

quotes Dall's description of "*Cyamus suffusus*, n. sp." from "Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Dec. 18th, 1872." In the description of the Bowhead or Great Polar Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*, Linn.), it is remarked, p. 57, that "the Arctic Bowhead is comparatively free from parasitic crustaceans, as well as barnacles. Occasionally, however, a species of *Cyamus* is present about the head or fins," and a footnote quotes Dall's description of "*Cyamus mysticeti*, n. sp.," including by an obvious misprint "Length 33 inches; breadth (of body) 16 inches." The species of *Cyamus* are also referred to in Dall's Appendix, at pp. 301, 302, 305, on the latter page *Cyamus tentator*, Dall, and *Cyamus gracilis*, Dall, being mentioned as parasites of *Balaena sieboldii*.

In describing the gambols of the Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*, Linn.), at p. 77, Scammon says, "These singular antics of the Sperm Whale are said to be performed in order to rid itself of a troublesome parasite, known among the whale-fishers by the name of 'Suckfish'; but the animal is seldom infested with the parasitic crustacea, which are indigenous to the rorquals and Right Whales."

On this point and on the species of *Cyami* here mentioned, compare Note on Lütken, 1887.

1875. ALLMAN, G. J.

Instructions on the Construction and Method of Using the Towing Net, and Notes on the Animals which may be obtained by its employment. *In* Instructions for the use of the Scientific Expedition to the Arctic Regions, 1875. London, 1875.

Under *Arthropoda*, at p. 57, Dr. Allman says, "Among the invertebrate life which abounds in Arctic seas, and which from the concurrent testimony of Arctic voyagers constitute a characteristic feature of their fauna, will be found the *Amphipodous Crustacea*. These are small active animals, most familiarly known to us by the 'sand hoppers' of our own shores. In Arctic regions they are often attracted in countless multitudes by fragments of offal thrown into the sea. To such an extent do they abound there that the carcass of a seal has been in a few hours reduced by them to the condition of a clean skeleton. They frequent various depths from the surface downwards, and may be all well preserved in spirit."

1875. BARCELÓ Y COMBIS, FRANCISCO.

Apuntes para la Fauna Balear. (Sesion del 3 de Febrevo de 1875.) Anales de la Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Tomo cuarto. Madrid, 1875.

In the "Catálogo de los crustáceos marinos observados en las costas de las islas Baleares," at page 67 the "Hedrioftalmos" comprise two Amphipods, "*Orchestia* Leach. *O. Montagu* And. [Aud.]. *Pugó* en Mallorca!" and "*Gammarus* Fabr. *G. locusta* Fabr. Mallorca."

1875. LOCKINGTON, W. N. (see p. 443).

Observations on the genus *Caprella*, and Description of a New Species. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences. Volume V. 1873-1874. San Francisco, June 1875. pp. 404-406, pl. xi.

The new species is named *Caprella spinosa*. It was taken in Hakodadi Bay, Japan, and is thus described:—