

precedence. Figures and descriptions are given of both sexes of *Sunamphithoë gammaroides*. This I believe to be identical with the partially described *Amphithoë gammaroides* of Spence Bate. Both sexes are described of *Sunamphithoë conformata*, Sp. Bate, with the suggestion that *Sunamphithoë hamulus*, Sp. Bate, is in fact not a separate species, but the female of *Sunamphithoë conformata*. The name of the species, however, should be *hamulus*, although the synonymy, as given both in the Brit. Mus. Catal. and in the Sessile-eyed Crustacea, leads to the (erroneous) inference that *conformata* was the earlier established. As a matter of fact *hamulus* stands first at the original contemporary institution of the two names.

1874. STEBBING, T. R. R.

The sessile-eyed Crustacea of Devon. (Read at Teignmouth, July, 1874.)
The Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science,
Literature and Art. Vol. VI. Part II. Plymouth, 1874. pp. 764-773, with plate.

No new species are described in this paper, which was intended as a supplement to Mr. Parfitt's Catalogue, 1873. *Grayia imbricata*, Sp. Bate, is figured, and notice taken that, contrary to one of the characters assigned to the genus *Grayia*, it has an accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ. This species has since been recognised as the young of *Amathilla sabini* (*homari*, Fabr.). The suggestion is made that *Sulcator arenarius*, Sp. Bate, is probably the same as the *Lepidactylis* of Say. This surmise has since been confirmed by S. I. Smith. *Phadra kinahani*, Spence Bate, was included in the list by mistake.

1874. VERRILL, A. E., and SMITH, S. I.

Report upon the invertebrate animals of Vineyard Sound and adjacent waters, with an account of the physical features of the region. Extracted from the Report of Professor S. F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, on the condition of the sea-fisheries of the South Coast of New England in 1871 and 1872. Washington, 1874.

The Amphipoda in this report were identified by Mr. S. I. Smith. At page 19 (313) Mr. Verrill says, "these small crustacea . . . together with the shrimps, constitute a very large part of the food of most of our more valuable edible fishes, both of the fresh and salt waters." The *Orchestia agilis* of Smith, "occurs in countless numbers beneath the masses of decaying sea-weeds." "A much larger species, and one of the largest of all the amphipods, is the *Gammarus ornatus*." "The males are much larger than the females, and sometimes become nearly an inch and a half long." "The only good English name that I have ever heard for these creatures is that of 'scuds,' given by a small boy, in reference to their rapid and peculiar motions." Other species are mentioned, which will be noticed further on. In a "list of species inhabiting the rocky shores of the sounds and bays," p. 37 (331) eleven Amphipods are named.

Of *Talorchestia longicornis* and *Talorchestia megalophthalma*, of the sandy shores, he says, "when driven from their burrows by unusually high tides or storms they are capable of swimming actively in the water," p. 42 (336). Of the sandy shore species he mentions also *Orchestia agilis*, *Lepidactylis dytiscus*, *Unciola irrorata*. To the muddy shores six species of Amphipoda are assigned, p. 88 (377). Among the species commonly found on