

1880. HASWELL, WILLIAM A.

*Preliminary Report on the Australian Amphipoda.* The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 25. January 1880. Vol. V. Fifth Series. London, 1880. pp. 30-34.

"Between the amphipodous fauna of Temperate Australia," Haswell says, "as exemplified in Port Jackson and that of tropical Queensland, a well-marked dividing line may be drawn." The characteristic Australian Amphipoda are to be found on and near the shores of the temperate latitudes; within the tropics they are comparatively few and not characteristic. "The Orchestidæ, however, are quite as abundant on sandy and stony beaches in the tropics as in temperate latitudes."

Descriptions are given of the new genera *Cyproidia*, *Amaryllis*, *Glycera*, *Polycheria*, *Xenocheira*, *Haplocheira*, for which see Notes on Haswell, 1880, pp. 511-513. From the present paper the following quotations may be given:—

"Probably nearly allied to *Eusirus* and *Iduna* is a new generic form, which I have named *Macleayia*. It has the superior antennæ appendiculate, shorter than the inferior pair; the mandibles are provided with an appendage; the maxillipedes are exunguiculate, with the squamiform processes rudimentary; the gnathopoda are subchelate, the posterior pair being very large; the posterior pleopoda have one large ramus; and the telson is small and undivided." [The same definition (see p. 513) is given for *Wyvillea*, the name *Macleayia* being dropped without explanation.]

"In *Chloris* (*mihi*) the antennæ are well developed, the superior pair shorter than the inferior and provided with an appendage; the mandibles are palpigerous; the maxillipedes unguiculate, subpediform, provided with a squamiform process on the basal joint only; the gnathopoda are subchelate, unequal, the second pair being very large; the posterior pleopoda are biramous, with short, conical rami; and the telson is single and elongate." The same definition is given for *Harmonia* (see p. 513), the name *Chloris* being dropped, no doubt for the sufficient reason that it was preoccupied.

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On some new Amphipods from Australia and Tasmania. From the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Vol. V. pp. 97-105. Pls. V. VI. VII. 1880.

This paper includes figures and descriptions of *Talitrus assimilis*, n. s.; *Talorchestia limicola*, n. s.; *Talorchestia terræ-reginæ*, n. s.; *Talorchestia* (?) *marmorata*, n. s.; *Talorchestia prævidactyla*, n. s.; *Talorchestia quadrimana* (Dana), var. ?; *Aspidophoreia diemenensis*, n. s.; *Atylus microdeuteropus*, n. s.; *Atylus megalophthalmus*, n. s.; *Pherusa australis*, n. s.; *Mæra crassipes*, n. s.; *Cyrtophium* (?) *hystrix*, n. s. In the Australian Catalogue, 1882, *Talitrus affinis* is given, apparently by mistake, for *Talitrus assimilis*, and in 1885, Mr Haswell makes *Talitrus affinis* a synonym of *Talitrus sylvaticus*, Haswell. *Cyrtophium* (?) *hystrix* he subsequently named "*Læmatophilus hystrix*."

The new genus *Aspidophoreia* is thus defined:—"Coxæ of the posterior gnathopoda and of the first and second pairs of pereopoda greatly expanded, deeper than the respective segments those of the three last pairs of pereopoda small, that of the third pair bilobed—the posterior lobe larger than the anterior. Antennæ simple; the superior pair shorter than the inferior. Mandibles without an appendage. Maxillipedes with a pointed dactylos. Gnathopoda subchelate—the posterior pair much larger than the anterior. Posterior pleopoda uniramous