

1872. BOECK, A.

Bidrag til Californiens Amphipode fauna. (See p. 410.)

A separate copy of this paper lent me by a friend was devoid of the illustrative plate, which my friend assured me had never been published. The volume of the "Forhandlinger i Videnskabs-Selskabet i Christiania Aar 1871. Med 3 lithographeerde Plader," containing Boeck's paper, possessed three plates as promised on the title-page, but none of the three had anything to do with the species which Boeck describes. Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 12, also says that he is indebted to G. O. Sars for the information that the plate in question was never printed. In May, however, of this year to my surprise I was able to obtain from Oswald Weigel in Leipzig a separate copy of the paper with the missing plate.

The figures confirm the view taken in my account of *Caprella scaura*, Templeton, p. 1267, that the *Caprella californica* described by Boeck is one of the synonyms of that species. The rounded apex of the hand in the second gnathopods is rather conspicuously produced in Boeck's figure, and the tooth on the inner margin of the finger near its hinge has an appearance slightly differing from what is found in other figures and specimens which I have regarded as belonging to Templeton's species, but these small variations are of no great weight in themselves, and may, I think, be in part attributed to the accidental condition of the specimen figured.

The species named *Caprella verrucosa*, which Mayer thought might possibly be the young of *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach, is shown by the figures to come nearer to one or other of the forms that have received the specific name *tuberculata*. It is distinguished from *Caprella acanthifera* by the very prominent frontal tooth or horn, and from all other species of *Caprella* by the considerable size of the process of the hand in the second gnathopods of the male, a deep cavity being formed between this process and the distal part of the hind margin which is slightly concave. Boeck himself says that the species "is so peculiar by its short antennæ and its body beset with large, finely tuberculated warts, and lastly by the slight difference in the structure of the body in the two sexes, that it cannot be confused with any other described species."

1873. FRIČ, ANTON (see Note on Frič, 1872, p. 415).

Die Krustenthierie Böhmens. Archiv für die naturwissenschaftliche Landesdurchforschung von Böhmen. Zweiter Band. Zweiter Theil. Mit 1 lithogr. Tafel und 126 Holzschnitten. Prag, 1873. pp. 201-271.

The preface is dated "Prag im Juli 1871." The account of the Amphipoda is given on pp. 264, 265. It contains the following descriptions:—

"Gatt. *Gammarus*. Die oberen längeren Fühler tragen an der Spitze ihren 3gliedrigen Stieles, neben der langen Geißel, einen kurzen 5gliedrigen Faden; die beiden vorderen Fusspaare in beiden Geschlechtern Greiffüsse, deren hakiges Endglied sich gegen das verdickte Fussblatt einschlägt. Die Afterfüsse der beiden letzten Hinterleibsglieder und die beiden Endanhänge des Schwanzes sind gabelige Springstiele."

"*Gammarus pulex*, Fabr. [Fig. 99]. Das vorletzte Glied des ersten Fusspaares ist birnförmig und nach vorne in eine kurze Spitze ausgezogen. Die Augen rund, die unteren Fühler sind mit kurzen Haaren versehen. Jedes der 3 hintersten Leibessegmente hat am Hinterrande 3 Borstenbüscheln, von denen die seitlichen zu 2-3 Borsten zu enthalten pflegen. Die Farbe ist gelblich grün oder bräunlich. Länge 10-15 mm. Leben in reinen Quellen und