

*superantes, gracillimi, trigeniculati. Pedes primi et secundi paris minuti, validiusculi, subprehensiles;—tertii et quarti coeteris longiores, gracillimi, filiformes—quinti, sexti et septimi normales. Pedes spurii primi, secundi et tertii segmenti abdominalis biremes, remis setosis, setis utrinque fimbriatis—quarti, quinti et sexti stylis biarticulatis.* The type species, *Natalius candidissimus*, A. Costa, is defined as follows:—“*N. albus, immaculatus, oculis tantum rubris, antennis sex-articulatis, articulo primovalde incrassato, setoso; pedibus primi et secundi paris carpo elongato, infra in spinam validam antrorsum producto; manu cylindracea, ungue parum arcuata; tertii paris illis quarti paullo longioribus; illis quinti, sexti et septimi longitudine decrescentibus, margine antico minutissime serrulatis; articulo primo parum dilatato; pedibus spuriiis quarti, quinti et sexti segmenti abdominalis æque terminatis. Longit. millim. 13.*”

The genus *Natalius* may perhaps be identical with *Oxycephalus*, M.-Edw., with which Carus doubtfully unites it, citing the *palpi maxillares duo* as “[? antennæ II.],” but that they are the lower antennæ is beyond question. The genus might be distinguished from *Oxycephalus* on the ground of its subprehensile gnathopods, did not the description of the type species indicate that they are in fact complexly chelate. The species *Natalius candidissimus*, Carus gives doubtfully as a synonym of *Oxycephalus similis*, Claus, 1879; but except that the specimens were taken in the same waters, the authors do not happen to take any common characters, on which a comparison can be founded, unless the slenderness of the first and second peræopods be considered such. It is strange that Costa makes no reference to *Oxycephalus*, and stranger still that he does not refer to *Erpetoramphus costæ*, described by de Natale, 1850, in a letter to Costa, beginning “Carissimo Achille.”

The genus *Carcinornis*, A. Costa, is thus defined:—

*Corpus elongatum, compressum, dorso subcarinatum. Caput antrorsum ad rostri instar conice productum, rostro infra canaliculato. Antennæ duo, infra rostrum in canalicula insertæ, minutæ. Oculi ovato-reniformes. Palpi maxillares minutissimi, quadriarticulati, haud fracti. Pedes primi et secundi paris minuti, validiusculi, prehensiles—tertii et quarti filiformes—quinti, sexti et septimi normales. Pedes spurii primi, secundi et tertii segmenti abdominalis biremes, remis setosis, setis fimbriatis—quarti, quinti et sexti stylis biarticulatis.*

The type species, *Carcinornis acutirostris*, A. Costa, is described as follows:—“*C. albus, utrinque vitta læte purpurea per totum fere corpus excurrente notatus; capite cum rostro tertiam fere totius corporis partem formante, rostro acuminato; antennis setaceis; pedibus tertii et quarti paris subæqualibus—quinti, sexti et septimi longitudine decrescentibus, margine antico minutissime serrulatis, articulo primo modice dilatato; pedibus spuriiis quarti, quinti et sexti segmenti abdominalis fere æque terminatis. Longit. millim. 5-6.*”

The second species, *Carcinornis inflaticeps*, A. Costa, is very briefly described in this way:—“*C. capite inflato, cum rostro minus acuminato quartum totius corporis partem formante; cæterum præcedenti similis. Longit. millim. 5-6.*”

The genus *Carcinornis*, if really distinct, may eventually be identified by the coloration assigned to the type species. *Carcinornis inflaticeps* is suggestive of *Oxycephalus typhoides*, Claus, from the harbour of Messina, which has been already mentioned (p. 241) for comparison with *Ornithoramphus coccoi*, de Natale.

1864. GRUBE, A. E.

Beschreibungen einiger Amphipoden der istrischen Fauna. Archiv für Naturgeschichte. XXX. Jahrgang. I. Bd. 1864. pp. 195-213. Taf. V.

He here renames several of the species described by him in 1861; see Note on Grube, 1861.

He says that the Amphipod, which Spence Bate treats as Rathke's *Dexamine tenuicornis*,