orders." (Dr. von Martens in Zool. Record for 1872.)

Compare Note on Faxon, 1884, and Note on Chilton, 1885.