

expanded, triangular rostrum; constricted behind the eyes into a short, narrow neck. Superior antennæ with the peduncle three-jointed; in the female straight. First and second pairs of thoracic legs small, chelate, the fourth joint broad and long, the fifth short and narrow. The last three pairs of legs with the basal joint narrowly dilated; the seventh pair diminutive. The sixth segment of the abdomen long and narrow. Caudal appendages long and linear. Telson short, triangular." The type species, *Calamorrhynchus pellucidus*, n. s., is described from a female specimen, the head and second thoracic foot being figured. *Rhabdosoma whitei*, Sp. Bate, and "*Rhabdosoma armatum* (Edw.), Adams and White," are figured and described, two species which Claus unites as identical. *Rhabdosoma armatum*, Sp. Bate, is curiously treated by Dr. Streets as a separate species, to which he gives "provisionally the name *Rhabdosoma longirostris* (Bate)," although he recognises that Spence Bate took his description and figure from the same specimen that furnished White's figure.

## 1878. UHLER.

Chesapeake Zoological Laboratory. 1878. p. 26.

Two Amphipoda (*Gammarus* sp. ? and *Caprella geometrica*, Say), along with other Crustacea, observed at Fort Wool.

## 1878. WOODWARD, HENRY.

Crustacea. The Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Vol. VI. 1878. pp. 632-666.

## 1878. ZADDACH, G.

Die Meeres-Fauna an der preussischen Küste beschrieben von Professor G. Zaddach. Erste Abtheilung. Königsberg, 1878. 31 pages.

Zaddach here expresses the opinion that the epimera or side-plates of the Amphipoda are parts of the segments, an inheritance from the unarticulated pleura of the Trilobites, and a higher development of these. For the first joint of the leg after the epimera he adopts the term Hüfte, for the second and third Drehgelenk and Schenkel, for the fourth and fifth Schienenglieder, and for the sixth Tarsus. He gives a table to show the differences between the eight species which he has to describe, namely, *Talitrus locusta*, *Gammarus locusta*, *Melita palmata*, *Calliope læviuscula*, *Protomedeia pilosa*, *Pontoporeia femorata*, *Bathyporeia pilosa*, *Corophium longicorne*. In 1843, he says, specimens of *Corophium longicorne* and *Protomedeia pilosa* were taken by Rathke in lake Geserich. Zaddach himself had not been able since to find them in that, or hear of them in any other, inland water of Prussia.

In describing the family Orchestidæ, he calls attention to the "endophragmal arch," which is wanting in other Amphipoda, with a reference to Bate and Westwood, i. p. xvii, fig. 3; he says that the maxillipeds bear not two, as in the Gammaridæ, but three laminar processes on the three lowest joints, and that they are only five-jointed, because the claw-shaped terminal joint is wanting; the telson, he says, is wanting. But the telson, though small in *Talitrus*, is not wanting in this or any other known genus of the Orchestidæ, and the fourth joint of the maxilliped-palp, though rudimentary or obsolete in *Talitrus* and *Orchestia*, is developed in *Hyale* and *Hyalella*; while, lastly, it is not correct to give as a family