

1849. CASPARY, ROBERT.

Gammarus puteanus Koch. Beobachtet von Dr. Robert Caspary. Mit Abbildungen. Tab. II. Verhandl. I. Naturf. Vereins für Rheinland, Jahrg. 6. Bonn, 1849. pp. 39–48.

In the full and fairly accurate description which Caspary gives, he obviously falls into error when he says that the intestinal canal (der Darm) runs from the head to the tenth segment in which it opens, the tenth segment in his reckoning being the second of the pleon. Of the last three peræopods he says that "das Thier streckt sie über den Rücken hinaus, wie Fig. XIX. zeigt und kriecht, auf dem Rücken liegend, öfters auf ihnen." I think it may be safely said that the creature much more usually crawls with the ventral side downwards, the extremities of these peræopods being extended upwards out of use.

Bate and Westwood are inclined to think "*Niphargus Kochianus*," Sp. Bate, identical with the specimens "described and figured by Caspary and Hosius, referred to in the synonyms under *N. aquilex*." But their *Niphargus kochianus* is expressly distinguished from *Niphargus aquilex* by its second and third pleon segments having the infero-posterior angle acute. Caspary's figure agrees with their *Niphargus aquilex* in having that part rounded.

1849. DANA, JAMES D.

Synopsis of the Genera of Gammaracea. The American Journal of Science and Arts, Second Series, Vol. viii.—No. 22. Nov. 1849. pp. 135–140.

The tribe of Amphipoda here includes the subtribes Gammaracea and Hypericea, the former of which consists of six groups or families.

Fam. I. ORCHESTIDÆ, with the genera *Talitrus*, Latreille, *Orchestia*, Leach, *Allorchestes*, Dana.

Fam. II. GAMMARIDÆ. Subfam. I. Lysianassinæ, with the genera thus grouped:—

I. a. *Lysianassa*, Milne-Edwards; *Phlias*, Guérin; b. *Stegocephalus*, Krøyer. II. *Opis*, Krøyer; *Uriestes*, new. III. *Anonyx*, Krøyer; *Stenia*, new. IV. *Pontoporeia*, Krøyer.

Subfam. II. Gammarinæ, with these groups:—I. *Alibrotus*, Milne-Edwards; *Acanthonotus*, Owen. II. *Leptochirus*, Zaddach. III. A. * a. *Gammarus*, Fabr.; *Amphithoe*, Leach; b. *Photis*, Krøyer; *Ædicerus*, Krøyer. † *Leucothoe*, Leach; *Erichthonius*, Milne-Edwards; *Pardalisca*, Krøyer. B. *Ischyroceras*, Krøyer. IV. A. *Lepidactylis*, Say; *Protomedeia*, Krøyer; *Ampelisca*, Krøyer; *Aora*, Krøyer. B. *Phorus*, Krøyer.

Subfam. III. Isæinæ. A. *Isæa*, Milne-Edwards; *Anisopus*, Templeton. B. *Laphystius*, Krøyer.

Fam. III. Corophidæ. a. *Cerapodina*, Milne-Edwards; *Cerapus*, Say. b. * *Corophium*, Latreille; *Podocerus*, Leach. † *Unciola*, Say; *Atylus*, Leach. ‡ *Clydonia*, Dana, new.

Fam. IV. Icilidæ. *Pterygocera*, Latreille; *Icilius*, new.

Fam. V. Cheluridæ. *Chelura*, Philippi.

Fam. VI. Dulichidæ. *Dulichia*, Krøyer.

Fr. Müller having in 1848 denied the propriety of separating the *Orchestiæ* and *Talitri*, Dana remarks, "There is however a wide difference between the species having a styliform joint terminating the *second pair* of legs and those with a hand however minute or obsolescent. The only safe course appears to the writer to consist in drawing the line between *species having a finger or claw however small or large, closing upon the fifth joint*, and those *species having an extended finger or claw not closing up*."

The new genus *Allorchestes*, identical with *Nicea*, Nicolet, published in the same year 1849, and probably the same as *Hyale*, Rathke, 1837, is thus defined:—"Pedes primi secundique