

irregularmente trianguliforme, y su ángulo anterior, que es el mas largo, sostiene la cabeza : en el posterior está inserto el segmento siguiente ; las patas ocupan el ángulo inferior, que tiene además dos vejiguillas branquiales adaptadas á la base de las patas ; los dos segmentos que siguen son, como el resto del cuerpo, subcilíndricos, llevando cada uno dos vejiguillas branquiales ; las patas del primero de los tres últimos pares son muy cortas y rudimentarias, y las de los otros dos prolongadas y subquiliformes, con el penúltimo articulo dentellado en el lado interno ; dos filetes espiniformes por bajo del abdómen.—Color moreno amarillento claro.—Longitud, 8 lin.”

Caprella brevicollis, n. s., pl. 4. fig. 4, is defined :—

“ *C. fusca* ; capite brevi, subgloboso ; antennis mediocribus ; pedibus secundi paris antice ovatis, subglobosis.” It was taken with the preceding form.

Caprella spinifrons, n. s., is thus defined :—

“ *C. capite brevi, antice subgloboso ; fronte spinoso ; antennis superioribus longis pilis ciliatis ; manibus secundi paris magnis, elongatis, intus fortiter emarginatis.*” This species was founded on a damaged specimen.

In the “Ciamianos,” the genus *Cyamus* is described. The name of Lamarck is attached to it, as though he were the originator of the name. The species *Cyamus gracilis*, Roussel de Vauzème, figured on pl. 4. fig. 7, is defined with the words:—“*C. cinereo-virescens ; corpore elongato, subfusiformi ; appendicibus branquialibus elongatis, cylindræis, simplicibus, ad basim bituberculatis.*”

The Atlas containing the figures referred to in these descriptions is dated 1854.

The new species, *Talitrus chilensis*, *Orchestia brevicornis*, *Orchestia gayi*, *Amphitoe gayi*, *Gammarus chilensis*, *Caprella brevicollis*, and *Caprella spinifrons*, are not included in the list of the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862. *Caprella longicollis* is figured and described in that work, but as Mayer has pointed out, the species is by an error assigned to Lucas, and its habitat given as Algeria instead of Chili.

For the genus *Nicea* see Note on Rathke, 1837. The genus *Lalaria* is a synonym of *Aora*, Krøyer, 1845, and the species *Lalaria longitarsis* is identified by Spence Bate with Krøyer's *Aora typica*. *Caprella brevicollis* is considered by Mayer to include the female and young forms of *Caprella longicollis*, and, as *Caprellina longicollis*, the species becomes the type of a new genus founded by G. M. Thomson in 1879. This genus I propose to name *Caprellinopsis*, since *Caprellina* is preoccupied as the name of the group to which the genus belongs. *Caprella spinifrons* is left indeterminate by Mayer.

1849—SCHJØDTE, J. G.
1851.

Bidrag til den underjordiske Fauna. Det kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter. Femte Række. Naturvidenskabelig og matematisk Afdeling. Andet Bind. Kjøbenhavn, 1851. pp. 1–39. Tab. i.–iv.

Specimen faunæ subterraneæ, 1849. m. 4 Tafeln. Aus den Abhandl. der Copenhagener Akademie der Wissenschaften. 5te Reihe. Bd. II. (Appears to be the same work as the above. See also Entom. Soc. Trans. I. 1850–51, pp. 134–157.)

Schjødte comments first on the slow growth of knowledge in regard to the subterranean fauna.

In his historical review he mentions Tellkamp's *Triura cavernicola*, which, he says, “seems to belong to the order of Amphipoda,” an obvious error in which he is followed by Boeck. At page 26, he institutes the new genus *Niphargus*, with this definition :—