

*Podocerus pulchellus*, Leach, and *Podocerus pelagicus* with the earlier *Podocerus falcatus*, Montagu. He describes a new species, "*Orthopalame Terschellingi*," thus defining the new genus *Orthopalame*, "Epimera anteriora quinque magna, quinto in margine posteriore non inciso. Antennæ superiores flagello elongato, flagello accessorio parvo 2-articulato. Antennæ inferiores non subpediformes, superioribus parum breviores, flagello multiarticulato. Mandibulæ robustæ, palpo elongato, 3-articulato, articulo tertio palpi non per dilatato. Pedes 2di paris iisdem primi multo validiores. Pedes saltatorii ultimi paris uniramosi. Appendix caudalis recurvata, hamulo parvo armata," and further remarking that it has affinities in some respects with *Cerapus*, in others with *Amphithoë*. He suggests that the gland in the first joint of the first and second pereopods will be found common to all the Corophidæ, and connected with their mode of life in building nests or lining their excavated passages, a matter on which S. I. Smith in the following year published some interesting observations (Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. iv., July 1880).

- III. On an *Orchestia* from terra firma. The *Orchestia* in question was found in a walled garden in the town of Zalt-Bommel in the province of Gelderland, many miles from the sea, and is identified by Dr. Hoek with *Orchestia cavimana*, Heller, taken on Olympus in Cyprus at a height of 4000 feet.
- IV. On some insufficiently known Gammarids. These are—1. *Atylus swammerdamii*, Milne-Edwards; 2. *Calliopius læviusculus*, Krøyer, on which Dr. Hoek observes that the genus *Calliopius* is intermediate between the Atylinæ, to which Boeck assigns it, and the Gammarinæ; 3. *Melita obtusata*, Montagu, as to which he adopts Norman's statement that *Melita proxima*, Bate and Westwood, is the most frequent form of the male of *Melita obtusata*, and *Megamara alderi*, of those authors, its female; 4. *Cheirocratus brevicornis*, n. s., which, however, is the same as *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, Rathke, and has also been described under the names *Liljeborgia shetlandica*, Sp. Bate, and *Liljeborgia normanni*, Stebbing, though some of its characteristic points were first clearly brought out by Dr. Hoek; 5. *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius, is distinguished from *Ampelisca lævigata*, Lilljeborg; *Tetromatus typicus*, Sp. Bate, later incorrectly identified by Sp. Bate with *Ampelisca gaimardi*, Krøyer, and by Norman and Boeck and Hoek considered synonymous with *Ampelisca carinata*, Bruzelius, and by Sars with *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg, is here attached, in accordance with Norman's suggestion, to *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius, as the male form. But Bate's species is distinct, and is entitled to the name *Ampelisca typica*, if a species which is not the type can lawfully be called *typica*; see discussion in Note on Sars, 1882.
- V. Short anatomical notes on Gammarids, referring to the structure of the antennæ with their "calceoli," etc., and to the branchiæ of *Atylus swammerdamii*.

1879. JOSEPH, GUSTAV.

Zur geographischen Verbreitung von *Niphargus puteanus*, Koch. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrg. 1879. pp. 380-381.

In regard to the *Niphargus puteanus* from Venice, it is shown that their introduction into the carefully covered wells (Pozzi) of Venice is best explained by the transport of water from the mainland to replenish these wells in the dry season.

1879. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1877; being Volume fourteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXIX. pp. 1-36.