

The genus *Trischizostoma* is thus defined:—"Caput antice in rostrum frontale crassum, latum, in apice rotundatum, productum. Antennæ inferiores articulo 4to longitudinem 5ti superanti. Pedes 1mi paris manu permagna, inflata, ovata; ungue non in angulo inferiore anteriore, ut solito, sed in angulo inferiore posteriore inarticulato, antice verso. Pedes 4ti paris articulo 3tio valde dilatato et latiore quam pedum 3tii paris. Epimerum 1mum parvum. Epimerum 2dum deorsum valde dilatatum, 1mum partim tegens. Oculi permagni. Appendix caudalis lata." In regard to this genus see Note on Costa, 1853.

1872. BRANDT, ALEXANDER.

Bericht über die Cyamiden des zoologischen Museums der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St Petersburg.  $\frac{23 \text{ Mai}}{4 \text{ Juni}}$  1872. Mélanges Biologiques tirés du Bulletin de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Petersbourg. Tome VIII. pp. 673-702. (Aus dem Bulletin, T. XVIII, pp. 113-133. Oct. 1872.)

A new species, "*Cyamus Kessleri*," is figured and described, with the following diagnosis, "Corpus maris pyriforme, feminæ obverso-pyriforme vel rhomboideum. Maris primi paris manus dente armatæ, feminæ fere edentulæ. In utroque sexu manus secundi paris duobus dentibus munitæ, quorum basalis multo major. Branchia simplicia, elongata, longitudine corpus fere æquantia. In mare appendicum branchialium sex paria inæqualia. Habitat in sinu Metschigmensi Maris Beringii, in Balænis." Lütken considers that the accessory branchiæ on the third and fourth segments are double, not triple, and that Brandt has confused with these appendages the postero-lateral angles of the segment which form a process bent downwards and forwards.

*Cyamus ovalis*, Roussel de Vauzème, is recognised as including "*Cyamus Rhytinæ* (?)" which in 1871 Brandt supposed that he had re-discovered, though with notice of its great resemblance to *Cyamus ovalis*.

The name *Cyamus ceti*, auctorum, is upheld for *Oniscus ceti*, Lin., against the proposal of Lütken to institute the designation *Cyamus mysticeti*. For *Cyamus ceti*, Sp. Bate (Catal. Amph. Crust. [p. 366, pl. lviii. fig. 2), a very narrow elongate form from Talcahuna, which has nothing in common with *Oniscus ceti*, Lin., he gives a name proposed by Lütken, *Cyamus pacificus*. Without absolutely deciding, Brandt seems inclined to regard *Cyamus monodontis*, Lütken, as a variety of *Cyamus ceti* (to which Lütken himself regards it as "valde affinis"), and to agree with Bate and Westwood (Brit. Sess. Crust. vol. ii. p. 86) in making *Cyamus erraticus*, Roussel de Vauzème, a synonym of the same *Cyamus ceti*, which Lütken regards as a very decided error. Brandt notes that *Cyamus boopis*, Lütken, is recognised by its author as in close relationship to *Cyamus erraticus*, and this latter he is willing to regard as a link between *Cyamus ceti* and *Cyamus boopis*, leaving it perhaps an open question whether they may not all be one species. *Cyamus globicipitis*, Lütken, he thinks probably identical with "*Cyamus Delphini*," Guérin (Icon. du Règne Anim. T. III. p. 25, pl. xxviii. fig. 5). Remarks are made on *Cyamus nodosus*, Lütken, and *Cyamus gracilis*, Rouss. de Vauzème. *Cyamus thompsoni*, Gosse, which Lütken transferred to a new genus, under the name of *Platycyamus thompsoni*, Brandt would have been content to leave united to the other *Cyami*.