1881. RATHBUN, RICHARD.

The littoral marine Fauna of Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. III. 1880. Washington, 1881. pp. 116-133.

It is stated that the Amphipods have been identified by Professor S. I. Smith. They are named as follows on pages 120, 121; "Orchestia agilis Smith"; "Talorchestia longicornis (Say) Smith"; "Talorchestia megalopthalma (Bate) Smith"; "Hyale littoralis (Stimp.) Smith"; "Calliopius laviusculus (Kroy.) Boeck"; "Gammarus locusta (Linné) Fabr.,' with a reference to "Gould, Inv. Mass., ed. I. p. 334, 1841," and the synonym "G. ornatus Edwards, Ann. des Sci. Nat., tome xx. p. 367, 1830"; "Gammarus annulatus Smith"; "Gammarus mucronatus Say"; "Mæra levis Smith"; "Microdeutopus grandimanus Smith," with the synonyms "Autonoë grandimana Bruz., Skand. Amphip. Gamm., p. 26, 1859.—Microdeutopus minax Smith, Inv. V. S., p. 562, 1874"; "Amphithoë longimana Smith"; "Corophium cylindricum (Say) Smith"; "Chelura terebrans Philippi"; "Caprella geometrica Say." A few short notes are given in regard to localities, and the statement is made that "a comparison of European with American specimens has enabled Professor Smith to establish the identity of G. ornatus and G. locusta." Autonoë grandimana, Bruzelius, had been already named Microdeutopus grandimanus by Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 378.

1881. Thomson, George Malcolm, born October 2, 1848 (G. M. T.).

Recent Additions to and Notes on New Zealand Crustacea. [Read before the Otago Institute, 11th May, 1880.] Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. XIII. pp. 204–221. Pls. VII., VIII.

A discussion on the genus Orchestia leads up to the conclusion that the New Zealand species of that genus thus far known are only five, Orchestia aucklandiæ, Sp. Bate, Orchestia telluris, Sp. Bate, Orchestia chilensis, M.-Edw., Orchestia serrulata, Dana, and Orchestia sylvicola, Dana. The last species is regarded as including Orchestia novæ-zealandiæ, Sp. Bate, and Orchestia tenuis, Dana. The terminal part of a second gnathopod is figured. From the examination of 163 specimens, Mr. Thomson is "strongly of opinion that they all belong to one variable species, the males of which have at least two forms of gnathopoda, and the females of which differ considerably in those very characters which have hitherto had specific importance attached to them." It is "a strictly terrestrial form."

The other species discussed in this paper have been already mentioned in the Notes on Thomson, 1879 (p. 500) and 1880 (p. 524).

On Plate vii., fig. 5a. is the head, 5b. a gnathopod, of Amphilochus squamosus, Thomson; fig. 6. is Amphithonotus levis, Thomson. On Plate viii., fig. 7a. represents the antennæ, 7b. a mandible, 7c. the telson and third uropods of "Microdentopus maculatus," Thomson; fig. 8. is "Cyrtophium cristatum," Thomson; fig. 9. is "Corophium contractum, Stimpson."

1882. Bellesme, Jousset de.

Sur les anastomoses des fibres musculaires striées chez les Invertébrés. In Compt. rend., Tome 95. pp. 1003, 1004.

"Jousset de Bellesme verbreitet sich über die bereits bekannten Anastomosen der Musculatur an den 'glandes gastriques' (Hepatopancreas) der Amphi- und Isopoden (vergl. Bericht f. 1880. II. p. 12)." P. Mayer in Zool. Jahresbericht für 1882.