

names as specific, this would seem to be one of the rare cases in which original names might justifiably be changed on account of their inappropriateness. The difficulty, however, will not arise, if, as already suggested, the names may be considered synonyms of *Hyaletta andina*, Philippi, 1860. *Gammarus limnæus*, Smith, pl. ii. figs. 13-14, from "Lake near Long's Peak; elevation, 9000 feet," is described, and *Gammarus robustus*, n. s., pl. ii. figs. 7-12, from Wahsatch Mountains, Utah.

1875. SMITH, SIDNEY I.

*The Crustaceans of the Caves of Kentucky and Indiana.* From the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. IX., June, 1875.

*Stygobromus vitreus*, Cope, from Mammoth Cave, is said to be really a *Crangonyx*, which should stand as *Crangonyx vitreus* (Cope). *Crangonyx vitreus*, Packard, from Indiana, is very different from Cope's species, but closely allied to *Crangonyx gracilis*, from Michigan, Lake Superior, etc., differing principally in the structure of the eyes. Since Packard's species in any case must yield its specific name, one is led by Professor Smith's account to regard it as a synonym of *Crangonyx gracilis*.

1875. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On the genus *Bathyporeia*. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for January 1875. Ser. 4. Vol. 15. Pl. III. pp. 74-78.

*Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström, is figured and described, with an argument to show that *Bathyporeia pelagica*, Sp. Bate, is the adult male, and "*Bathyporeia Robertsoni*," Sp. Bate, a younger form of the male, of the same species of which *Bathyporeia pilosa* is the female. G. O. Sars, has expressed the opinion that *Bathyporeia robertsoni* is a distinct species. H. Blanc accepts my view.

1875. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On some new exotic Sessile-eyed Crustaceans. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1875. Ser. 4. Vol. 15. Pl. XV. A. pp. 1-4.

In this paper a new species is described under the name *Dexamine antarctica*. This in November 1878 I transferred to *Atylus* on the ground of its likeness to *Atylus gibbosus*, Sp. Bate, and of its residing, like that species, in a sponge. *Atylus gibbosus*, however, having no palp to the mandibles, belongs not to the Atylinæ, but to the Dexaminæ, and is made by Boeck the type of a new genus *Tritæta*, which name he derives from the Greek *Τριταία*, without explaining why he introduces an additional letter into the Latinized form of it. My species will become *Tritæta antarctica*, and will probably include as synonyms, *Polycheria tenuipes*, Haswell, from Port Jackson, and *Polycheria obtusa*, Thomson, from New Zealand.

Another new species, described and figured as "*Seba Saundersii*," is said to come from Algoa Bay, South Africa. In 1883, a new genus and species from New Zealand was described by Mr. Chilton under the name *Teraticum typicum*. This is probably the same as my *Seba saundersii*. A specimen brought home by the Challenger was taken in the Strait of Magellan, so that the range of this little species in the south would seem to be very extensive.