

Nic. 6 A——— *Gayi*, Nic. 7 *Nicea Lucasii* Nic. 8 *Lalaria longitarsis* Nic." Similarly those on plate 4 are named "4 *Caprella longicollis* Nic. 5 C——— *brevicornis* Nic." "7 *Cyamus gracilis* Anct." Anct. is perhaps a misprint for auct, an abbreviation of *auctorum*, but in the text, vol. 3, p. 256, 1849, *Cyamus gracilis* is properly referred to Roussel de Vauzème.

## 1854. SCHAUROTH, VON.

Ein Beitrag zur Paläontologie des deutschen Zechsteingebirges. Von Herrn v. SCHAUROTH in Coburg. Zeitschrift der Deutschen geologischen Gesellschaft. VI. Band. 1854. Berlin, 1854.

At page 560, the 15th article of this paper is headed "*Palæocrangon problematica* SCHLOTHEIM. Taf. XXII. Fig. 2." Schlotheim's specimen of his *Trilobites problematicus* is, Schauroth says on the authority of Bronn's Nomenclator, no more to be found. Schlotheim's collection went into the Berlin Museum, but there Beyrich informed him the specimen no longer existed, and had been in vain searched for by Quenstedt. Schauroth considers that a little fossil from the Zechsteindolomite of Pössneck is the same species as that which Schlotheim described and figured. It has the exterior "überall chagriniert und überdiess mit verschiedenen Höckern geziert." "Das Kopfschild ist von der Seite gesehen fast dreieckig und zeigt an der vorderen Seite knotige Erhöhungen, welche als Insertionstellen der Fühler, Fresswerkzeuge und selbst der Augen gedeutet werden dürften." "Das Brustschild ist das grösste von allen Segmenten." The back is carinate, and the general appearance agrees very nearly with Kirkby's *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, but Schauroth seems to have regarded the pleon as the head. He thinks the nearest palæozoic forms are to be found in *Gitocrangon* and *Adelophthalmus*. Identifying it, rashly as I think, with Schlotheim's species, he says, "Ich schlage vor dieses Geschlecht Palæocrangon (aus παλαιός und ἡ κραγγών, ähnlich dem Richter'schen Gitocrangon, gebildet) zu nennen, den Körper selbst also *Palæocrangon problematica* SCHLOTHEIM. zu bezeichnen."

## 1854. STIMPSON, WILLIAM.

Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrata of grand Manan; or the region about the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick. Smithsonian Contributions to knowledge. (Accepted for publication, January, 1853). Washington, 1854.

The Island of Grand Manan "is more properly an archipelago than an island." "It is surrounded on all sides by deep-water (a hundred fathoms or more)." Stimpson adopts Dana's division of the Tetracapoda into Isopoda, Anisopoda and Amphipoda. In the second division he describes *Tanais filum*, n. s. Among the Amphipoda he gives *Caprella lobata*, Kröyer, which is *Caprella linearis*, Linn.; *Caprella sanguinea*, Gould, and *Caprella longimanus*, n. s., both of which in Mayer's opinion are too briefly described for recognition, though the latter may be *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach. *Caprella robusta*, n. s., which Spence Bate renamed *Caprella stimpsoni*, because the name *Caprella robusta* was preoccupied by Dana, is restored to its original name by Mayer, on the ground that Dana's *Caprella robusta* falls to *Caprella acutifrons*, Latr. *Caprella robusta*, however, must be considered to have lapsed as a synonym. *Ægina spinosissima*, n. s., is by A. Boeck with a ? and by Mayer without one, made a synonym of Boeck's later name *Ægina echinata*. This identification is disputed by G. O. Sars, 1885. "*Caprella spinosissima*, Norman," from the