elongata; brings *Oxycephalus oceanicus*, Guérin, as a male not fully developed, under *Oxycephalus piscator*, Edw.; assigns *Rhabdosoma whitei*, Sp. Bate, as the male form, to *Rhabdosoma armatum*, Edw.; describes *Oxycephalus tenuirostris*, n. sp.; *Simorhynchus*, n. g.; *Simorhynchus antennarius*, n. sp.; *Schnehagenia*, n. g., afterwards recognised as = *Thamyris*, Sp. Bate; *Schnehagenia rapax*, n, sp.; and in conclusion remarks that the genus *Synopia*, Dana, belongs not to the Oxycephalidæ, but to the Gammaridæ.

For the descriptions of the genera, etc., see Notes on Claus, 1879.

1871. Cope, Edward Drinker, born July 28, 1840 (S. I. Smith).

Life in the Wyandotte Cave. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. No. 47, for November 1871. Vol. VIII. Fourth Series. London, 1871. pp. 368–370.

This account, borrowed from "Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 5, 1871," refers to a Gammaroid Crustacean, not found in the Wyandotte Cave, but in the waters of the Mammoth Cave. Cope afterwards called it *Stygobromus vitreus*. See Note on Cope, 1872.

1871. Darwin, Charles, born February 11, 1809, died April 19, 1882.

The Descent of Man, and Selection in relation to sex. Second edition. 1885. (First Edition, 1871.)

Remarks bearing on the Amphipoda are made in "Chapter VIII. Principles of Sexual Selection," and "Chapter IX. Secondary Sexual Characters in the Lower Classes of the Animal Kingdom." See pages 209, 233, 237, and especially 265–271, in which Fritz Müller's "Facts and Arguments for Darwin" are utilized, together with information received from Mr. Spence Bate.

On page 485, note 39, these observations are made, "Fritz Müller has shewn ('Facts and Arguments for Darwin,' Eng. Trans. 1869, p. 79) that the males of several Amphipod Crustaceans become sexually mature whilst young; and I infer that this is a case of premature breeding, because they have not as yet acquired their fully developed claspers. All such facts are highly interesting, as bearing on one means by which species may undergo great modifications of character."

On page 568 Darwin says, "an ear to be capable of discriminating noises—and the high importance of this power to all animals is admitted by every one—must be sensitive to musical notes. We have evidence of this capacity even low down in the animal scale; thus Crustaceans are provided with auditory hairs of different lengths, which have been seen to vibrate when the proper musical notes are struck. (Helmholtz, Théorie Phys. de la Musique, 1868, p. 187)."

1871. Dohrn, Anton.

Geschichte des Krebstammes, nach embryologischen, anatomischen und palæontologischen Quellen. Jenaische Zeitschrift für Medicin und Naturwissenschaften Bd. VI. pp. 95–156.

An account of this paper is given in the Zoological Record for 1870, by Dr. von Martens.