

The second portion of the paper deals with the genus *Tanais*, Milne-Edwards, describing the new species *Tanais savignyi*, *Tanais edwardsii*, *Tanais dubius*, *Tanais gracilis*, *Tanais tomentosus*, *Tanais ørstedii*, *Tanais curculio*.

1843. KRØYER, H. N.

Om *Cyamus Ceti* (med et Par Bemærkninger, betræffende den mulige Anvendelse af de paa Hvalerne levende Smaadyr ved Hvalarternes Adskillelse). Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ser. 1. B. IV. pp. 474-489.

Krøyer says that both Roussel de Vauzème and Milne-Edwards took it for granted that the "*Pediculus Ceti*" of Martens, and the "*Oniscus Ceti*" of Linnæus, must be the same as one of the three species brought home by the former of these two authors. R. de Vauzème thought that his *Cyamus ovalis*, as being the commonest, must be identical with *Cyamus ceti*. But the differences are, in fact, so striking that Milne-Edwards chose *Cyamus erraticus*, R. de V., for identification with *Cyamus ceti*. Krøyer therefore gives full accounts of "*Cyamus Ceti* Linn. (Tab. V. Fig. 63-70)" and "*Cyamus erraticus* (Tab. V. Fig. 71-76)," to show how distinct they really are. He thinks it probable that the distinctions between species of *Cyamus* may be of use in distinguishing the species of whales which they infest, different species of whales having one or more different species of *Cyamus* or some other peculiar parasite upon them. Lütken expresses his surprise that Krøyer, while correcting the errors of others, and offering the ingenious suggestion just mentioned, should have himself made the mistake of supposing that there was only one northern species of whale-louse, and not have recognised that the forms described by Martens and Abildgaard were different species from that which Otto Fabricius had before him. Lütken cannot understand how Krøyer came to ignore the article on *Cyamus* in the "*Zoologia Danica*," and points out his error in attributing the habitat of Marten's whale-louse to the long-armed Fin-whale, *Balænoptera longimana* (Krepokaken), while affirming that no *Cyamus* has been found on "*Balæna Mysticetus*," the northern *Slæthag*, *Rethval*, or *Right-Whale*, to which, in fact, the *Cyamus ceti* described by Krøyer, the *Cyamus mysticeti* of Lütken, undoubtedly belongs.

1843. KRØYER, H. N.

Beskrivelse af nogle Arter og Slægter af Caprellina; med indledende Bemærkninger om *Læmodipoda* og deres Plads i Systemet. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ser. 1. Bd. IV. pp. 490-518. 585-616. Pl. VI. VII. VIII. 1843.

After remarking on various mistakes and improvements made by his predecessors in the classification of the Læmodipoda, Krøyer gives his own opinion that they ought not to constitute a separate order, but to be united with the Amphipoda, as a family of that order. This had been already done by Burmeister, but as he at the same time united the Pycnogonida to the Amphipoda, Krøyer thinks that his systematic arrangement was not well grounded. Krøyer points out that the Læmodipoda no less than the Amphipoda have seven segments to the peræon (Brystringe), the first being always distinguished from the head by a more or less obvious line of demarcation; the mandibles, though sometimes without a palp, in some species have a large, three-jointed one; the eyes are not, as Burmeister states, simple, but "consist, as in the Amphipoda, of a number of small pyriform lenses, ensheathed in pigment and covered by a common cornea;" the want