

- Branchiogastra (*βράγχια*, breathing-organs, *γαστήρ*, abdomen), 72, 73, 74, 79.
- Branchypia, 88.
- Brangasteria (*βράγχια*, *γαστήρ*), 87.
- Bras, 155. See Meropodite.
- Cabeza, 232. See Cephalon.
- Cæca, 304, 438, 489, 504, 519, 574.
- Calceolus (in Latin, a small shoe), a name suggested by Stimpson (in the form *calceola*) for certain appendages of the antennæ, variously explained as olfactory, auditory, or prehensile; Milne-Edwards, 141; Guérin, 148; Krøyer, 177, 200; Valette, 304; Leydig, 349, 481; Marcusen, 369; Bos, 423; Hoek, 496; Dybowski and Wrześniowski, 504; Blanc, 543, 548; Barrois, 587.
- Capités, 78.
- Capture of specimens, 197, 484, 600, 1655.
- Carcinology (*καρκίνος*, a crab, *λόγος*, discussion), the natural history of Crustaceans, 495.
- Cardiac (*καρδιακός*, belonging to the heart, *καρδία*); from analogy with vertebrates, the anterior part of the stomach in Amphipoda is called cardiac, without reference to the actual position of the heart, 482.
- Cardio-aortic¹ valves; arterial ostia; these connect the heart with the upper and the lower aorta, opening at the systole to admit the passage of the blood, and closing at the diastole to prevent its flowing back from the aortas, 505, 526.
- Cardio-pericardiac openings; venous ostia; the oblique lateral orifices of the heart, which admit the blood into it from the pericardium, when the heart dilates at the diastole; during the systole they are closed. Normally they occur in pairs in the second, third, and fourth peræon-segments; in *Corophium* only in the fourth segment, 505, 527.
- Carpopodite (*καρπός*, wrist, *πούς*, foot), the fifth (fourth free) joint of the leg, 290. The equivalents in different authors are—fifth joint; fourth joint, 291; wrist; jambe, 93; carpe, 155; genou; Handwurzel, 532; Afterhandwurzel, 532; Fusswurzel, 532; carpus, 290, 291; pseudocarpus, 532; tarsus, 532; metatarsus, 149, 532.
- Caudal stylets. See Uropods.
- Cement glands, 432, 496, 522, 1651.
- Cephalization, 264.
- Cephalon (*κεφαλή*, head), head, tête, Kopf, Kopfsegment, cabeza, caput, cephalothorax, 259; the front portion of an Amphipod, comprising (theoretically) seven coalesced segments, of which the first six are properly cephalic, the seventh being homologous with the first of the three thoracic segments in the Insecta, 264, 289, 463.
- Cephalostegite (*κεφαλή*, head, *στέγω*, I cover), 463.
- Cerebral ganglion. See Brain.
- Chelate (*χηλή*, a claw), cheliferous, 27, 44; cheliform, 29, 54, 83, 179, 588; with a didactyle hand, 97, 143, 1622; Scheere, 597; properly used of a limb in which a movable joint closes almost throughout its whole length against the lateral margin of another joint, but in early writers often equivalent to subchelate.
- Chiasma, a crosswise position, like the strokes of the Greek letter χ , 1646, 1652.
- Chitin, Chitine (*χιτών*, a coat). Huxley, The Crayfish, p. 347, in regard to the exoskeleton of the crayfish, says:—"The animal matter consists for the most part of a peculiar substance termed *Chitin*, which enters into the composition of the hard parts not only of the *Arthropoda* in general, but of many other invertebrated animals. Chitin is not dissolved even by hot caustic alkalies, whence the use of solutions of caustic potash and soda in cleansing the skeletons of crayfishes. It is soluble in cold concentrated hydrochloric acid without change, and may be precipitated from its solution by the addition of water. Chitin contains nitrogen, and according to the latest investigations (Ledderhose, 'Ueber Chitin und seine Spaltungs-produkte:' Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie, II. 1879), its composition is represented by the formula $C_{15}H_{20}N_2O_{10}$." (See also Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. i. p. 10, and Darwin, The Lepididæ, p. 30). 134, 279.
- Chorion (*χόριον*, skin, leather), 320.
- Choristopoda ("From *χωριστός*, separate, and *πούς*, foot, alluding to the fact that the pairs of feet belong each to a distinct segment of the body"), 215, 256, 259, 289, 601.
- Chromatophore (*χρῶμα*, colour, *φέρω*, I bear), 477, 548.
- Cilia, ciliæ (ciliun, in Latin an eyelash), variously applied to delicate hairs and slender hair-like appendages. The term seems inappropriate for the "auditory cilia" of Bate and Westwood, see pp. 290, 504, which, as those authors themselves remark, are quite distinct from the "auditory cilia" of Hensen.
- Circulation of the blood, Zenker, 148; Milne-Edwards, 153; Templeton, 169; Wiegmann, 182; Goodsir, 195; Frey and Leuckart, 219; Williams, 280; Leydig, 300, 482; Claparède, 343; Dohrn, 364; Sars, 372; Parfitt, 422; Claus, 338, 476, 489, 598; Wrześniowski, 505; Delage, 525; Mayer, 535.
- Classification, Lamarck, 66, 105; Latreille, 71, 79, 81, 95, 99, 125, 136; Duméril, 78; Leach, 83, 85, 89, 91, 107; Rafinesque, 87, 88, 110; Tilesius, 87; Savigny, 92; Blainville, 94; Risso, 96; Desmarest, 122; Zenker, 135, 149; Milne-Edwards, 140, 153, 155, 184; Burmeister, 169; White, 222, 242; Dana, 254, 256, 259, 264; Gosse, 282; Bate and Westwood, 289, 290, 328, 332; Costa, 296; Bruzelius, 312; Gervais and Beneden, 316; Boeck, 321, 393, 410; Lilljeborg, 360; Czerniavski, 375; Buchholz, 423; Schjødte, 449; Stalio, 468; Gegenbaur, 477; Hayek, 479; Claus, 487, 490, 508, 552; Nicholson, 521; Woodward, 547; Kingsley, 554; Carus, 559; Sars, 567; Bovallius, 576; Gerstaecker, 579; Rolleston and Jackson, 1655.
- Clavate (clava, a club), club-shaped, thickening gradually towards the distal end.
- Clypeus (Latin clypeus, or clypeus, a round shield), 102, 103. See Epistome.
- Colouring. Mr. Murray informs me that nearly all the Amphipoda taken in the dredge and trawl from deep water were of a red or rose colour, the eyes being frequently golden coloured. 221, 319, 382, 416, 430, 437, 438, 468, 578, 600, 1627, 1629.

¹ On p. 526, line 80, reference is made to an expression used by Delage, "une valvule cardio-péricardique antérieure," in which the epithet "cardio-aortique" would seem to be the one intended.