

described, namely, *Bathyporeia pilosa*, which leaves its little labyrinthine tracks, and sometimes short straight ones, in vast numbers over such stretches of sand as Mr. Hancock describes. In regard to the species *Sulcator arenarius* and *Kroyera arenaria*, see Notes on Sp. Bate, 1851, 1857, and 1858.

1858. SAUSSURE, HENRI F. DE.

Mémoire sur divers crustacés nouveaux des Antilles et du Mexique. Mém. de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire naturelle de Genève. Tom. XIV. P. 2. Genève 1858. pp. 417-496. Ordre des Amphipodes, pp. 474-475. Fig. 33.

The new species described is called *Amphitoe astecus*. "Habite; Le Mexique; pris en abondance dans une citerne de Vera Cruz." W. Faxon says, "After an examination of a large number of *Hyalella dentata* and *H. inermis* from Utah, I am satisfied that they are but varieties of one species. The form with dorsal teeth on the first and second abdominal segments is very probably synonymous with *Amphitoe aztecus* Saussure and *Allorchestes Knickerbockeri* Bate, as pointed out by Professor Smith himself." *Hyalella azteca* will therefore, in my opinion, be the best name for Saussure's species.

1859. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the fossil Crustacean found in the magnesian limestone of Durham, and on a new species of Amphipod (1858). Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Vol. XV. 1859. pp. 137-140, Pl. VI. figs. 1-8. Nat. Hist. Review. VI. 1859 (Proc.) pp. 163-166.

The fossil Crustacean is that supposed to be identical with the *Trilobites problematicus* of Schlotheim and by Schlauroth named *Palæocrangon problematicus*, which Kirkby changed into *Prosoptoniscus problematicus*, thus far the only British fossil Amphipod. See Notes on H. Woodward, 1871 and 1877.

The new Amphipod is *Phædra antiqua*, founded on a damaged specimen, which closely agreed with the fossil fragments. The new genus *Phædra* is thus defined in the Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 208:—

*Phædra*:—"Cephalon produced anteriorly. Segments of the pereion short, of the pleon long. Superior antennæ shorter than the inferior, furnished with a secondary appendage. Posterior pair of pleopoda considerably elongated, biramous. Telson simple or notched."

1859. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the genus *Niphargus*, Schiödte. Dublin Univ. Zool. and Bot. Assoc. Proc. I. 1859. pp. 237-240. Figs. 1-4.

After a discussion of earlier notices of well-shrimps, the new species *Niphargus fontanus* and *Niphargus kochianus* are figured and described, a new genus *Crangonyx* is instituted, with the species, *Crangonyx subterraneus*, to the description of which is appended the remark, "it is not improbable that this may be the *Gammarus subterraneus* of Leach; but we have no means of ascertaining."

The name *Crangonyx* is derived from *κραγγών* and *νύξ*.

The genus is thus defined:—"Like *Gammarus*, but not having fasciculi of spines upon the