

description which follows, however, Schneider describes the finger of the gnathopods as oval, which will not suit *Pardalisca abyssi*, Boeck. He then speaks of the finger being two-jointed, inasmuch as it possesses a curved nail, which is obviously movable, thus making the number of joints to the limb in all seven. It may however be questioned whether this nail is anything more than a (possibly) movable spine. Were Buchholz and Schneider both right in their views as to the gnathopods of *Pardalisca cuspidata*, these limbs would have eight joints instead of the usual six.

A single damaged example of a *Melphidippa* is referred provisionally to *Melphidippa borealis*, Boeck. Figures (Tab. V.) and as full a description as circumstances would permit are given of it.

In the account of *Ampelisca eschrichtii*, Krøyer, notice is taken of the spine-bearing incision in the side of the outer branch of the second uropods, and the author remarks that he has found this peculiarity also in several species of *Onesimus*, *Tryphosa*, *Socarnes* and *Anonyx*. It occurs also in *Ichnopus*. The objection to Boeck's description of *Hippomedon holbølli*, Krøyer, that it makes the hand of the first gnathopod longer than the wrist, instead of the reverse, does not apply to the Latin account, and the error is evidently due only to the accidental omission of a word in the printing.

1884. SMITH, S. I.

Crustacea of the "Albatross" Dredgings in 1883. American Journal of Science, July, 1884, pp. 53-56. Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. 5. Vol. XIV. London, 1884. pp. 179-183.

He records the capture of *Eurytenes gryllus*, Mandt, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, in deep water off the middle Atlantic Coast of the United States, thus explaining the apparent anomaly of "its occurrence in the extreme arctic and antarctic seas" discussed by Lilljeborg.

1885. AURIVILLIUS, CARL WILHELM SAMUEL, born August 31, 1854 (C. W. S. A.).

Krustaceer hos Arktiska Tunikater. Härtill tre taflor. [Ur Dvega-expeditionens vetenskapliga iakttagelser, Bd. IV. Stockholm, 1885.] pp. 223-254.

Andania pectinata, Sars, 1882, is described and figured (Taf. 7, figs. 1-12). Of the four characters by which Boeck distinguishes *Andania* from *Stegocephalus*, Aurivillius observes that this species has only two. In regard to the two-jointed palp of the first maxillæ, and the undivided telson, it agrees with Boeck's description of *Andania*, but in regard to the mandibles and the palp of the second maxillæ it agrees with *Stegocephalus*. Unless a new genus were formed to receive it, Aurivillius inclines to leave it in the genus *Andania*, but its mandibles, in my opinion, decisively separate it from *Andania*, and assign it at any rate provisionally to *Stegocephalus*.

Variations are noticed in specimens of "*Aristias tumidus* Krøyer," from different localities.

1885. BOVALLIUS, CARL.

On some forgotten genera among the Amphipodous Crustacea. With one plate. Communicated to the Roy. Swedish Academy of Science, February 1885. Stockholm, 1885. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-akad. Handlingar. Band 10. N:o 14.

In this acute and ingenious paper Bovallius vindicates the genus *Lanceola*, Say, 1818, as distinct from *Hyperia*, Latreille, and *Vibilia*, Milne-Edwards, and gives preliminary descriptions of the