

"*Rhabdosoma Whitei* Sp. Bate, Catal. Amph. Crust, pg. 345, Pl. 54, fig. 7. 12 Febr. 75. Western Pacific (♂); lat. 4° 19' N., long. 130° 15' E., between the Tulus and Warren Hastings Isl. ♀ in der Melanesian sea, auf dem Wege von Api—Cap York, lat. 14° 7' S., long. 153° 43' E. 24 Aug. 74.

Fig. 1. ♂ 10 × nat. Gr.

a Erste } Antenne  
b Zweite }

br. Branchien.

g Ganglion.

gl Cæca des Darms,

stm Muskelmagen.

i Darm.

t Hoden.

x unbekannter Muskelansatz.

v Herzklappen.

Fig. 1a. Erste Antenne des ♂.

Fig. 2. Kopf des ♀ × 10 nat. Gr.

md Mandibula, sonst Buchstaben wie oben.

Fig. 2a. 1te Antenne des ♀.

Fig. 1b Erster } Gnathopod des ♂.  
1c Zweiter }

Fig. 1g. Unterlippe mit 1tem Gnathop. des ♂.

Fig. 1d Mandibula }  
Fig. 1e 1te Maxilla } des ♂.  
Fig. 1f 2te Maxilla }

The specimens referred to have not come into my hands, but it is clear that in fig. 1 the small fifth peræopod by a very natural mistake has been marked as one of the branchial vesicles; the ostia of the heart are placed in the second, fourth, and sixth segments of the peræon, no lateral opening being shown in the third segment; the third and fourth peræopods are drawn with the fingers directed backwards just as in the first and second pairs, instead of forwards, which is their ordinary position; the fourth peræopod is represented as considerably larger than the third, but it may be taken for granted that the two have been transposed, probably owing to an accidental crossing of these delicate appendages in the specimen itself.<sup>1</sup> Fig. 1g is said to represent the Unterlippe, that is, the maxillipeds, with the first gnathopod, but the part spoken of as the Unterlippe is more probably the lower part of the first segment of the

<sup>1</sup> Spence Bate in his description of *Rhabdosoma whitei*, loc. cit., says, "pereopoda gradually increasing in length posteriorly, the fourth pair being the longest." Streets also says in his account of "*Rhabdosoma whitei*," Bate, in reference to the peræopods, "the remaining thoracic legs simple, first joint not dilated, as slender as the preceding, increasing in length to the sixth," meaning by the sixth thoracic legs the fourth peræopods. Nevertheless it seems to me altogether improbable that the form should differ in this respect from all the rest of the Oxycephalidæ, whether in this genus or in other genera of the family. When for convenience of delineation the legs are stretched out in the figure apart from one another below the body, mistake seems impossible, but in the specimen itself the limbs are apt to get very mixed in appearance, so that in the entanglement an observer, guided by an earlier description, might readily adopt an error which in the first instance was easy enough to make. This consideration lessens the weight which would necessarily be attributed to the agreement on the point in question between Spence Bate, Streets, and v. Willemoes Suhm.