1883. MAYER, PAUL, und GIESBRECHT, WILHELM.

Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1882. II. Abtheilung. Leipzig, 1883. Crustacea, pp. 4–63.

1884. GIESBRECHT, W.

Zoologischer Jahresbericht für 1883. II. Abtheilung. Leipzig, 1884. Crustacea, pp. 9-50.

1884. MÖBIUS, KARL.

Nachtrag zu dem im Jahre 1873 erschienenen Verzeichniss der wirbellosen Thiere der Ostsee. In 4. Ber. Comm. Unt. d. Meere Kiel. 7.–11. Jahrg. 3. Abth. pp. 61–70.

The Gammaridæ mentioned are (on p. 68), Pontoporeia furcigera, Bruz., "7 m. tief, todtes Seegras"; Bathyporeia pilosa, Lindström; "Dexamine spinosa, Montag."; Cheirocratus brevicornis, Hoek, "10-14 m. tief"; and (on p. 69), Protomedeia pilosa, Zadd.; Microdeutopus gryllotalpa, Costa, "in geringen Tiefen zwischen Miesmuscheln"; Amphithoë podoceroides, Rathke; Podocerus falcatus, Mont., "stoller Grund, 18 m. tief."

1884. Thomson, G. M.

Descriptions of new Crustaceans. [Read before the Otago Institute, 31st October, 1882.] Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1883. Vol. XVI. Issued May, 1884. Wellington. pp. 234–240, Pls. XII., XIII.

"Allorchestes recens, n. sp. Pl. xiii., figs. 2-5," is described, and of the locality Mr. Thomson says, "Numerous specimens of this species were sent me from Wellington by Mr. J. C. Gully, who obtained them in a small stream into which several drains ran."

"Corophium excavatum, n. sp., Pl. xii., figs. 1-8," is described, from "Brighton Creek (salt water), near Dunedin," and the remark added, "This species is very distinct from any hitherto described, the form of the meros [third joint] of the 2nd gnathopod being quite remarkable; a tendency towards a similar development of structure occurs apparently in C. longicorne, which is, however, a very different species in many respects." The third uropods are represented with two rami, "internal ramus very minute." This feature is inconsistent with the definition of the genus Corophium by Spence Bate and of the family Corophide by Boeck, according to which the third uropods are unframous.

A definition of the genus Oxycephalus is followed by descriptions of the two sexes of "Oxycephalus edwardsii, n. sp. Plate xii., figs. 14-21; pl. xiii., fig. 1." Of this species Mr. Thomson says, "I found numerous individuals washed up on the Ocean Beach near Dunedin on two different occasions: they appear to come ashore in fine clear calm weather." The approximation of this species to the form designated in this Report as Oxycephalus clausi, Bovallius, has been already noticed (pp. 1582, 1585). Mr. Thomson says of the maxillipeds, that they "are of very simple structure, consisting each of an oval smooth plate, without any trace of hairs or teeth," but the specimens which he has very kindly sent me show that