

Danica ; it is found among the confervæ on the sea-shore at Leith ; but, perhaps, is not really different from the preceding species."

The two remaining species in the group are "*Cancer salinus*" and "*Cancer stagnalis*," not Amphipoda.

1818. SAY, THOMAS.

An Account of the Crustacea of the United States. Read June 10, 1818. Journal of the Academy of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia. Vol. i. part ii. Philadelphia, 1818. pp. 313-319.

Here assigned to Order III. Amphipoda, Latr., is the new genus *Lanceola*, thus described:—  
 "Essential Characters.—*Antennæ* four, terminal joints not articulated; *antennæform processes* above the mouth; *caudal styles*, three pairs, peduncle depressed linear, supporting two lanceolate lamellæ. *Natural Character*.—*Body* soft, external covering membranaceous; *head* very short, transverse; *eyes* longitudinal, placed opposite the base of the superior antennæ; *clypeus* projecting into an acute angle; *front* concave; *antennæ* four, unequal, inferiores longest, four-jointed, compressed, basal joints very short, third and fourth longer, equal, the latter entire, superiores abbreviated, compressed, triarticulate, basal joints short, robust, concealed by the clypeus, terminal joint not articulated, linear, compressed, obtuse; *mouth* protuberant; *labrum* emarginate, supporting two filiform, triarticulate processes, of which the first joint is very short, second linear, third shorter, subulate; *labium* (pedipalpi) bifid, closing the mouth, lacinie linear, inner edges hirsute, tips rounded; *thorax* oval convex above and beneath, seven-jointed, sutures imbricate; *feet* fourteen, simple, two anterior pairs compressed, terminal joints conic compressed, remaining pairs somewhat cylindric, armed with a minute subterminal nail, sixth pair much the longest; *vesicular branchiæ* oblong, distinct, placed at the inner base of the feet, excepting the first and seventh pairs; *abdomen* abruptly much narrower than the thorax, of three subcylindrical segments, each furnished with natatory feet; *tail* depressed, three-jointed, joints furnished each with a lateral style, which consists of a foliaceous linear peduncle, supporting two acute lanceolate, subequal lamellæ, two anterior styles equal, posterior pair rather shorter, terminal segment attenuated between the posterior styles."

The type species, *Lanceola pelagica*, ♀, is thus described:—"Antennæ, inferiores more than half as long as the thorax, superiores attaining the middle of the third joint of the inferiores; *antennæform processes* surpassing the second joint of the inferior antennæ; *thorax*, first segment shortest, acutely angled before near the clypeus, second and third segments longest, equal; *feet*, anterior pair shortest, third, fourth, and seventh equal, fifth longer, sixth longer than the thorax. Length one inch and one fourth. *Inhabits*—Gulf Stream. Say further says that "it is allied to the Amphipoda by the vesicular branchiæ and by the caudal appendices to the genus *Phronima*, more than to any other of this order; in the external appearance of the mouth there is a great similarity to the Linnean *Oniscii*, the labium being nearly the same in form." Spence Bate, "in consequence of the obscurity of Say's description," makes the genus a synonym of the later *Vibilia*, Milne-Edwards. The species he therefore calls *Vibilia pelagica*, not as Milne-Edwards had done *Hyperia pelagica*. Bovallius, 1885, reinstates *Lanceola* as a distinct genus, assigning to it six new species.