Amphipoda. It was discovered by Captain Phipps in 1773, and is found along the shores of Arctic America, in the White Sea, on the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen, Norway, and in the Sea of Okhotsk" (p. 309). On the following day Captain Markham with his party, by a walk of about a mile, reached latitude 83° 20′ 26″ N., 399½ miles from the North Pole.

1880. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1878: being Volume fifteenth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXX. pp. 1–47.

1880. MAYER, PAUL.

Arthrostraca, in Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1879. Herausgegeben von der zoologischer Station zu Neapel. Redigirt von Prof. J. Vict. Carus. Leipzig, 1880. pp. 415–426.

1880. MIERS, E. J.

Crustacea collected by E. Whymper, Esq., chiefly in the North Greenland Seas. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zoology. XV. (1880), pp. 59–73.

No new Amphipoda are reported.

1880. NEBESKI, OTMAR.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amphipoden der Adria. Arb. zool. Inst. Wien, Bd. III. 52 pp. Mit 4 Tafeln. Also separately, Wien, 1880.

The first section is on the unicellular glands in the first and second peræopods of the Corophiidæ. Counting seven joints to the leg, the gland-cells are found as a rule in the second, third, fourth and fifth joints. Each single element of the gland presents itself as one cell, with a special cuticular duct, hence the epithet chosen. There are two kinds of cells, the opaque and the clear, the former found only in the second joint, the latter both in this and the three following.

In the unguis there is a little reservoir into which the ducts of the glandular apparatus open to let out the house-building secretion at the point of the finger. The form of the glandular complex varies, but for the same species, or even genus, is constant. Nebeski found the secretory apparatus in *all* Corophiidæ which he was able to examine; "these were species of the genera *Microdeutopus*, *Microprotopus*, *Amphithoë*, *Podocerus*, *Cerapus* and *Corophium*. The genus *Cyrtophium*, which hitherto has been included among the Corophiidæ, but which is devoid of the glands and so appears to be an exception, differs in many respects essentially from the Corophiidæ, and on the other hand stands so near to the Dulichiidæ that it ought to be reckoned in this family, and so the exception is only apparent." In *Orchestia* the arrangement is different; in the Gammaridæ, he says, the glands are, so far as he knows, entirely wanting. He considers that the possession of the secretory apparatus in the first and second peræopods may be regarded as the characteristic mark of the Corophiidæ. "It has been long known," he says, "that species of the genera *Cerapus*, *Siphonocœtes* and *Unciola*, Say (= *Microdeutopus*, Costa) through cementing sand, mud, particles of wood, etc., by means of a secretion hardening in water, form tubes into which they withdraw