

1878. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Two new Crustacea from the coast of Aberdeen. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for May, 1878. p. 411. Fig. 2.

The new species *Lestrigonus spinulorsalis*, closely resembling *Lestrigonus exulans*, differs from any species of the genus known to Mr. Spence Bate in having the last two somites of the pereion and the first three of the pleon produced in the median line of the dorsal surface posteriorly to a sharp-pointed tooth or spine. [Surely this is *Parathemista compressa* (Göes) 1865.]

1878. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the Willemoesia Group of Crustacea. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for December, 1878. pp. 484-489.

The name *Lestrigonus spinidorsalis* is here altered to *Hyperia (Lestrigonus) spinidorsalis*, since *Hyperia* is the older name, and *Lestrigonus* is probably founded not on specific but sexual differences, containing the male forms, as suggested in the British Museum Catalogue, 1862.

1878. BATE, C. SPENCE.

The Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to by C. Spence Bate, F.R.S. 1878. *Reprinted from Part II, No. XIX. Journal Royal Institution of Cornwall.*

The Amphipoda, pages 43 to 62, are not a revision of Couch's work but an addition, taken from Mr. Spence Bate's own writings. On page 47 the genus *Grayia* is given as *Graya*. There is reason to believe that this only represents the young of *Amathilla homari*. *Acanthonotus owenii* is here said to have been taken from *Maia squinado*, but the remark properly applies to *Isæa montagui*, Milne-Edwards, as may be seen in the Brit. Sess. Crust., i. p. 216. *Siljeborgia* is printed by mistake for *Liljeborgia*.

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Report on the present state of our knowledge of the Crustacea. Part III. On the homologies of the dermal skeleton (*continued*). [From the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1877.] London, 1878. pp. 36-55.

In discussing the first pair of antennæ, Mr. Spence Bate remarks that "in Amphipoda there is never more than one secondary appendage, and that is always of a rudimentary character, and frequently only determinable in the very young stage of the animal and obsolete in the adult." Dybowski, however, among the *Gammari* of the Baikalsee found the secondary appendage sometimes consisting of forty articulations, and therefore scarcely to be called rudimentary. "As we descend," Spence Bate observes, "in the scale of Crustacean forms the antennæ naturally become simplified; but as they lose their internal structural character they increase their external functional arrangement. Thus in Amphipoda the auditory chamber and otoliths are wanting, but in all the aquatic normal forms the