

size, 3·6 lines, all coincide with the position in the system which Boeck has assigned to it. My own drawings of *Hyale (Nicea) lubbockiana*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. for May 1876, made years before I was acquainted with Rathke's work are in close agreement with those by W. Pape on Rathke's plate v. As in the Annals for November 1879, I identified *Allorchestes imbricatus*, Sp. Bate, with *Nicea lubbockiana* of the same author, so now, after seeing the strongly imbricated figure in Rathke's work, I am inclined to identify both with Rathke's *Hyale pontica*.

From Mr. Faxon's own observations, that in the type of *Allorchestes media*, Dana, the telson is cleft to the base, and that in fact the telson is probably cleft in *most* of the marine forms, which would be the bulk of Dana's genus, I think it is unreasonable to give the name *Allorchestes* to species with an entire telson. But *Nicea*, which has been assigned to the species with a double or cleft telson, cannot claim priority over *Allorchestes*. They are in fact both synonyms of *Hyale*. For the species with an entire telson there will then be left the name *Hyalella*, originated by S. I. Smith in 1874. See also Note on Brandt, 1851.

One other new Amphipod is described by Rathke from the Crimea under the name *Amphithoë picta*. Of this Spence Bate remarks, "I can detect no specific distinction between this species and *A. littorina* of our own shores." Nevertheless he retains the species, giving the description of it from Milne-Edwards instead of from Rathke. But Milne-Edwards describes the first and second gnathopods as "presque égales, mais assez larges," whereas Rathke himself says, "Das erste und zweite Beinpaar sind gleich lang und haben auch ziemlich gleich grosse, in Verhältniss zum ganzen Körper aber nur kleine Hände," and in his Latin description, "pedum duobus paribus anticis subæqualibus, chelis eorum minimis. In the British species or variety, "*Amphithoë littorina*, Spence Bate," the size of the gnathopods is very variable, so that Milne-Edwards' account may perhaps be unintentionally accurate. Rathke found his specimens "in the bay of Balaklava, where it habitually lodges under stones, and resembles Gammari in its mode of life."

1838. MILNE-EDWARDS, H.

Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertèbres par J. B. P. A. de Lamarck. Deuxième Édition. Revue et augmentée de notes présentant les faits nouveaux dont la science s'est enrichie jusqu' à ce jour; Par MM. G. P. Deshayes et H. Milne-Edwards. Tome cinquième. Arachnoides, crustacés, annelides, cirrhipèdes. Paris, 1838.

The history of the Crustacea, the Eighth Class, occupies from page 154 to page 498 of this volume. Of the sub-class, Crustacés maxillés, the second legion, Edriophtalmes, contains the three Orders, Amphipodes, Loemipodes, Isopodes. At p. 256 the editor remarks that most authors have wrongly assigned as a character to the Isopoda, the absence of a palpiform appendage from the mandibles; he divides the Isopoda into three families, Cloportidiens, Cymothoadiens, Idotéidiens, in the second of which he places *Typhis*. However, at p. 285, a note signed "E" states that "les Typhis appartiennent à l'ordre des Amphipodes, et à la famille des Hypéridiens," and refers to the "article Typhis du Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle, t. 16, p. 449." "Espèce. 1. Typhis ovoïde. *Typhis ovoïdes*. Risso. Hist. nat. des crust. p. 122. pl. 2. fig. 9," is followed by references to Desmarest and Latreille and to "le *typhis ferus*" and "le *typhis repax*" [rapax], both of Milne-Edwards, but so given as to appear more like synonyms of *ovoïdes*, than separate species for which they are no doubt intended.

On les Caprellines, pages 293-299, an editorial note says, "Cette division correspond à l'ordre