1843. RATHKE, M. H.

Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens. Mit 12 Kupfertafeln. Besonderer Abdruck aus den Verhandlungen der kaiserl. Leopoldinisch-Carolinischen Akademie der Naturforscher. Band XX. Abth. I. Breslau. 1843. (Amphipoda. pp. 63–98. Pl. III. IV.)

On pages 60-63, Rathke describes Liriope pygmwa as type of a new Amphipod genus. The name Liriope had been already used for a genus of Medusæ by Lesson, and Dana recognised that the creatures described by Rathke were not Amphipods. A full account is given in the British Sessile Eyed Crustaceans, vol. ii. pp. 257, etc., of what is known of these strange animals, and of the nomenclature, under the genus Cryptothiria, among the Bopyridæ.

Of the genuine Amphipods, Rathke's Gammarus anomalus n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 7.) is by Spence Bate and Boeck named Microdeutopus anomalus. Gammarus sunderallii n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 2.) was redescribed by Bate and Westwood as "Liljeborgia Shetlandica," by myself as "Liljeborgia Normanni," and by Hock as Cheirocratus brevicornis, its name finally being Gammarus pareilurus n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 2.) and Gammarus Cheirocratus sundevallii. kröyeri n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 1.) are alike identified with Gammarus marinus, Leach, both by Sp. Bate and Boeck. Of Gammarus sabini, Leach, Rathke gives a new description in order to distinguish it from his own nearly-related species, Amathia carinata, from the Crimen, and Gammarus angulosus, n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 3.) from Norway. Nevertheless, it is not an absolutely untenable opinion that these three species are in reality identical. That his Gammarus angulosus is not the young of Gammarus sabini, Rathke thinks is proved by two circumstances, first, that he had seen several specimens of it with eggs, and secondly, that the young of Gammarus sabini of the same size (4 to 4½ lines) have already the same shape as the old. But the female may be very much smaller than the male, as in Melita palmata and other species, and Rathke's observation as to the young of Gammarus sahini does not agree with the experience of some other observers. Bate and Westwood unite Gammarus angulosus with Amathilla sabini, and would do the same to Amathia carinata, but for the (insufficient) reason that Rathke himself says that it is different.

Rathke's Gammarus zebra n. sp. (Tab. III. Fig. 4.) is identified by Spence Bate with the female of Podocerus cylindricus, Say, which Boeck accepts as a synonym only with a ?, placing the species under Podocerus (Ischyrocerus) anguipes of Krøyer. Amphithoë tenuicornis, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 3.), is named Dexamine tenuicornis by Spence Bate, who notices the improbability of Rathke's statement that the species has no telson, and observes that "certainly Rathke's tenuicornis is very closely allied to, if not identical with Montagu's spinosus." Of the latter species Boeck makes it a synonym. Amphithoë podoceroides, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 4.) which Sp. Bate transferred to his genus Sunamphithoë, is retransferred by Boeck to Amphithoë and made to supersede Amphithoë littorina, Sp. Bate. In my opinion Cancer Gammarus rubricatus, Montagu, is the same as Amphithoë littorina, in which case the name will stand as Amphithoë rubricata. Amphithoë prevostii, M. Edwards? (Tab. IV. Fig. 5), is said to have no telson. At p. 264c it is established as a distinct species, with the name, "Amphithoë Nilssonii"; it has already been discussed in the note on Rathke's earlier work, 1837. Amphithoë norvegica, n. sp. (Tab. IV. Fig. 6.), is now placed in the genus Calliopius (see Sp. Bate and A. Boeck). Of the new genus Iphimedia, the following definition is given: "Antennæ superiores inferioribus breviores : illarum pedunculus e tribus, harum e quatuor Pedes secundi paris articulis compositus: omnium flagellum tenue, multiarticulatum. manibus simplicibus, primi paris, illis minores, chelis instructi, quarum pollex ex uno tantum articulo constat: reliqui pedes iis Gammarorum similes. Pedes spurii in duos ramos plus minusve complanatos divisi." Spence Bate objects to this definition that the hands of the