

says, "*Caprella septentrionalis* (*Squilla lobata* Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 225) not only differs very considerably from the *Caprella quadriloba* (*Capr. linearis* Latr.) which occurs with us, in the form of the second pair of hands, etc., but, so far as I can judge, is also distinct from all known European species. It seems frequent in the Greenland Sea, but is not mentioned by Sabine and Ross." He subsequently figures and describes *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kr., in the Nat. Tidsskr., pp. 590-596, Tab. VIII. fig. 10-19, without reference to *Squilla lobata* of O. Fabricius. Under number 39 he says, "*Cyamus Ceti* (*Oniscus Ceti* Fabr. Fn. gr. n. 230), is sent both from northern and southern districts."

Of the species recorded by O. Fabricius, of which Krøyer personally knew nothing, he thinks that "*Oniscus arenarius* (Fn. gr. n. 234)" may be a *Gammarus* or *Amphithoe*, and "*Oniscus stroemianus* (Fn. gr. n. 235)" an *Orchestia*, as supposed by Milne-Edwards. He then mentions from English authors "*Amphithoe Edwardsii* (*Talitrus Edwardsii* Sab. tab. 2. fig. 1-4)," "*Amphithoe cristata* (*Acanthonotus cristatus*, Owen. App. to the Voy. of Ross. tab. B. fig. 8-12)," which he says seems to stand pretty near to *Amphithoe Serra*, and "*Hyperia Cyanæ* (*Talitrus Cyanæ* Sab. tab. 1, Fig. 12-18)," all which have been already discussed. In a note he expresses disappointment that Owen should have left *Cancer boreas*, *Cancer ampulla* and *Cancer nugax* of Phipps without elucidation.

In the ten orders of Crustacea, which Krøyer here admits, he reckons that the Arctic species number 68, or, taking the number of all then known Crustacea to be 1500, the Arctic species furnish a proportion of about 1 to 22. In these 68, 26, he says, are Amphipods, giving the large proportion of 26 out of a total of 99 then known from the world at large. The total is arrived at by the combination of his own list with that furnished by Milne-Edwards. It should be observed that two species of Læmipoda are here not included in the number of the Amphipoda.

Lastly, Krøyer calls attention to the tendency in the genera *Gammarus* and *Amphithoe*, as he accepted them, to develop sharp and angular forms, with horn-like processes and spines, the more conspicuously the higher the latitude. As examples he adduces "*Gammarus loricatus*, *Gammarus Sabini*, *Amphithoe Edwardsii*, *Amphithoe Hystrix*, *Amphithoe cristata*, which all extend very far within the Polar zone."

#### 1838. KRØYER, H. N.

Conspectus Crustaceorum Groenlandiæ. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. S. I. B. II. pp. 249-261. 1838.

This is stated by the author to be chiefly an epitome of his previous work on the Amphipoda of Greenland with very few alterations. For the three species assigned in that work to *Lysianassa*, he now gives the name *Anonyx*. After the description of *Amphithoe serra*, Kr., the epitome breaks off with the notice, "continuabitur."

#### 1839. ANDRZEIOWSKI, ANT.

Catalogue des objets qui se conservent dans le cabinet zoologique de l'université impériale de St Vladimir à Kief. I<sup>re</sup> Partie: Mammifères, oiseaux, reptiles, poissons et crustacées. Par A. Andrzeiowski. 1838. Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Année 1839. No. 1. Moscou, 1839.

In the "État de la Collection en 1833," the "Crustacées" comprise only one Amphipod, "*Gammarus Pulex*." For "Année 1838," under the same heading the following Amphipods