Zoology Part LXVII: Report on the Amphipoda. By Rev. Thomas R.R. Stebbing. Bound in Volume 29,1888.

Deutognathes (δεύτερος, second, γνάθος, jaw), Milne-Edwards gives this name to the first maxillæ, as following the mandibles which he calls protognathes.

Development, Milne-Edwards, 154, 160; Rathke, 171, 182; Leydig, 225, 482; Meissner, 287; Spence Bate, 290, 327; Valette, 320; Fritz Müller, 350; Bessels, 387; Beneden, 391; Beneden and Bessels, 392; Dohrn, 403; Packard, 448; Huxley, 463; W. Thomson, 472; Uljanin, 525, 531; Faxon, 533; Claus, 339, 553, 598; this Report, 1214, 1602.

Diastole (διαστολή, a drawing asunder, dilatation), 505, 507.

Didactyle, vaguely used by the older authors for hands that were either chelate or subchelate, but from its contrast to monodactyle, the correct use was probably for the former; 86, 97.

Dimorphism of males, 349, 408, 554, 562, 1024.

Dimorphism, sexual, 596, 1649.

Distribution, Krøyer, 180, 197; Eichwald, 193; Dana, 264; Lindström, 287; Heller, 359; Lilljeborg, 360; Bate, 363; Brady, 375; Edward, 381; v. Martens, 384, 566; Norman, 386, 458, 584; Boeck, 410; Möbius, 421; Smith, 434, 557; Metzger, 445, 446; Miers, 467, 555; Forel, 476; Fries, 494; Joseph, 496; Wrześniowski, 501, 1655; Haswell, 514; Markham, 517; Stuxberg, 523; Mayer, 535; Blanc, 548; Chilton, 551; Schmarda, Forsstrand, 577; Gerstaecker, 578; Koelbel, 584; Perrier, 585; Bovallius, 592; Chevreux, 596; Ross, 1620; Örsted, 1621; Whymper, 1648; Barrois, 1649.

Dolabriform (dolabra, a mattock or pick-axe), 103.

Domicola (domus, a house, colo, I inhabit), a term applied by Bate and Westwood to a group formed by the two families Corophiidæ and Cheluridæ, but in fact of more extensive application; 290, 328, 375, 483, 522, 527, 529, 542, 564, 578.

Drehgelenk (trochlea, turning-joint), 485. See Ischiopodite.

Dünndarm, 489.

Ecdysis (ἔκδυσις, a getting out; ἐκδύω, I strip off). See Exuviation.

Edrioftalmi, 205.

Edriophtalmes, 174, 417, 1647.

Edriophthalma (ἕδραῖος, sitting, sessile, ὀφθαλμός, an eye), Leach, 1815; a term evidently based on the word "sessiliocles" introduced by Lamarck in 1801; **89**, 122, 157, 166, 169, 242, 246, 281, **282**, 289, 295, 304, 601.

Edriophthalmaria. Gerstfeldt, 1858, adopts this form, giving the reference "Legio *Edriophthalmaria* M. Edw. (Ann. d. sc. nat. 3ème sér., 1852, XVIII. 120, 121)." He also observes that Dana's *Edriophthalmia* embrace not only the *Choristopoda*, that is the *Edriophthalma* of most other authors, but also the Trilobita, Entomostraca, and Rotifera, giving a reference to "Unit. Stat. expl. exped. Crust. I, 10."

Edriophthalmata, 222, 375, 521.

Edriophthalmes, 136, 155, **184**, 316.

Edriophthalmia, 215, 259, 264, 463, 468, 528, 547, 554.

Edriottalmi, 389, 390, 468.

Eleutherognatha (ἐλεύθερος, free, γνάθος, a jaw), **449**.

Endophragmal arch (ἔνδον, within, φράγμα, a fence), 299, **463**, 485.

Endopodite (ἔνδον, within, πούς, a foot), 1655; in the Crustacea the typical appendage attached to each side of a segment is considered to be composed of a basal piece, the protopodite, bearing a podobranchia, an endopodite and an exopodite, the endopodite, attached to the inner side of the extremity of the protopodite, the exopodite to the outer side. In the seven-jointed limbs of the Amphipoda, the first joint coalescent with the side-plate and the first free joint constitute the protopodite, the remaining five joints being the endopodite. To some of these appendages in the female a marsupial plate is attached, which possibly represents the exopodite. Some of them also in both sexes carry a branchial vesicle. In the upper antenna the protopodite by way of exception exhibits three joints, the so-called primary flagellum being in all probability the endopodite, while the secondary flagellum when present would seem to be the exopodite, although it is found on the inner side of the appendage. The bifurcation of the limbs is readily observable in the appendages of the pleon. See Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 145, 173. See Tige, 153.

Enoplopodes, Hesse, 1873 ("De ἔνοπλος, armé; πούς, ποδός, pied"), 417.

Enteron (ἔντερον, a paunch), 477.

Entomeiline, 134.

Entomozoaires (ἔντομα, insects, ζῶα, living creatures), 94.

Enzyme (ζύμη, leaven), 489, 525.

Epimera (ἐπί, over, μηρός, thigh), 185, 202, 289, 452, 485, 597, 598. See Coxopodite.

Epipharynx (ἐπί, over, φάρυγξ, throat), the palate or upper part of the throat that succeeds the mouth-opening, 450.

Epistome (ἐπί, over, στόμα, the mouth). In the Amphipoda it is generally placed vertically, sometimes forming a ridge or produced to a sharp point. It sends up a narrow prolongation between the lower and upper antennæ to the rostrum. Below it widens, and forms the clypeus, in which the labrum is attached. Its inner surface gives attachment to the flexor muscles of the mandibles (Boeck). 289.

Epithelium (ἐπί, over, θηλή, a nipple); "Under the general name of *epithelium*, may be included a form of tissue, which everywhere underlies the exoskeleton (where it corresponds with the epidermis of the higher animals), and the cuticular lining of the alimentary canal, extending thence into the hepatic cæca. It is further met with in the generative organs, and in the green gland. Where it forms the subcuticular layer of the integument and of the alimentary canal, it is found to consist of a protoplasmic substance, in which close-set nuclei are imbedded. If a number of blood-corpuscles could be supposed to be closely aggregated together into a continuous sheet, they would give rise to such a structure as this; and there can be no doubt that it really is an aggregate of nucleated cells, though the limits between the individual cells are rarely visible in the fresh state. In the liver, however, the cells grow, and become detached from one another in the wider and lower parts of the cæca, and their essential nature is thus obvious" (Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 177, 178). Bruzelius in describing the inner structure of an Amphipod gives a similar account. In *Amphithoë podoceroides* he notes as a peculiarity that the epithelial liver-cells, which are hexagonal, contain *two* nuclei

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