

to the thorax a ganglion-pair too many, and in the last pereon-segment figured a ganglion in a place, where none such exists. The habitation which the female *Phronima sedentaria* occupies is discussed.

*Phronima elongata*, n. s., Taf. xix. Figs. 2, 3, 7, is described. This subsequently became the type for a new genus as *Phronimella elongata*.

*Phronima sedentaria*, Taf. xix. Figs. 1, 4, 5, 6, is described, and the suggestion made that *Phronima atlantica* of Guérin and M.-Edwards (*Phronima custos*, Risso) is the not completely adult form of *Phronima sedentaria*. With reference to the sort of metamorphosis which Pagenstecher had shown that this species undergoes as it advances in age, Claus states that he has noticed similar facts in regard to *Phronima elongata*, in which, he says, the most interesting peculiarity is "die Anwesenheit zweier einfacher stummelförmiger Fühlhörner unterhalb der grösseren 2gliedrigen Antennen (Fig. 7.). Die junge Ph. elongata hat also wie die ächten Hyperinen zwei Antennenpaare und es ist das obere Paar, welches in der späteren Zuständen persistirt."

1862. CLAUS, C.

Ueber *Phronima elongata* Cls. Hierzu Tafel VI. (Fig. 6-11). Würzburger naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift. III. Band. 1862.

Claus gives a further description, believing that he has found the male form. This in 1872 he decided to be "das noch junge Männchen vor Eintritt der Geschlechtsreife und vor der Entfaltung sämtlicher Antennenglieder." He corrects an oversight in the previous account, where the fourth pair of feet, instead of the third, was stated to be the longest. Of the second uropods, he says, "das mittlere Paar der 3 Springfüsse sehen wir an dem ausgebildeten Weibchen vollständig hinwegfallen, bei dem Männchen dagegen entwickelt sich dasselbe jederseits zu einem engen und kurzen Schlauche, der an seiner Spitze einfach bleibt und kaum über das letzte Leibes-segment hinaus ragt. Die hakenförmige Anlage dieser Extremität, wie wir sie in den 4-5 Mm. langen Jugend-stadien antreffen, würde demnach in beiden Geschlechtern eine verschiedene Veränderung im Laufe des weiteren Wachstums erleiden." He figures and describes the mouth-organs.

1862. COSTA, ACHILLE.

*Osservazione sul genere Lysianassa e descrizione di una novella specie.* Annuario del Museo zoologico della R. Università di Napoli per Achille Costa. Anno 1. Napoli, 1862. pp. 79-82.

In a species discovered by Costa the lower antennæ are furnished with a slender flagellum as long as the body. This seemed to him a difference of almost generic value, but the rest of the organization was so perfectly identical with that of *Lysianassa* that he was content to let it rank as a specific distinction. It is now known to be only a sexual character of the adult male. He names the species *Lysianassa flicornis*. The Latin description of it is:— "*L. antennis superioribus corporis quarto brevioribus, pedunculi articulo primo valde incrassato, infra spina acuta terminato; inferioribus seta gracillima corporis longitudinem æquante; pedibus primi paris manu elongato-conica, unguiculo validiusculo prædita, secundi paris longioribus, gracilioribus, manu ovato-rotundato, setis terminata; pedibus spurtiis abdominalibus æque terminatis.* Longit. corp. millim. 10." Tav. II, fig. 18-23.