

sonite, cannot exist; that the so-called epimera are portions only of the integumentary structure of the appendages of the animal, and that the apodema are formed out of this structure, more or less thinned out by lateral pressure and internal arrangement; and that the head of the lower types and carapace of the higher are homologically the same, the carapace being a monstrous development intended for the covering and protection of the more complicated branchial appendages of the higher types" (p. 47). On page 41 it is stated that "the third pair of maxillipedes in the Brachyurous Crustacea are identical with the first pair of walking-legs in the Stomapoda, Amphipoda, and most of the Isopoda." But, at least as regards the Amphipoda, second gnathopods must have been intended instead of the first pair of walking legs.

1876. BOECK, AXEL.

De skandinaviske og arktiske Amphipoder, beskrevne af Axel Boeck. Andet Hefte. (Med 25 kobberstukne Tavler.). Efter Forfatterens Død udgivet ved Hakon Boeck. Christiania, 1876. pp. 161-713.

A preface in French by Hakon Boeck explains that, when Axel Boeck died in May 1873, he left his Manuscript almost complete, but the figures not in all cases named. This deficiency Hakon Boeck had to supply to the best of his ability. In regard to the synonymy he was obliged to depend in part, he says, upon the data supplied by Bate and Westwood. His editorial task must have been one of no slight difficulty, and he deserves the gratitude of the student for his labours.

At page 190 is given *Opisa*, new genus, thus defined:—

"Mandibulæ palpo profundius quam tuberculo molari affixo. Maxillæ 1mi paris lamina interiore angusta, non longa, in apice setas duas plumosas gerenti. Maxillæ 2di paris laminis angustis, non vero longis. Pedes maxillares lamina exteriori elongata, angusta, in margine interiore denticulis instructa, fere ad finem articuli palpi brevis 3tii porrecta; articulo palpi 4to unguiformi. Pedes 1mi paris manu permagna, inflata, in angulo inferiore antico producta et acuta. Appendix caudalis prælongata, profunde fissa." Krøyer's name for this genus, *Opis*, was preoccupied.

For *Opis leptochela*, Bate and Westwood. 1868, Boeck here proposes a new genus, to be called *Leptochela*, of which he says, "I Munddelenes Bygning afviger den ikke saa meget fra slægten *Anonyx*, men dog især derved, at Kjæbeføddernes ydre Plader ere temmelig smale og væbnede med smaa Tænder istedetfor Knuder paa den indre Rand. Springfødderne ere forlængede, og Halevedhængen er særdeles langt, dybt kløvet." By the structure of the first gnathopods it approaches, he says, the *Oedicerinæ*. Besides that *Leptochela* contravenes the rule against adopting a specific name as generic, it falls as a synonym to the earlier *Euonyx*, Norman, 1867.

The *Iphimedinae* are accidentally introduced at page 235, as Subfamilia V. of the *Gammaridæ*, instead of coming later as Subfamilia VII. of the *Leucothoidæ*. Among these the first genus is *Acanthonotozoma*, A. Boeck. This name supersedes the earlier *Acanthonotus* of Owen and *Vertumnus* of White, both of which are preoccupied. *Acanthonotozoma* itself might have been presumed to be an accidental misspelling or misprint for *Acanthonotosoma*, but that it occurs several times without variation. It is thus defined:—

"Labium superius prælongatum. Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo 2articulato; articulo 1mo longo; lamina interiore permagna, triangulari, multis setis plumosis instructa. Pedes maxillares palpo robusto; articulo palpi ultimo parvo. Pedes 1mi et 2di paris graciles, manu subcheliformi destituti; articulo 5to 1mi paris prælongato, gracili; ungue in margine postico perserrato. Corpus compressum; epimeris magnis, rigidis."