

of the same size in both sexes. The three hinder abdominal-feet are biramous, the rami conical, without spines. Telson small and thin.

Of *Hela*, he says:—"This remarkable new genus is characterized by a long, narrow, depressed body; small, nearly rudimentary epimera; very long legs, of which the first two pairs are furnished with strong clasping hands, the first larger than the second; the last three pairs have the first joint not at all dilated, but narrow and cylindrical like the following joints; the fingers long and conical. The tail is of the usual form, without any of its segments coalesced. Its first three pairs of feet are especially long and thin, the two following pairs biramous, and the last particularly thin, uniramous [grenet for eengrenet], the ramus longer than the peduncle. The mandibles have a divided, dentate point, a prominent molar tubercle, and a thin, triarticulate palp. In the first maxillæ the palp is long, thin, two-jointed, the inner plate small, furnished with a few bristles. The maxillipeds are very strong, with four-jointed palps. The branchial vesicles are found at the bases of the legs from the second to the sixth pair."

As to the new genus *Æginella* he gives his views in two passages; first he says, p. 670, under *Ægina*, Krøyer:—"Krøyer characterizes this genus by the triarticulate palp of the mandibles, and the biarticulate tail with two pairs of appendages, of which the first pair are biarticulate, the second unarticulate. Dana refers to this genus some species, which differ from the type species *longicornis* by the structure of the tail, and he believes that this is of little systematic importance. But, as I have found two new species which completely agree with Krøyer's characters for *Ægina*, and besides, a species which is like these in that the mandibles have palps, but the tail of which is constructed as in the genus *Caprella*, I think that Dana's species must be transferred from *Ægina* to a new genus, of which this species of mine is the type. To this genus I have given the name *Æginella*." On p. 673, under *Æginella* mihi, he says, "This genus, which forms a link between the preceding genus [*Ægina*] and that which follows [*Caprella*], I have already characterized by its not having palps on the mandibles, and by the tail being, as in the genus *Caprella*, biarticulate, with unjointed appendages" ("ved at den mangler Palpe paa Mandiblerne, og ved at Halen er, som hos Slægten *Caprella*, toleddet med uleddede Appendices"). The discrepancy in the second statement is no doubt accidental, there remains, therefore, the single point in which *Æginella* differs from *Ægina*, namely, in having the abdominal feet unjointed. But Mayer points out, *Caprelliden*, p. 36, that Boeck is wrong in supposing the abdominal feet in *Caprella* to be unjointed. It is easy, therefore, to suppose that he may have made the same mistake in regard to the specimen which he names *Æginella*, in which case that genus will fall to *Ægina*, unless, since that is a preoccupied name, *Æginella* may be accepted as its substitute.

1860. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Ueber Geruchs- und Gehörorgane der Krebse und Insekten. *Archiv für Anat. und Physiol.* Jahrgang 1860. pp. 265-314. Taf. VII.-IX.

See Note on Leydig, 1878.

1860. LÜTKEN, CHRISTIAN FREDERIK, born 4 October, 1827 (C. F. L.).

Bemærkninger om *Cyamus*, Forhandlinger paa Skandinav. Naturf. ottende Møde i Kjøbenhavn. 1860. pp. 590-592.

The preliminary object of these remarks was to show the error of the common supposition that there was only one species of *Cyamus* in the North Seas. Lütken here distinguishes six