The expressions "les fausses pattes branchiales" and "les fausses pattes abdominales ou les organes de la respiration" would appear to be incorrect; if accurate, they would be inconsistent with the arrangement of this genus in the order Amphipoda. That one species of the genus should have a pleon of only two segments, while its congeners have the five segments which are the normal number for the pleon among the Hyperina, is a very strange peculiarity. But as to this and other points, see additional Note on Hesse, in Appendix.

1873. LÜTKEN, CHR. FR.

Bidrag til Kundskab om Arterne af Slægten *Cyamus* Latr. eller Hvallusene. Med 4 Tavler og et fransk Résumé. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 5 Raekke, naturvidenskabelig og mathematisk Afd. 10 B. III. Kjøbenhavn, 1873. (Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Copenhague. 5^{me} série. Classe des Sciences Vol. X. *No.* 3.)

After repeating the observations on Cyamus which he had made in 1860, Lütken gives an exceedingly valuable report upon the historical development of our acquaintance with the group of Crustacea, which are called whale-lice. From Frederik Martens in 1675 to the date of his own work, Lütken's vigorous research can scarcely have let any statement of importance on the subject escape him, or any serious error pass the ordeal of his criticism without correction.

The definition he gives of Cyamus, Latr., is as follows:-

"Corpus crassum, haud laminare. Pedes primi paris minuti, sub pedibus secundi paris fere vel omnino absconditi; annulus corporis primus a capite indistincte sejunctus vel cum hoc plane confluens. Pedes maxillares quinque-articulati. (Mares feminis vulgo majores.)"

The species described are, 1. Cyamus mysticeti, Ltk., from Balæna mysticetus, the common, or Greenland Whale; 2. Cyamus monodontis, Ltk., from Monodon monoceros, the Narwhal; 3. "Cyamus Kessleri," Brandt, "coming from the northern part of the great eastern ocean, probably from a true whale of the group of Balana australis and Balana biscayensis"; 4. Cyamus erraticus, Roussel de Vauzème, from Balæna australis, the Cape Whale; 5. Cyamus boopis, Ltk., the Oniscus ceti of O. Fabricius, 1780, from the Northern Hump-back, the Krepokak of the Esquimaux, Megaptera boops, and possibly parasitic on other species of Megaptera; 6. ? Cyamus pacificus, Ltk., from a whale (of unknown genus and species) in the Pacific in the neighbourhood of Panama, a species nearest in form to Cyamus boopis, but also near to Cyamus erraticus; 7. Cyamus ovalis, Rouss. de Vauz., from protuberances on the head of Balana australis and from the North Pacific "Sletbag" (Balana japonica?); 8. "Cyamus Rhytina," J. F. Brandt, Steller's species, for which Brandt proposed a new genus Sirenocyamus, and which Lütken agrees with Brandt in thinking possibly akin rather to Proto than to Cyamus; 9. Cyamus nodosus, Ltk., the Oniscus ceti of the Zoologia Danica, III. p. 69, pl. 119, f. 13-17, 1789, from the Narwhal, Monodon monoceros; the name "Cyamus Beluge" sometimes given to this species being rejected by Lütken as grounded on the mistaken supposition that the creature is also a parasite of Delphinapterus beluga; 10. Cyamus globicipitis, Ltk., a species already noticed as possibly new, but not named, by Steenstrup in 1843 [71850], parasitic on the Caaing, or Pilot Whale, Globiocephalus melas; 11. Cyamus gracilis, Rouss. de Vauz., from the protuberances of the head of Balæna australis and Balæna japonica?; 12. Platycyamus thompsoni, Gosse, parasitic on the Bottlehead, or Beaked Whales, Hyperoodon rostratus and Hyperoodon latifrons.

The new genus, Platycyamus, instituted to receive Gosse's Cyamus thompsoni, is defined as follows:—

[&]quot;Corpus valde depressum, laminare fere; pedes primi paris pedes secundi paris magnitudine