

In the Subfamily Dexaminæ, for his genus *Lampra*, 1870, a preoccupied name, Boeck now gives "*Tritaeta*. n. g." It is thus defined:—

"Pedes maxillares laminis exterioribus angustioribus, valde curvatis et modo in summo dimidio spinis paucis sed validis armatis; laminis interioribus latioribus et longioribus quam apud genus *Dexamine*, spinis multis curvatis et gracilibus armatis. Epimera minima; epimera quatuor anteriora 5to non altiora, in margine inferiore armata. Pes quinque parium ultimorum articulo 4to et 5to perbrevibus; ungue parvo." The type is *Atylus gibbosus*, Sp. Bate.

In his notice of the genus *Haploops*, Liljeborg, Boeck says, "Hos denne Slægt fandt jeg først og nøiagtig undersøgte den eiendommelige Halsring, eller rettere Øsophagusring, som ligger indenfor Læberne og er saaledes den inderste og en constant Del af Tyggeapparatet."

### 1876. CATTÀ, J. D.

Note sur quelques crustacés erratiques. *Annales des Sciences naturelles*. 6<sup>e</sup> Série. Zoologie. Tome 3, Janvier 1876. Paris. pp. 1-32. Pl. 1. 2.

From some Algæ attached to a vessel, which had come from India round the Cape of Good Hope into the harbour of Marseilles, were taken a group of Crustacea. Among others there were specimens of *Probolium polyprion*, A. Costa, and *Amphithoe penicillata*, A. Costa. Professor Cattà gives a full description and figures of *Probolium polyprion*, showing that *Probolium megacheles*, Heller, cannot properly be distinguished from it. He applies the rather inconvenient nomenclature of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th *siagonopodes* respectively to the first and second maxillæ, the maxillipedes, and the first and second gnathopods. Both in the description and figures, however, it is clear that the *premier siagonopode* represents the second maxilla, and the *deuxième siagonopode* the first maxilla. The "saillie très-volumineuse, arrondie et surmontée d'un long poil cylindrique" given as part of the "*premier siagonopode*" is probably the base and inner plate of the first maxilla. The palp or "*pièce externe*" of the "*deuxième siagonopode*" (first maxilla) should no doubt have been represented as two-, instead of one-jointed. The species should moreover have been assigned to *Stenothoe*, Dana, as the mandibles are without palp.

Under the heading, *Amphithoe penicillata*, Professor Cattà investigates the relationship between "*Amphithoe Desmarestii*," Sp.-Bate, and *Amphithoe penicillata*, as described first by Costa and then by Heller. He points out that the figures given by the Italian and Austrian authors do not correspond with their descriptions. Carefully figuring and describing the second gnathopod of his own specimen, he decides that the species "*Desmarestii*" of Bate must be united with *penicillata* of Costa. In my opinion the name must be carried back a step further to "*Amphithoe Vaillantii*," Lucas, 1849, in which the hand of the second gnathopods "est profondément échancré à son bord inférieur, et qui, à la naissance de cette échancrure, est armé d'une épine forte et très-saillante." Costa describes this hand "col dorso prolungato un poco al di là della inserzione dell' unghia; il margine unguicolare assai obliquo ed a curva rientrante; il margine dorsale ornato di lunghi peli, che all'estremità formano un folto pennello." Sp. Bate gives it in his species, "ovate, the upper margin furnished with four or five fasciculi of hairs; palm oblique, deeply concave, defined by one or two short spines." When it is remembered that in the species of *Amphithoe*, the second gnathopod varies with age and sex, but little confidence will be felt in the multitudinous species at present established on subtle distinctions, referring to the shape of the gnathopods, the length of the antennæ, the colouring of the animal, or perhaps even the locality in which it was captured.