

in the second tribe of the Amphipoda, which he calls Prostomatae, subsequently classing them as the first family of his second division, Gammarina. He states that the large finger of the first gnathopod is hinged, not as usually to the anterior, but to the lower hinder, angle of the hand, and directed forwards. That this is not shown in Costa's figure may have arisen from an accidental twisting of the hand in the specimen figured, or perhaps the artist had the unwonted feature before him, but could not believe his own eyes, and took the liberty of correcting nature, or we may argue from the researches mentioned below that Costa's specimen had not reached the age at which the peculiarity is developed. Boeck further differs from Hope by describing and figuring the third joint on the second peræopod as greatly expanded, by representing the first joint of the fifth peræopod in the complete figure as drawn out on the lower hinder angle instead of rounded off, and by describing the telson as split at the point, while in Hope's figure it is rounded and entire. But the figure of the telson in Boeck shows no slit, and the downward produced angle of the first joint of the peræopod is in the text and in a separate figure attributed to the fifth pair of feet, that is, the third peræopod, so that I am inclined to unite the two species in spite of differences which seem to me more likely to be due to inadvertence in the observers than to diversity in nature. This conclusion, independently arrived at, is more or less confirmed by the recent investigations of Bovallius, who, in 1886, describes and figures with great clearness and detail "the adult female" and "the young male" of Boeck's species, placing it in his new tribe of Amphipoda Synopidea. He is evidently, like Boeck, unaware of Costa's *Guerinia*, but he throws light upon it by showing that the position of the finger of the first gnathopods is normal in young specimens, and that in these the third joint of the second peræopod is not greatly expanded. On the other hand, he represents the telson as deeply excavated in the young, but in the adult female as having a smoothly rounded termination. "The description of Boeck," he says, "is not quite accurate; it seems that he has taken some characteristics from the adult animal and others from very young ones."

The second species described and figured is "*Callisoma Barthelemyi*, Hope." The differences mentioned, having to do, it seems, exclusively with comparative measurements, are probably not of specific value. The name is not included in the Brit. Mus. Catal., and the species is entered by J. V. Carus, 1885, as "non descripta." The description is as follows:—"C. antennis superioribus capite thoracisque articulo primo simul vix longioribus, seta primaria pedunculo parum brevior, inferioribus thoracis articuli septimi ♂, quinti ♀ marginem anticum attingentibus; epimeris quarti paris postice tertium anticum marginis inferi sequentium non ultra productis; pedibus spuriiis abdominalibus fere æque terminatis. Long. lin. 3; lat. lin. 1. "Osservazioni. Molto affiné al *Call. Hopei*, A. Cost., dal quale nondimeno differisce per la falsa unghietta de' piedi anteriori assai più lunga, per le antenne in ambedue i sessi rispettivamente più corte, per gli epimeri del quarto anello un poco men prolungati posteriormente."

The third Crustacean of this paper is "*Jæra Hopeana*," Costa, an Isopod.

1853. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Relazione sulla memoria del Dottor Achille Costa, di Ricerche su' Crostacei Amphipodi del Regno di Napoli. Rendiconto della Società reale Borbonica. Academia delle scienze. Nuova Serie. Anno 1853. Bimestre di Settembre ed Ottobre. Napoli, 1853. pp. 166-178.

The report on Costa's paper is dated Napoli, 17 Settembre 1853, and signed by Giovanni Gussone, Giovanni Guarini, Benedetto Valpes. The characters of the new genera and species are