revive Leach's original *Ampithöe*, and that in pedantically printing *Caprella equilibra*, Say, instead of Spence Bate's *Caprella æquilibra*, my object has been much more to emphasize the general view here advocated than to make converts to the use of that particular illustration of it. The custom of changing the gender of specific names, when species are transferred from genus to genus, seems to me inconvenient and unnatural. In every species of the Amphipoda there are males and females, and since the ungallant Romans imagined the masculine to be the worthier gender, it would tend to simplicity if that gender were preferred in the formation of all specific names. Changing the masculine ending into a feminine, to match the nominal sex of the genus, is much like saying that a man must be a woman if his parents have happened to christen him Maria.

The pronunciation of the names used in natural history is of comparatively little importance, since they are so much more frequently read by the eye than pronounced by the tongue. Nevertheless, it would be an advantageous custom if authors, when introducing a new name, would supply their readers with some means of determining the quantity of a doubtful syllable. In pronouncing long-established names, such as Gammarina, Caprellina, Hyperina, where the derivation will not help us, we must be guided either by usage which may fluctuate, or by euphony in respect of which tastes may differ, or by the genius of our own language which is pretty sure to prevail in the end. In the three examples cited, my own opinion is, that the penultimate syllable ought to be pronounced short, the accent being in each case laid upon the ante-penultimate. Although the Greek word ὑπέρινος, so accented and having a short penultimate syllable, has nothing to do with our Hyperina, yet the mere existence of such a word proves that there is nothing monstrous in the pronunciation now recommended.

Distribution.—How very extensive is the range of the Amphipoda may partly be seen by a glance at the map accompanying this Report. Northward, Amphipoda have been taken within 400 miles of the pole; in the opposite direction as far down as lat. 68° S. Of the great depths from which some of the Challenger Amphipoda are reported I do not like to speak with too much certainty, but there is no special reason for doubting that *Lanceola pacifica*, for instance, came actually from the depth assigned it of 2300 fathoms. It does not seem unnatural that some of the group should have been able to penetrate even to so great a depth as 13,800 feet beneath the surface of the sea, since on the continent of South America Mr. Whymper has found them at 13,300 feet above it. All the waters of the world, arctic and tropical, salt, brackish and fresh, oceans, lakes, rivers and wells, are tenanted by Amphipoda. From the rocks and sands and muddy fringes of coast and shore they are pushing out advanced guards in a sort of tentative manner on to the land, where, for ought we know, they may yet have a great future before them. That they have thriven so well hitherto may be attributed to various advantages, chiefly perhaps to their ready adaptability to so many varying circumstances. Diminutive size and mimetic colouring will often have helped to protect