

"*Egina spinosissima* Stimps., *Tritropis aculeata* (Lepechin), *Amathilla Sabinei* (Leach), *Gammarus locusta* (Linné), *Onesimus littoralis* (Kröyer), *Themisto libellula* (Mandt)." For these and the other species synonymy is given, with brief notes in general referring almost exclusively to measurements, depths, and the various localities from which the species are recorded.

- Of "*Amathilla Sabinei*" the largest example measured, without the antennæ, 37 mm. "The young, 6 mm. long, show considerable differences from the adult, especially in regard to the antennæ, telson and uropods. The antennæ are still short and comparatively thick; the flagellum of the upper antennæ with only 6 or 7 joints, of the lower with 8 or 9; the accessory flagellum with 2. The telson is shorter than the preceding segment; the two rami of the last uropods are strikingly unequal, the inner scarcely more than a third the length of the outer. On the other hand, there is already a clear indication of the dentate dorsal carina; and on the first three pleon-segments the edges could be already perceived running obliquely downwards to the hinder angle. In the two latter points, therefore, compared with the young form described and figured by Buchholz [1874], notwithstanding the nearly equal size of the specimens examined, there was here an advance in development."
- On "*Acanthozone cuspidata* (Lepechin)," Koelbel says, "For this curious species with its rows and rows of spines, Hœck's criticisms on the figure published by Buchholz (Die zweite deutsche Nordpolfahrt, 1874, 2. B, Taf. XI.), as well in regard to the equipment of the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ as also in respect to the form of the first joint in the three hinder pereopods and to the origin of the first medio-dorsal spine, are confirmed by two very large and well-preserved specimens, which were taken at a depth of 140 Metres. The first median dorsal spine arises from the front rim of the first pereon-segment, and, running almost parallel with the longitudinal axis of the body, lies with a gently undulating curve over the head, extending beyond it with the second half of its length. Also I see the hinder end of the telson with a very shallow emargination, by no means with an acute-angled slit, as figured by Buchholz." The possibility, however, should be borne in mind, that Buchholz may have had another species or a variety under examination.

#### 1886. NORMAN, A. M.

Museum Normanianum, or a Catalogue of the Invertebrata of Europe, and the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, which are contained in the collection of the Rev. Canon A. M. Norman, M.A., D.C.L., F.L.S. III. Crustacea. Printed for private distribution. Houghton-le-Spring, March, 1886.

Four tables give the numbers of Crustacea under the following heads; "I. Total Crustacea described from the World in Milne-Edwards' Histoire des Crustacés," including Amphipoda 130, "II. Species in Milne-Edwards from the Area of this Catalogue," Amphipoda 95, "III. Species now described from the Area of this Catalogue," Amphipoda 663, "IV. Species in the collection of A. M. N.," Amphipoda 272. A preliminary remark is made that "while, on the one hand, it is certain that very many of the forms in Column III. will hereafter prove spurious or synonymous with others; on the other hand, we know little of the Amphipoda of the Western Atlantic, and nothing of the Ostracoda free living Copepoda and other smaller Crustacea of that district, and very little of those of some other parts of the area." The total number of species in Column III. is 3209, and Mr. Norman remarks that "the Crustacea is the class which undoubtedly embraces more forms than any other outside the Insecta." The species of Amphipoda referred to in Table IV.