

Spencer, 1885. In regard to the concretions found in the gland-tubes of *Orchestia* he is also corroborated by Spencer, who found such in *Talitrus locusta*, though apparently of a somewhat different chemical composition.

A section is devoted to the rectum of *Orchestia*, and another to a comparison of its branchiæ with those of other Crevettina. A further section discusses the production of ova in the testes of *Orchestia*. The curious fact is affirmed that the males of *Orchestia* produce, not, as the Cymothoidæ, at one time spermatozoa and at another time ova, but both sexual products in parallel development at one and the same time, although the eggs are never laid, and there is no brood-pouch for hatching them if they were.

In the section headed "Beobachtungen über die Crevettinenfauna des Triester Hafens," under *Orchestia cavimana*, Heller, Nebeski remarks that this, which was originally regarded by Heller as a fresh-water form, must really be considered, like *Talitrus*, a land-Amphipod, since it soon dies whether placed in fresh or salt water.

In the Gammaridæ, subfamily Stegocephalinæ, Nebeski gives *Probolium tergestinum*, n. s. (fig. 39), "Artcharaktere: 3. Glied der Maxillarfüsse bedeutend verlängert. 6. Glied des ersten Fusspaares länglich viereckig, vorne abgestutzt, 4. und 5. Glied vorne in nach unten vorspringende Lappen ausgezogen." It is said to be very near *Probolium monoculoides*, nor am I inclined to separate it from that species (*Stenothoë monoculoides*, Montagu), even as a variety. The figures given by Nebeski seem to me to agree with those given by Boeck with even more than the usual exactness to be found between authors figuring quite independently of one another.

In the subfamily Gammarinæ, under *Dexamine*, Leach, he notices the large comparative size of the first three pleon-segments as well in this genus as in *Atylus*, *Pherusa* and *Calliope*, giving room for powerful muscles to work the relatively large pleopoda of these capital swimmers. He gives *Dexamine dolichonyx*, n. s. (fig. 40), "Artcharaktere: 1. Glied der oberen Antennen kurz und gedrungen, ohne Zahnfortsatz; das breite Handglied des zweiten Gnathopodenpaares beim Männchen am Oberrande tief ausgebuchtet: Klauen der Thoracalbeine sehr lang; das 2., 3. und 4. Segment des Abdomens am dorsalen Hinterrande in einem spitzen Zahn ausgezogen." The deep narrow cavity in the back of the hand of the second gnathopod was only found in the two male specimens, not in the females. A specimen of this curious species, from the Clyde, sent me by Mr. David Robertson, of Glasgow, shows in the peræopods a short hand and wrist preceded by a very long joint, which is characteristic of Boeck's genus *Tritæta*. The species should, I think, be named *Tritæta dolichonyx*. The branchiæ have lateral dilatations.

Nebeski gives "*Pherusa bispinosa* (= *Atylus bispinosus* Sp. B.)," with the remark that "this species, as long as the artificial separation of the genera *Pherusa* and *Atylus* is maintained, must be referred to *Pherusa*, as it possesses a completely lanceolate telson, which is precisely the character that differentiates *Pherusa* from *Atylus*." He seems unaware that Boeck has already named it *Halirages bispinosus*.

"*Gammarus Edwardsi*," Sp. Bate, is considered by Nebeski as undoubtedly not more than a variety of *Gammarus locusta*.

In the Corophiidæ, subfamily Podocerinæ, he discusses the connection of the telson and the last uropods with the mode of life. He thinks that *Aora* and *Stimpsonia* will probably have to be transferred to the Podocerinæ, in which Heller has already placed *Microdeutopus*. (It is, indeed, quite certain that those three genera cannot stand in different subfamilies.) Very near to *Amphithoë penicillata*, Costa, which is among the commonest Amphipods of Trieste Harbour, he places *Amphithoë longicornis* and *Amphithoë largimana*, placed by Heller in the genus *Podocerus* because of the uniarticulate secondary flagellum, although in other respects, Nebeski says, they clearly belong to *Amphithoë*. The four so-called species of *Podocerus*, named *variegatus*, *pelagicus*, *pulchellus* and *falcatus*, he unites into one