

are named on pages 13-18, and numbered from 528 to 799; though this is only a list of names, with synonyms occasionally given, it has its value for the student as showing the names preferred by an accomplished carcinologist.

1886. PERRIER, EDMOND.

Les Explorations sous-marines. Ouvrage illustré de 243 gravures. Bibliothèque des écoles et des familles. Paris, 1886.

On pages 194, 195, a brief popular account is given of the Amphipoda. In "Fig. 103.—*Caprelle*.—Grossie deux fois," the two antennæ are represented of equal length. It is stated that "*Eurytenes magellanicus*, proche parent de la Crevettine des ruisseaux, atteint sur les côtes de la Terre de Feu plus de quatre centimètres de long." But Milne-Edwards, see Note, 1848, p. 225, gives this Amphipod a length of *nine* centimetres by a depth of three.

On pages 288, 289, in illustration of "formes antiques [arctiques] d'Amphipodes dans les grands fonds," the figures of "*Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kroyer," and "*Caprella spinosissima*, Norman," from Wyville-Thomson's Depths of the Sea are reproduced. The rarity of deep-sea Amphipods is discussed, and in connection with the "Talisman" expedition, the remark is made that "une seule fois, sur les côtes du Soudan, le chalut est revenu de 655 mètres avec sou filet presque entièrement couvert de Caprelles."

The contents of the concluding chapter embrace the following headings:—"La population de la mer s'appauvrit à mesure que la profondeur augmente.—Distinction entre la zone paléozoïque et la zone abyssale.—Hypothèse de Louis Agassiz.—Prétendue origine polaire de la faune des grands fonds.—Théorie de Fuchs: la faune de la lumière et la faune de l'obscurité.—Arguments en faveur de l'origine littorale de la faune profonde.—Tous les rivages ont pris part à sa formation."

1886. POUCHET, G., et GUERNE, J. DE.

*Sur l'alimentation des Tortues marines*. Comptes rendus, Paris. 12 avril 1886. 2 pages.

In the stomach of *Thalassochelys caretta*, Linné, were found among other animals "plusieurs Crustacés amphipodes (*Hyperia medusarum*), absorbés sans doute avec la Méduse dont ils étaient parasites."

1886. ROBERTSON, DAVID, born 1806 (D. R.).

Jottings from my Note-book. [Read 31st March, 1885.] The Proceedings and Transactions of the Natural History Society of Glasgow. Vol. I. (new series) part ii. pp. 130-132. Glasgow, 1886.

Experiments made with *Talitrus locusta* appear to show that with this species "a few hours close confinement in fresh water is destructive to life." In sea-water they lived for days, and when kept for many days without food they never attacked one another. Eighteen enclosed in a thin muslin bag made no attempt to perforate. Mr. Robertson therefore questions the statements of Mr. Swain quoted by Bate and Westwood, i. p. 21, as to the *Talitri* lying piled together in cartloads, yet hopping and leaping about, devouring each other as if for very wantonness, and reducing a lady's handkerchief to a piece of open-work, apparently before it could be rescued from them.