

wards mentions, is earlier. Schiödte followed with his *Niphargus* from the caverns, and then new species of *Niphargus* and even new genera allied to it were discovered in wells, caverns, and in the sea. "Finally, in 1869 M. F. A. Forel indicated for the first time the existence of blind Gammaridæ (*Niphargus*) in the depths of the Lake of Geneva, and in 1873 he found the same animals in the Lake of Neuchâtel."

After mentioning the different species belonging to *Niphargus* and its synonym *Eriopsis*, and the *Crangonyx subterraneus* of Sp. Bate, he reviews the work of de Rougemont, with whose conclusions he is unable to agree. He has himself found forms agreeing with none of the six described by de Rougemont. One of these, from the Lake of Geneva, he calls "*Niphargus puteanus*, Koch, var. *Forelii*"; the other from a well at Onex, in the environs of Geneva, he calls *Niphargus puteanus*, var. *onesiensis*. In the species of *Niphargus* he has examined, he has "been unable to perceive the least trace of eyes or even of a deposit of pigment."

He minutely describes, and gives the name of *sensitive capsules* to, the very small organs on the dorsal parts of the segments already noticed by de la Valette. These he finds also along the anterior margin of the head and on the first two joints of the peduncle of the superior antennæ. On the antennæ he enumerates *sensitive setæ*, *olfactory cylinders*, *sensitive capsules*, *olfactory setæ*, and *hyaline bacilli*. The last he describes; he says that they "perfectly resemble those figured by Sars upon the joints of the outer branch of the superior antennæ of *Mysis oculata*. He thinks that Jarschinski may refer to them in his paper (in Russian) On the Leydigian organs of the antennæ of the Crustacea Amphipoda, 1868.

As to the idea of practically making *Gammarus pulex* one and the same species with those assigned to *Crangonyx* and *Niphargus*, he points out that, "in the *Gammari* proper the last pair of saltatory feet are biramose; *Gammarus pulex* even has the two branches nearly equal. The *Niphargi* have these branches very unequal, but both of them still exist. In *Crangonyx*, on the contrary, there is only a single branch." Also the telson "is double in *Gammarus*, of a single piece but deeply cleft in *Niphargus*, and completely entire in *Crangonyx*." He believes that *Niphargus* is an ancient genus descended from a form now extinct.

1876. MAITLAND, R. T.

Determinatie der dieren beschreven en afgebeeld in de werken van JOB BASTER en MARTINUS SLABBER. Tijdschrift der Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereeniging. Tweede Deel. 'S Gravenhage & Rotterdam, 1876. pp. 7-15.

For Baster's work he gives in I^e Deel, "Tab. IV. Fig. II. *Caprella linearis*, Latr.," in II^e Deel, "Tab. III, Fig. VII. VIII. *Orchestes littorea*. Leach." For Martinus Slabber, he gives "Tab. X, Fig. 1. 2. *Leptomera pedata*. Mull.," and "Tab. XI, Fig. 3. 4. *Pterygocera arenaria*. Latr. (door v. d. Hoeven de soort ongedetermineerd gelaten)." See Notes on Baster, 1759, 1762, and Slabber, 1769.

1876. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1874; being volume eleventh of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXVI. pp. 199-220.