

1882. FAXON, WALTER.

Bibliography to accompany "Selections from Embryological Monographs" compiled by Alexander Agassiz, Walter Faxon, and E. L. Mark. 1. Crustacea. By Walter Faxon. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. At Harvard College. Vol. IX. No. 6. Cambridge, 1882.

1882. HASWELL, W. A.

Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-Eyed Crustacea. The Australian Museum. Sydney. 1882. pp. xvi-xx, 212-275, 310-314, 325. Pl. IV.

This important work gives in the Introduction a general account of the structure of the Amphipoda. The accounts of Mr. Haswell's own species are reproduced from his earlier publications already noticed. Among the *addenda et corrigenda* at the end of the volume, he remarks that "the species on which the genus *Neobule* was founded belongs to the *Orchestidæ*, and is allied to the form afterwards named by me *Aspidophoreia*." He had previously placed *Neobule* in the subfamily Stegocephalides. The name *Glycera* is now altered to *Glycerina*, *Glycera* being preoccupied. The species *Icilius punctatus* is recognised as only a variety, and therefore a synonym, of *Icilius australis*.

1882. HAY, O. P.

Notes on Some Fresh-water Crustacea, together with Descriptions of Two New Species. The American Naturalist. February, 1882. Vol. XVI. No. 2. Philadelphia. pp. 143-146.

Crangonyx lucifugus, n. sp. "a small, rather elongated species, that was obtained from a well in Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois," "appears to resemble *C. tenuis* Smith, but is evidently different. In that species, as described by Prof. S. I. Smith, the first pair of feet are stouter than the second, and have the palmar margin of the propodite much more oblique. The reverse is true of the species I describe. Nor do I understand from the description of *C. tenuis* that the posterior caudal stylets each consist of a single segment. There are some minor differences. From *C. vitreus*, judging from Prof. Cope's description in AMERICAN NATURALIST, Vol. vi. p. 422, it must differ in the caudal stylets. 'Penultimate segment, with a stout limb with two equal styles,' is a statement that will not apply to my species, whichever the 'penultimate' segment may be."

Mr. Hay next describes "*Crangonyx bifurcus*, n. sp.—General form and appearance those of the Western variety of *C. gracilis*." "This species," he says, "differs from *C. gracilis* more particularly in the form of the telson, and in the length of the outer ramus of the posterior stylets as compared with the peduncle. From *C. antennatum* Packard (AMERICAN NATURALIST, 1881, p. 880), it differs in the form of the telson, and in the much greater size of the eyes." Found in a rivulet at Macon, Miss. "The three species, *C. gracilis*, *C. bifurcus* and *C. lucifugus* present an interesting gradation in the form of the posterior caudal stylets. In the first-named the outer ramus is twice the length of the peduncle, and the inner ramus is present, but rudimentary. In *C. bifurcus* the outer ramus is but two-thirds as long as the peduncle, while it is doubtful whether there is anything whatever to represent inner ramus. In *C. lucifugus* both the outer and inner rami are absent, and the peduncle itself is much reduced."