

*chelifera*, Sp. Bate, the male is figured and both sexes are described. The female is said to bear a close resemblance to that of *Aora gracilis* and that of *Microdeutopus anomalus*.

Of the genus *Callimerus*, Stebbing, the following characters are given:—

“Antennæ subequal; superior antennæ without secondary appendage; first pair of gnathopods simple; second pair having the carpus infero-anteriorly produced, the coxæ of the second pair covering those of the first. Penultimate pleopoda shorter than either of the other pairs. Telson simple.” This genus is a synonym of *Amphilochus*, Sp. Bate, the maxillipeds having given rise to the description of the first gnathopods as simple.

1878. STEBBING, T. R. R.

On two new species of Amphipodous Crustaceans. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. November 1878. Ser. 5. Vol. 2. London, 1878. pp. 364–370. Pl. 15.

“*Amphilochus Sabrinæ*,” n. sp., is figured and described. It is very like *Amphilochus bispinosus*, Boeck, but the second side-plate is not serrate as in Boeck’s species, having only a single indentation. The two first segments of the pleon have not a dorsal tooth, and in the last uropods the rami are very much shorter than the peduncle, instead of being only slightly so. There are other minute differences, but not such as I should venture to rely on without an examination of fresh specimens. I am aware also that in creatures whose full size is one-twelfth of an inch, the presence of the dorsal teeth on the pleon may sometimes be overlooked.

This paper contains the remarks on *Amphilochus concinna* and *Callimerus acudigitata*, which have been already referred to.

Under the name *Podoceropsis intermedia*, a species is described as new, which is no doubt a synonym of “*Podoceropsis Sophiæ*,” Boeck, 1860.

An additional note mentions various “Amphipoda in Sponges.”

1878. STREETS, THOMAS H.

Pelagic Amphipoda. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 1878. pp. 276–290. Pl. 11.

The collection described was made by Surgeon William H. Jones, U. S. Navy, according to whose experience night is “about the only time when surface dredging can be carried on with any prospect of success.” Dr. Streets gives a definition of the Oxycephalidæ, and in a note observes, “Claus classifies the *Oxycephalidæ* along with the *Phronimidæ* in his family *Phronimides*, and states that the mandibular palpus is absent, which is an error. Though absent in both sexes of the *Phronimidæ*, it is present in the male of the *Oxycephalidæ*.” (On these points see Notes on Claus, 1879.) Descriptions and (small, inadequate) figures are given of *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, which Claus identifies with *Oxycephalus piscator*, M.-Edw.; of *Oxycephalus bulbosus*, n. s., taken between Lat. 28°00 and 35°45 N., Long. 140°00 and 144°25 W., and given doubtfully by Claus in 1877 as a synonym of his own *Oxycephalus typhoides*, 1879, from Zanzibar and Messina; of *Oxycephalus scleroticus*, n. s., which shares with Claus’ *Oxycephalus typhoides* the peculiarity of having “on the fifth epimeral a prominent spine, directed backwards”; and of *Leptocotis spinifera*, Streets, 1877. The new genus *Calamorrhynchus* is thus defined:—“Body elongated, slender, almost rod-like. Head large, depressed, produced anteriorly to the eyes in a broadly-