

As important points I mention the structure of the eyes and of the nervous system, and that the interior of the pereion forms a bladder containing a fluid. With the genus *Lanceola*, Say, it agrees in the strong development of the maxillipeds, with *Cysteosoma*, Guérin, and *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, in the form of the upper antennæ, with the true *Hyperia* in the shape of the urus and its appendages."

The type species, "*Mimonectes Lovéni*," is very minutely described. The two other new species are called *Mimonectes sphericus* and "*Mimonectes Steenstrupii*." They all three come from the Atlantic, and give the impression of being specifically very closely allied. The fact that the bell or globe in the first and largest is formed by five segments, in the second by six, and in the third and smallest by seven segments of the pereion, though producing a striking difference to the eye, may well be due to age or sex, and would naturally carry with it some differences in the proportions of other parts of the animal.

1885. CARRIÈRE, JUST.

Die Sehorgane der Thiere vergleichend-anatomisch dargestellt. München & Leipzig.

According to the Zool. Jahresbericht für 1885, this paper discusses among others the eyes of *Gammarus*, *Hyperia*, and *Phronima*.

1885. CARUS, JULIUS VICTOR.

Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ sive Descriptio Animalium Maris Mediterranei incolarum quam comparata silva rerum quatenus innotuit adjectis locis et nominibus vulgaribus eorumque auctoribus in commodum Zoologorum congegit Julius Victor Carus. Vol. I. Pars II. Arthropoda. Stuttgart, 1885.

Pages 386 to 428 embrace the Amphipoda. These are classified as follows:—

"1. Tribus. *Laemodipoda*. 1. Fam. Caprellidæ. 2. Fam. Cyamidæ.

"2. Tribus. *Crevettina*. 1. Fam. Duchilidæ. 2. Fam. Cheluridæ. 3. Fam. Corophiidæ. 4. Fam. Orchestiidæ. 5. Fam. Gammaridæ.

"3. Tribus. *Hyperina*. 1. Fam. Vibiliidæ. 2. Fam. Hyperidæ. 3. Fam. Phronimidæ. 4. Fam. Platyscelidæ."

It does not seem consistent, in the definition of the *Laemodipoda* to give "abdomen rudimentare absque appendicibus," and to follow this by a definition of *Proto*, including "*abdomen triarticulatum, pedum paribus duobus biarticulatis rudimentaribus*." The epithet *triarticulatum* is not in agreement with Mayer's account of *Proto*, "die Anhänge des eingliedrigen Abdomens sind in beiden Geschlechtern 2 Paare zweigliedriger Fuss-stummel."

*Caprella grandimana*, Mayer, is here made a synonym of "*Caprella Dohrni*," Heller. *Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, is given as a synonym of *Cyamus ceti*, contrary to Lütken's view. The genus *Cyamus* is attributed to Lamarck, instead of Latreille, the actual author.

In the "Subfam. *Corophinæ* (Dana) Cls.," are given "*Cratippus pusillus* Hell. (*Colomastix pusilla* Grube)," and *Cratippus crassimanus*, Heller, but *Colomastix*, Grube, has priority over *Cratippus*, Sp. Bate. To *Corophium acherusicum*, A. Costa, is attached the synonym, "? *C. crassicorne* Bruz." To *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruzelius, is attached the synonym "*C. Bonellii* Sp. B. et W., ♀." In the "Subfam. *Podocerinæ* Cls.," to the genus *Cerapus*, Say, "*Erichthonius* et *Cerapodina* M.-Edw., *Pyctilus* Dana," are given as synonyms, but the definition does not