

second gnathopod to the fifth peræopod lamellate appendages are present, homologous according to their position and structure to the lamellæ of the female brood-pouch.

In copulation the considerably smaller male attaches itself with its subcheliform gnathopods to the back of the fifth or sixth peræon-segment of the female so that its body forms almost a right angle with that of the female. Then it bends its body in an arc towards the abdominal surface of the female, the point of its tail remaining at a good distance off from her. Spasmodic movements are made by the male from time to time. As a rule two suitors attach themselves at the same time to the female. The brood-pouch of the female at this period appears always to be filled with eggs.

Goplana polonica generally progresses with an upright walk, and even climbs the smooth walls of a glass aquarium. It swims on its back, but not with facility; at the bottom of the water it hops about in an agile manner.

Gammarus ambulans, Friedrich Müller, is a near relative of this fresh-water species, and is therefore renamed *Goplana ambulans*. It may well, I think, be questioned whether *Goplana polonica* is more than the adult of Müller's species.

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Vorläufige Mittheilungen über einige Amphipoden. Zoologischer Anzeiger. II. Jahrg. 1879. pp. 322-325, 348-351.

"*Lada Chatubinskii*" is described, a new genus and species from shore-pools in the Gulf of Chinbote, Peru. It is distinguished from the hitherto described species of *Melita* by the absence in the male of a finger on the first gnathopods, and by the peculiar structure of the hand, in which the front and upper edge forms a short, thick, hook-formed, downward-curved process. The finger in the second gnathopods closes against the inner surface of the hand, as is the case with *Melita palmata*, Leach, and the Brazilian species, *Melita messalina*, F. Müller, and *Melita insatiabilis*, F. Müller. The author is rather doubtful whether to insist on a new genus for his species, or to regard it as a subgenus of *Melita*, in close relationship with the species just mentioned.

Lada in the Slav mythology represents the goddess of love.

The females are distinguished from the males by shorter antennæ, differently formed hands of the gnathopods, the first not being fingerless, and by a hooked process on the antero-inferior edge of the coxa of the fourth peræopod. It is remarked that a similar process in *Melita palmata* is wrongly attributed by Boeck to the male instead of the female.

"*Mæra Miersi*," a new species collected by Herr J. Stolzman together with *Hyale stolzmani* and *Lada chatubinskii*, belongs to the division of the genus *Mæra* which is made by Sp. Bate to form a separate genus *Megamoera*. The differences between the two appear so slight that Wrześniowski follows Heller and Boeck in re-uniting them.

Callisoma Branickii, a new species briefly described by Professor Wrześniowski in 1874, is here compared with *Callisoma krøyeri*, Bruzelius. The latter species is stated to have, in common with *Callisoma branickii*, *Callisoma crenata* and *Callisoma hopei*, on the back of the fourth pleon-segment a saddle-shaped depression, the existence of which is not noticed by Bruzelius, and expressly denied by Boeck. The distinctions given between *Callisoma branickii* and *Callisoma krøyeri* refer to measurements of the eyes, antennæ and hand of first gnathopods, to the number of joints in the flagella of the upper antennæ, and to the armature of the inner rim of the finger of the first gnathopod. To my mind they together barely amount to the value of specific difference. In regard to the saddle-shaped depression on the fourth pleon-segment, it may be noted that this is extremely common among the Amphipoda, but that, even in species which have the character well developed, it is often