

species, the females, and especially the younger specimens, agreeing with *Podocerus pelagicus*, Sp. Bate, the adult females having often the *variegatus* form; the males being either of the *pulchellus* or *falcatus* form. Boeck and Hoek, he thinks, were wrong in regarding these two latter as stages of growth, for they attain an equal size, and series of the two forms do not seem adapted for passing one into the other. *Podocerus ocius*, Sp. Bate, he regards as quite distinct.

To *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton, he assigns *Dercythoë punctata*, M.-Edw., as the female, but without giving reasons.

In *Cyrtophium* he points out that the 1-2-articulate accessory flagellum has been overlooked. He considers that the genus should be transferred from the Corophiidae to the Dulichiidae. The species *Cyrtophium darwini*, Spence Bate, to which Nebeski is referring, ought no doubt to be placed in Dana's genus *Platophium*, which Dana himself distinguished from *Cyrtophium* by the presence of an accessory flagellum.

Pages 47-48 contain the list of "Literatur." Fig. 41 refers to *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, Costa; Fig. 42 gives the telson of *Podocerus falcatus*, *Amphithoë longicornis*, *Amphithoë largimana*, *Amphithoë penicillata*, *Microdeutopus*, *Amphithoë bicuspis*, *Microprotopus*. Fig. 42 refers to *Podocerus falcatus*; Fig. 43 to *Podocerus ocius*. The earlier figures illustrate the anatomical details given in this important paper.

1880. NICHOLSON, HENRY ALLEYNE.

A Manual of Zoology for the use of students with a general introduction on the principles of zoology. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. Edinburgh and London, MDCCCLXXX.

In the Arthropoda, Class I. Crustacea, has in this work, p. 302, Subclass IV. [III., see p. 283], Malacostraca (*Thoracipoda*, Woodward), in which Division A. Edriophthalmata, is split up into three orders, Læmodipoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda. In the definition of the Læmodipoda, they have "The first two segments of the thorax amalgamated with the head and carrying legs," which is no doubt a theoretically accurate description, if the maxillipeds are regarded as legs, but in the account which follows the statement is retained from earlier editions that "the first thoracic segment is amalgamated with the head, and the limbs of this segment appear to be inserted beneath the head, or, as it were, beneath the throat; hence the name given to the order." Here the first thoracic segment is the second thoracic segment of the definition. The mandibles are stated to be without palps, which is not the case in all, or even most, genera of this order. A figure is given of "*Caprella phasma*," which belongs to a genus possessing mandibular-palps. The species is known as *Protella phasma*, Montagu, and has rudimentary peræopods, which are not indicated in the figure.

The second order, Amphipoda, is exemplified by *Talitrus locusta*, which is figured, and *Gammarus pulex*. It is remarked that "all the Amphipoda are small," a rather indefinite statement, scarcely indicating the actual range from about a tenth of an inch to something over four inches.

The statement that "the earliest known Isopod is the *Prosoponiscus* of the Permian rocks" is a mistake obviously due to the misleading name *Prosoponiscus*, which is as unsuited as its predecessor *Palæocrangon* for a genus of fossil Amphipoda.