slender slightly curved claws. From the abdominal joints proceed bifurcate articulated appendages, but, as well as the whole animal, apparently devoid of hairs.

"This minute species swims but badly, having none of the celerity of motion so conspicuous among the *Gammari*, to which it bears resemblance in its form. It differs from every genus I am acquainted with, in the antennæ, in the relative dimensions of the legs, the elongate and undilated form of the tarsal joints, and in the claws. I confess my inability to allot it to its proper place among the minute *Crustacea*, the differences being in fact more conspicuous than qualities by which its affinities to any one genus can be traced. It was found off Port Natal, in the summer of 1835, in lat. 37° S. and 21° E., while I was searching for *Zoeæ* in the sea-water. It is about $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch in length."

In 1838 Milne-Edwards suggested that this species might belong to his genus *Vibilia*. In the Hist. des Crust., 1840, he leaves it unnoticed. Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 304, calls it *Vibilia depilis*, remarking that he has little doubt that Templeton's "figure is an imperfect representation of *Vibilia*, and probably the young of some known species."

The next Amphipod described is:—

"Cerapus (*Say*) abditus. Plate XX. fig. 5."

Templeton does not happen to include in the description and figures any of the distinctive marks on which S. I. Smith has founded his subfamily Cerapinæ with its single genus *Cerapus*, Say. In extracting his specimen from its tube, he seems to have left three pairs of the peræopods in the tube, and to have forced back one pair to an apparent attachment with the second segment of the pleon. There is, however, no reason for withdrawing the species from the genus *Cerapus*, Say, in which Templeton has placed it, its transfer to *Cerapodina* by Milne-Edwards having been based on obvious errors in the original description, and an undue importance attached to the number of articulations in the antennary flagella. Templeton's remarks appended to his description of the animal are worth quoting. "The entire animal is about $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch long, exclusive of the antennæ, and it presents some peculiarities, with one exception, unique in this family. It has formed for itself or seized upon a little membranous tube, nearly $\frac{1}{5}$th of an inch long, which does not resemble the case of *Tubularia*, but seems composed of a series of rings, and resembles in texture the papyritious covering of the pendulous wasps'-nests. It is perfectly cylindrical, of a brown colour, and opake. When disturbed, the little animal retires within this tube, the tips of the antennæ alone appearing, with which it continues to investigate its neighbourhood; and whenever the feeling of perfect security prevails, it comes out as far as the second or third ring from the head, the antennæ being perpetually in motion, extended to the right or left, or as if lashing the objects about it. When it wishes to change its place it seizes with its claws the little fragments of sea-weed about it, and dragging, urges itself forward. I have never seen it dash itself through the water by any mode similar to that of the *Gammari*; and I should infer that the tube was its natural place of residence from the want of legs or fin-feet at the middle rings, in which it differs from *C. tubularis* of Say, that author figuring a regular succession of both. I have observed the tail slightly protruded, and the members which are sketched as attached to adjoining rings used as feelers. While watching it, which I did for some hours, I was exceedingly surprized and amused to find it disappearing from one end of the tube, and reappearing like magic at the other, having doubled itself up towards its belly in the passage, but with such quickness, considering the narrow calibre of its mansion, that I could hardly credit my eyes but that it had two heads, and indeed, a gentleman who was in the pavilion with me at the time could not be persuaded to the contrary. The animal, however, scarcely remained a second at this extremity, but shot back to the one it had formerly occupied; and during the time I watched it I never saw it remain permanently at it, or rather I should say for a longer period than a second, or a second and a half at furthest. The maxillæ resemble those of *Scolopendra*, but are very