

1862. COSTA, ACHILLE.

Annuario del Museo Zoologico della R. Università di Napoli per Achille Costa. Anno I. Napoli, 1862.

Articolo 10°. *Osservazioni sulla Diphya quadrivalvis e su' Crostacei che si sviluppano entro i bottoni delle appendici urticanti.* pp. 90-94.

While watching some specimens of *Diphya (Galeolaria) quadrivalvis*, Costa noticed some movements in the urticating apparatus which surprised him. He found them due to a little Crustacean encased in the "bottoni," which stand at the extremity of the secondary filaments. "Entro que' bottoni, come entro di un sacco cistico, era un piccolo Crostaceo, nello stato quasi embrionale, co' piedi toracici ripiegati contro il petto ed immobili, e con i falsi piedi addominali in continuo movimento. L'abito generale dell' animale ci porterebbe a vedervi qualche affinità con le *Phrosine*; però la struttura de' piedi non presenta nulla de' caratteri proprii de' Crostacei di tal genere; siccome non ci è permesso vedervi con esattezza alcuno de' generi già noti nello stato adulto. Laonde, salvo sempre a ben fissarne le note caratteristiche, noi le chiameremo *Diphycicola rubens*." He proceeds to ask, whence come the eggs of the Crustaceans, in what way do they penetrate into the appendages of the *Diphya*, when do they leave this receptacle, etc.? The observation is most interesting, but it seems rash to have constituted a new genus, with practically no characters. Figures 5, 6, are given on pl. iii., of the animal in a very embryonic condition in its involucre, and "figura 7, Il Crostaceo osservato in altro bottone più sviluppato, ed avente già tutte le parti ben determinate. Esso rimaneva avvolto da una semplice membrana, la quale come per un funicello era attaccata al filamento accessorio indicata."

1862. BATE and WESTWOOD.

A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Part IV., January 1, 1862. Part V., February 1, 1862. Part VI., April 1, 1862. Part VII., May 1, 1862. Part VIII., July 1, 1862. Part IX., November 1, 1862. Part X., December 1, 1862. pp. 145-480, each Part in this work containing 48 pages. London.

At page 161 *Ædiceros parvimanus*, n. s., is figured and described, on which the authors remark that "Kroyer in his generic description states that both pairs of hands are very large," whereas in their species "neither of the hands can be described as being large, and the second is decidedly smaller than the first." In vol. ii. p. 528, 1868, the authors mention specimens which they think must be the male form. "They differ from that described in having the upper antennæ but little longer than the peduncle of the lower, the lower antennæ as long as the entire animal, and the gnathopoda with hands somewhat larger, but scarcely equal to the 'very large' hands as described by Kroyer in his description of the genus."

At page 177 *Kroyera altamarina*, n. s., is figured and described. By J. Sparre Schneider, 1885, this is made a synonym of *Pontocrates norvegicus*, Boeck. See Note on Schneider, 1885.

At page 206 *Liljeborgia shetlandica*, n. s., is figured and described. This appears to be a synonym of *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, Rathke, 1843.

At page 226 is given the new genus *Pereionotus*, thus defined:—

"Cephalon short. Pereion distended. Pleon compressed. Antennæ very short. Superior longer and more robust. Gnathopoda subchelate, subequal. Pereiopoda short, robust.