

- Piezognatha (πιέζω, I press, γνάθος, a jaw), 450.
- Pinnulæ pediformes, 58. See Pleopods and Uropods.
- Plaxolia (? from πλαδξ, anything flat and broad), 87, 88.
- Plaxomia, 110. See Plaxolia.
- Pleon ("from πλέω, navigo; pleon, part which supports the swimming legs," Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1855, p. 27), all that part of an Amphipod which is behind the pereon. Equivalents are—abdomen, post-abdomen, 467; Hinterleib, Schwanz, 181; Bovallius restricts the name to the first three segments of the original group, those namely which carry the pleopods, 558.
- Pleopods, abdominal feet, swimming feet, fausses pattes natatoires, Nektropoden, Schwimmbeine, Schwimmfüsse, pedes spurii natatorii, pleopoda; sometimes applied to all the appendages of the pleon, but more usually restricted to the first three pairs, the three following being called uropoda, 182, 350, 372. They have also been called fausses pattes branchiales. 417.
- Polygnates, 79.
- Polygnathes (πολύς, many, γνάθος, jaw), 65.
- Polygonata (perhaps from πολύς, many, and γνάθος, jaw), 64.
- Polymeria (πολύς, many, μέρος, part), 149.
- Procellaria glacialis, the Arctic Petrel, 116, 117.
- Proctodæum, 478.
- Propodite, the sixth (fifth free) joint of the leg. The equivalents are—hand, fifth joint, sixth joint, jambe, main, tarse, metatars, Hand, Afterhand, Fuss-stück, manus, pseudomanus, tarsus, metatarsus, metacarpus, propodos, propodus, propus. 93, 104, 140, 155, 290, 532, 536.
- Prothorax, the first of the three segments of the insect thorax, homologous with the segment which bears the maxillipeds in the Amphipoda.
- Protognathes (πρωτος, first, γνάθος, a jaw). See Mandibles.
- Protopodite, the basal part of an appendage, comprising the coxopodite and basipodite, to the extremity of which the endopodite and exopodite are attached. See under Endopodite and Peduncle.
- Pyloric (πυλωρός, a gate-keeper), applied to that end of the stomach which is connected with the intestine, 482.
- Punktsubstanz, 489, 567.
- Rectaldrüsen, 504.
- Retinula, 495.
- Retrally, ? from retro, behind, or a misprint for ventrally, 221.
- Rhabdom (ράβδος, a rod), 495, 1638, 1652.
- Riechzapfen. See Olfactory Organs.
- Rostrum, rostral spine, Rüssel, the sometimes strongly produced centre of the head's frontal margin, 467, 497.
- Ruderhaare, Ruderborsten, hairs or setæ of motive value, 477, 1245, 1254.
- Salivary gland, 538.
- Saltatorii pedes. See Uropods.
- Schalendrüse, 481.
- Schenkel, 485, 491, 1607. See Basipodite and Meropodite.
- Schienbein. See Meropodite.
- Schienenglieder, 485.
- Schlundmagen (Schlund, throat, Magen, stomach), 489.
- Schwanz. See Pleon.
- Scuds, 435.
- Seestengel, sea-stalk, 82.
- Segment. See Annulus.
- Semper'sche Kerne. See Nuclei of Semper.
- Sensitive capsules, 457, 480.
- Sessiliocles; Lamarck says, "J'ai donné le nom de crustacés sessiliocles aux animaux du second ordre, parcequ'ils ont les yeux fixes et sessiles," 66.
- Sessilioclia, 88.
- Seta, sometimes used in Latin, and the earlier English, descriptions for the antennary flagellum, the antennæ with accessory flagellum being called *bisetæ*; the term has been also applied to the rami of the pleopods; but in later usage it is confined to the more or less hair-like processes of the cuticle, which are developed in various forms, and probably with very varied functions, in different parts of the body, 457, 480, 481, 504; Huxley, The Crayfish, pp. 197, 198, explains their nature and origin.
- Sexes and sexual appendages, 284, 350, 364, 406, 408, 417, 457, 542, 548, 597.
- Siagonopodes (σιαγών, the jawbone, πούς, a foot), 454. See Maxillæ, Maxillipeds, Gnathopods.
- Sinnesborsten, sensitive setæ, 1254.
- Sinus, abdominal, dorsal, pericardiac, ventral, 489, 506, 507, 526, 527.
- Size of Amphipods, 198, 461, 467, 468, 497, 557.
- Somiologie (σώμα, body, λόγος, discussion), 87.
- Somite (σώμα, body), 463, 655. See Annulus.
- Somobiques (σώμα, body, βίος, life), 88.
- Spermatogenesis, 520, 563, 1638.
- Stemmata, simple eyes, 92, 104, 154, 199, 306, 553, 1652. In *Ampelisca* the four eyes ordinarily observed are externally simple, but internally their structure is complicated; Della Valle speaks of a third pair of rudimentary eyes in some species, which may perhaps be properly described as Stemmata.
- Stenotherm (στενός, narrow, θερμη, heat), 421.
- Sternum (στέρον, the breast or chest), the ventral portion of a segment or somite.
- Stomodæum, 478.
- Strudelorgane, instruments for exciting a current or eddying of water, 477.
- Stylets, abdominal, caudal, posterior. See Uropods.
- Subchelate, subcheliferous, 80, subcheliform. "By a subchelate hand is meant one in which the finger folds upon the hand, but in which the inferior angle of the palm is not produced into an antagonistic thumb" (Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 51). Complexly subchelate. "By this term I mean, whenever the chelate character depends upon other joints than the propodos" (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 262).
- Submoniliform, 101. See Moniliform.
- Subulate, awl-shaped.
- Sugeskaaler, suckers. See Calceolus.
- Swimming, 167, 168, 274, 527, 578.
- Syncerebrum, 567.
- Synistata (συνίστημι, I unite), 40, 62, 63.
- Systole (συστολή, a contracting), 506.
- Tactile bristles, 481, 504.
- Tanaidæ, 201, 527, 544, 549, 554, 587.
- Tanaidea, 576, 579.