1860. VOLLENHOVEN, SAMUEL CONSTANT SNELLEN, VAN.

Naturlijke Historie van Nederland. De dieren van Nederland. Overzigt der gelede dieren. Haarlem, 1860.

Under "de Amphipoden of vlookreeften," he mentions Roesel's species under the name "*Gammarus Roeselii* Gerv.," Pl. ii. fig. 1, distinguishing it from "*Gammarus Pulex* L.," and *Gammarus puteanus* Koch. He mentions also *Talitrus saltator*, Edw., Pl. i. fig. 5; *Orchestia littorea*, Leach, Pl. i. fig. 6, of which he discusses the phosphorescence; "*Corophium longicorne* Desm.," Pl. i. fig. 7; "*Caprella lobata* Latr.," of the female of which he gives a woodcut; and lastly, "*Leptomera pedata* Latr.," Pl. ii. fig. 2, with a reference to Slabber, "Natuurk. Verlust. Plaat X, fig. 1, 2." The figure shows that *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M., is in question, though the explanation of the plate calls it *Caprella linearis*, probably by an accidental slip.

1861. BATE, C. SPENCE.

On the Morphology of some Amphipoda of the division Hyperina. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 3 Ser. Vol. VIII. 1861. pp. 1–16. Pls. I.–II.

A new species, "*Vibilia Edwardsii*," is described, and the differences between the mother and the young taken from the incubatory pouch are given in detail. A new genus, *Platyscelus*, is thus defined:—"This genus agrees in every respect with Dana's genus *Dithyrus*, except that, after the basa in the third and fourth pairs of pereiopoda, the remaining joints are developed, whereas in *Dithyrus* they are wanting." In the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 329, Spence Bate adds a note to his description of this genus, "it appears to me to be not improbable that *Platyscelus* may prove to be the female of *Typhis*, from which it differs only in the form of the superior and length of the inferior antennæ." With *Typhis ovoides*, Risso, Claus decisively identifies the species *Platyscelus serratus* here described as new. *Typhis* being preoccupied, Claus renames the genus *Eutyphis*, though on his own showing, *Dithyrus*, Dana, *Thyropus*, Dana, and *Platyscelus*, Spence Bate, have each, in the order named, a prior claim.

The new genus *Brachyscelus* is thus defined:—"Cephalon anteriorly rounded. Eyes occupying the lateral walls, which encroach upon the inferior margin. Pereion not distended, nearly as deep as the cephalon, and not wider. Pleon nearly as broad as the pereion; fourth and fifth segments fused together. Antennæ obsolete or very rudimentary. Oral appendages membranous and rudimentary. Gnathopoda completely subchelate. Pereiopoda having the basa of the three posterior pairs largely developed; fifth pair having the remaining joints not obsolete. Pleopoda biramous. Telson single." The type species is *Brachyscelus crusculum*, of which the female and young are described and figured.

Mr. Spence Bate remarks in regard to the young of the genera he has been discussing, that the adult form which approximates nearest to them is that of the genus *Oxycephalus*, "which bears so close a resemblance to the young of *Platyscelus*, that they might readily be accepted as belonging to one genus." Again, he says, M. Guérin-Méneville's "figure of the young of *Rhabdosoma* appeared to me to be a fair representation of an adult *Oxycephalus*." He thinks that the unimpoverished type in many genera of the Hyperina is to be found nearer to the young than to the adult form. Alluding to the dwelling of many Hyperina in the gill-cavities of Medusæ, he thinks we may assume that eyes, small in the type, have been monstrously increased in these creatures to make up for the depreciation of light that reaches them through the transparent animals they lodge in. To find out their nearest allies among the normal Amphipods, we must compare their young with the more aberrant forms, and