

pair of pleopoda biramous, foliaceous. Telson nearly as broad at the base as the preceding segment of the pleon."

"This genus is very closely allied to *Pronoë*, but differs in the form of the superior antennæ and of the gnathopoda, and in the fusion of the fourth and fifth segments of the pleon into one." The type species is *Amphipronoë cuspidata*, n. s. Claus gives up this genus as not defined with sufficient accuracy. On the supposition that the first and second gnathopods have been interchanged in the description, he thinks it might be the same as his own genus *Parapronoë*. In any case the distinction drawn between *Amphipronoë* and *Pronoë* grounded on the fusion of the fourth and fifth segments into one, seems untenable, the rule in the *Hyperina* being that the fifth and sixth segments, not the fourth and fifth, of the pleon, coalesce.

In Fam. 5. OXYCEPHALIDÆ, "Subfam. 1. SYNOPIADES" is certainly out of place. In Subfam. 2. OXYCEPHALIDES, *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, n. s., is, according to Claus, a synonym of *Oxycephalus piscator*, M.-Edwards; "*Rhabdosoma Whitei*, n. s.," according to Claus, is the male of *Rhabdosoma armatum*, M.-Edwards.

Group Aberrantia. Fam. 2. CAPRELLIDÆ. *Caprella calva*, n. s., is recognised in the Brit. Sess. Crust. as = *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach; *Caprella ultima*, n. s., according to Mayer = ?? *Caprella æquilibra*, Say.

1862. BATE, C. SPENCE.

Note on the supposed "Discovery of an extremely minute Vertebrate Lower Jaw in mud dredged at St. Helena, by Dr. Wallich, F.L.S." The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. 3 Ser. Vol. X. December 1862. pp. 440-441.

The supposed jaw in Mr. Spence Bate's opinion may be the dactylos or last joint of a leg of a small *Hyperine Crustacean*. He figures a leg of *Phrosina longispina* for comparison, and supposes that Dr. Wallich may have been misled by seeing a second row of marginal armature within the external one, such as appears in Crustacea near the period of moulting.

1862. CLAUS, C.

Bemerkungen über *Phronima sedentaria* Forsk. und *elongata* n. sp. Abdruck aus der Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Zoologie. Bd. XII. Hft. 2. 1862. pp. 189-196. Mit Tafel XIX.

In the heart of *Phronima sedentaria*, "the three pairs of lateral openings, which serve as venous Ostia for the reception of the blood flowing back from the body to the heart, are found in the second, third, and fourth thoracal-segments." From the point of the heart an arterial vessel, constituting the abdominal Aorta, stretches from the middle of the sixth peræon-segment almost to the middle of the third pleon-segment. The Aorta cephalica is also mentioned. Claus also here speaks of two fine strings in the third and fourth peræon-segments running "von der ventralen Fläche des Herzens aus schräg nach oben und vorn zum Magen," which he supposes may serve for fastening, although at first inclined to regard them as arteries. In his later work on the Phronimidæ 1879, he finds that these are really lateral arteries, constant in the genera of the Phronimidæ, and in *Paraphronima* and several other *Hyperina* supplemented by a third pair. He says that Pagenstecher has attributed