1875. WILLEMOES SUHM, R. VON.

Briefe von R. v. Willemoes-Suhm an C. Th. E. v. Siebold. III. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Fünfundzwanzigster Band. Leipzig. 1875. pp. xxxvi-xxxvii.

In this letter, dated "H.M.S. Challenger, Cap York, in September 1874," under the heading "die Thiere der Oberfläche," he says, "Die Crustaceen traten namentlich auf der Fahrt von den neuen Hebriden nach Cap York massenhaft auf, doch fangen die *Euphausiden*, die bei den Fidschi-Inseln noch gemein waren, an, seltener zu werden.—Namentlich schön war die Ausbeute an Stomatopoden Decapodenlarven und an Hyperiden. Von letzteren waren diesmal nicht nur *Hyperia*, *Phronima*, *Cyllopus*, *Cystosoma*, und *Oxycephalus* sondern auch *Rhabdosoma* vorhanden, die abenteuerliche langgestreckte *Typhida*, die wohl zu den seltensten Bewohnern der Oberfläche gehört, da es uns bisher noch nie gelang eines Exemplars derselben habhaft zu werden."

1875. WILLEMOES SUHM, R. VON.

On some Atlantic Crustacea from the 'Challenger' Expedition. (Read May 7th, 1874). The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Second Series.—Zoology. Volume I. Part the First. London, M.DCCC.LXXV. Plates VI.–XIII. pp. 23–59.

The part of the paper referring to the Amphipoda is on pp. 24–26, under the heading "On *Cystisoma Neptunus* (*Thaumops pellucida*). (Pl. XI. figs. 4–8)." Willemoes Suhm here objects to supposing that the antennæ in *Cystisoma* represent the second pair, an opinion which he wrongly attributes to Guérin-Méneville. "Against a union of *Cystisoma* with the Hyperids may be advanced," he says, "besides the form of the head (which is more Typhid-like) and the absence of the second antennæ in both sexes, the absence of a palpus on its mandible (Pl. XI. fig. 6). The palpus is always present, according to Claus, in Hyperids, but is wanting in Phronimids." (But on this last point see Note on Claus, 1879.) "The male," he says, "differs by the absence of glands at the top of nearly all the appendages, especially in the last pair of pereiopoda, which, according to this, have not the same clumsy appearance as in the female. The two testes begin just behind the stomach (fig. 5, *t*), and send vasa deferentia to the last segment of the pereion, where two simple genital openings are to be seen between the last pair of legs (fig. 5, *a g*)." He further says somewhat mysteriously, "probably (as in *Phronima*) the full-grown male is somewhat smaller than the female; it seems that *Cystisoma Neptunus* can attain a very considerable size; for the last and largest male which we got in the trawl has a length of 103 millims." This male is the largest specimen of *Cystisoma* as yet on record, so that the probability that the female grows still larger seems to be but slight. The figure 4, apparently of this specimen, is drawn rather less than life-size, although the "Explanation of Plates" gives it as "Nat. size."

1876. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Report on the present state of our knowledge of the Crustacea. Part I. On the homologies of the dermal skeleton. [*From the* Report *of the* British Association *for the* Advancement *of* Science *for* 1875.] Plates I. & II. pp. 41–53.

Referring to his earlier report, in 1855, Mr. Spence Bate says that in the present report he is desirous "to show:—that the epimera, as sectional pieces in a theoretical construction of a