

hollandiæ, Haswell, on the one hand, and, on the other, *Leucothoë commensalis* with the closely allied species or varieties *Leucothoë diemenensis*, Haswell, and *Leucothoë gracilis*, Haswell. *Melita australis*, Haswell, is said to be very nearly allied to the *Melita setipes*, Dana, from Singapore. Additional particulars are given to supplement the original description by Haswell of *Mæra ramsayi*, but that species is now recognised by Mr. Haswell as a synonym of *Mæra rubromaculata*, Stimpson, which is also here described, but from imperfect specimens. A specimen, from which the head was wanting, is described under the provisional name of *Mæra crassimana*. Another imperfect specimen is described, but not named. "In the form of the anterior legs and in the coloration it resembles *Amplithoë setosa*, Haswell, from Botany Bay, but differs in the form of the palm of the second leg, and, I suppose, of the posterior uropoda." *Megamæra suensis*, Haswell?, is very fully described, and this description Mr. Haswell accepts as applying to the ordinary form of his species, so that Mr. Miers' alternative name, *Megamæra haswelli*, is not needed. *Megamæra thomsoni*, pl. 34. fig. B., is described and figured as a new species, though near to, and possibly only a variety of, *Megamæra semiserrata*, Sp. Bate, or *Megamæra brevicaudata*, Sp. Bate, which are British species. Its points of distinction from *Megamæra mastersii*, Haswell, are pointed out, but nevertheless Mr. Haswell in his latest revision considers it a synonym of that species. *Podocerus australis*, Haswell, is briefly discussed. Notes are given upon *Caprella æquilibra*, Say, and a specimen, pl. 34. fig. C., is doubtfully referred to *Caprella attenuata*, Dana, of which Mr. Haswell has since observed, "the species figured by Miers is very different from the adult *C. attenuata*, but may be an immature form."

From the Seychelles a new species is described (p. 567) and figured under the name *Mæra diversimanus*, pl. 52, fig. D. It is compared with *Mæra truncatipes* (Spinola) from the Mediterranean, and with *Mæra ramsayi*, Haswell, already noticed, and it is suggested as possible that more specimens might offer transitional characters serving to unite the two forms.

1884. SCHNEIDER, J. SPARRE.

Undersøgelser af dyrelivet i de arktiske fjorde. II. Crustacea og Pycnogonida indsamlede i Kvænangsfjorden 1881. (Aftryk af Tromsø Museums aarshefter VII.) Tromsø. 1884. pp. 56-134. Pl. I-V.

A new species is figured (Tab. I. & II.) and described under the title *Menigrates (Orchomene?) arcticus*. Complaint is made, as has been done by several authors, of the minute and over subtle distinctions on which Boeck has founded some of his numerous genera in his subfamily Lysianassinæ, the result often being, as in this instance, that the author of a new species cannot decide in which of the genera he ought to place it. Another new species, *Metopa splsbergi* (Tab. III. & IV.), here figured and described, is said to be akin to *Metopa longicornis*, A. Boeck. A species described and figured in 1883 as *Monoculodes norvegicus* is here separated from that species and recognised as a new one under the name *Monoculodes tessellatus*, Schneider, agreeing in part with *Ædiceros affinis*, Goës, the last-named author being supposed to have confused two species together, one of them being *Monoculodes tessellatus*, the other *Monoculodes borealis*, A. Boeck.

Besides the description of new species, many important observations are given in regard to species already known. Among others, *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Krøyer, is discussed. Schneider, comparing his own drawings with Boeck's, finds that the maxillipeds differ somewhat, and that the second maxillæ assigned in Boeck's plate to *Pardalisca* in fact belong to *Syrrhoë crenulata*. In some points he finds that his drawings correspond far better with Boeck's description of *Pardalisca abyssi* than with that of *Pardalisca cuspidata*. In the full