

## 1874. MARION, ANTOINE FORTUNÉ.

Recherches sur les animaux inférieurs du golfe de Marseille. Description des Crustacés Amphipodes parasites des Salpes. Annales des Sciences nat., 6 sér. Zool. et Paléont. Tome I. Article No. 1. Paris. 1874. pp. 1-19. Pls. 1, 2.

The Salpæ are, he says, extremely abundant in some years, and then may not reappear during several springs. They were found in long chains in 1869, with *Salpa maxima* predominant, which he never took without finding upon it the parasitic Amphipods which he here describes. The first is *Vibilia jeangerardii*, Lucas, 1849, of which he considers *Vibilia speciosa*, Costa, 1853, and *Vibilia mediterranea*, Claus, Grundzüge der Zoologie, 2d Ed., to be in all probability synonyms. In describing the maxillipeds, "la lèvre inférieure, constituée par la réunion des deux *siagonopodes* de la troisième paire, appelés souvent pattes-mâchoires," he remarks, "il est très-important de constater que cette lèvre sternale est totalement dépourvue d'appendices palpiformes, tandis que M. Milne Edwards décrit et figure chez le *Vibilia Peronii* deux petites tiges rudimentaires représentant ces organes développés dans les Gammarines." Secondly, *Lycæa pulex*, n. s., is figured and very fully described. It is compared with *Lycæa ochracea*, Dana. G. O. Sars in 1882 considers that it comes very near the northern species *Lycæa (Tryphana) malmii*, Boeck. Claus in 1879 establishes *Lycæa robusta*, n. s., but gives as a synonym "*L. pulex* Marion? . . . Junges ♂."

## 1874. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1872 ; being Volume Ninth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXIV. pp. 185-204.

## 1874. SMITH, S. I., and HARGER, OSCAR.

Report on the Dredgings in the region of St. George's Banks, in 1872. From the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. III, Part I, 1874.

Lists are given of the Crustacea taken at the various localities in which dredging was carried on. "Notes on some of the Species enumerated ; by S. I. Smith," include remarks on the following Amphipoda, pages 29 to 35 ; "*Phoxus Kroyeri*, Stimpson," "very closely allied to, and probably identical with, the *P. Holbollii* Kroyer which is found in Greenland, Iceland and northern Scandinavia ;" "*Harpina fusiformis*, Smith (*Phoxus fusiformis*, Stimpson), "this species is very likely identical with the *H. plumosa* Boeck (*Phoxus plumosus* Kroyer), which has very nearly the same range as *Phoxus Holbollii* ;" "*Stenothoë peltata*, Smith, n. s., Pl. IV [III], figs. 5-8 ; *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës, "seems to be an exceedingly arctic form, being found in Europe from Spitzbergen to the western coast of Norway ;" "*Tiron acanthurus*, Lilljeborg (*Syrrhoë bicuspis*, Goës ; ? *Tessarops [Tessarops] hastata*, Norman) ; *Cedicerus lynceus*, Sars (*Cedicerus propinquus*, Goës ; *Monoculodes nubilius*, Packard, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. i. p. 398, 1867) ; *Monoculodes borealis*, Boeck (*Cedicerus affinis*, Goës) ; *Paramphithoe pulchella*, Bruzelius (*Kroyer* sp.) ; *Paramphithoe cataphracta*, (*Amphithonotus cataphractus*, Stimpson), "this species is apparently a true *Paramphithoë*, as restricted by Boeck, and closely allied to, if not identical with, *P. panopla* Bruzelius (*Amphithoë panopla* Kroyer). Boeck places *Pleustes tuberculatus* Bate as a