Nebenast,' while Dana says expressly 'Antennæ primæ non appendiculatæ,' and Spence Bate does not attribute an accessory flagellum to a single one of his 39 species of Amphithoë." (Compare Note on Huxley, 1877.) Kossmann having found a form, in other respects near to *Amphithoë*, but with an accessory flagellum, not without show of reason institutes a new genus for it, which he regards as a link between *Gammarus* and *Amphithoë*. The *Podocerus longicornis*, Heller, and *Podocerus largimanus*, Heller, 1867, which Nebeski, 1880, transfers to *Amphithoë*, although they have an accessory flagellum, should perhaps rather be placed in Kossmann's genus *Amphithoïdes*, unless that itself should yield to *Grubia*, Czerniavski, 1868.

The new genus is thus defined :—"Schaft der obern Antenne kürzer, als der der untern, trägt eine Nebengeissel. Gnathopoden ungefähr gleich gross (♀?). Epimeren wie bei *Amphithoë*. Aussenast der letzten Pleopoden mit nur einem ausgebildeten Haken versehen. Telson einfach, flach, ohne Bewaffnung. Breite Brutblätter."

The type-species, *Amphithoïdes longicornis*, n. s., is not figured. The upper antennæ are as long as the animal. The second joint of the peduncle is more slender and somewhat longer than the first; the third much shorter. The principal flagellum consists of twenty-two (with the terminal rudiment twenty-three) joints distally increasing in length; the accessory flagellum, consisting of one long and one short joint, does not attain the length of the first joint of the principal flagellum. The mouth-organs answer to Dana's figures for *Amphithoë*. Other particulars are given, but it is a great disadvantage that the establishment of a new genus should be unattended by illustrative figures. The specimens did not exceed a length of 4 mm. In the two-jointed accessory flagellum and the last uropods this species agrees with *Podocerus monodon*, Heller, 1866, but the principal flagellum of the upper antennæ is quite distinct.

In the family Corophiidæ, he notes that *Colomastix*, Grube, is earlier than either *Exunguia*, Norman, or *Cratippus*, Spence Bate. He describes *Colomastix hamifer*, n. s., Taf. xv. Fig. 1–10, which seems to be separated by very fine distinctions from *Colomastix pusilla*, Grube, as *Cratippus tenuipes*, Sp. Bate, by equally subtle differences from Grube's species. In *Colomastix hamifer* the second gnathopod, however, is described as having the second, third and fourth joints very short; this probably indicates that the specimen was a male form.

In the tribe Hyperina, family Synopiadæ, Kossmann describes *Synopia orientalis*, n. s., Taf. xv. Fig. 11–13. Only the first peræopod, part of the second, and the maxillipeds, are figured. In many respects the species is stated to agree with Dana's *Synopia ultramarina*. The mouth-organs obviously remove this genus, as has been pointed out by Claus, from the Hyperina.

1880. Markham, Albert Hastings.

The great frozen sea. A personal narrative of the voyage of the "Alert" during the Arctic Expedition of 1875–6. Fourth Edition. London, 1880.

On the 11th of May, 1876, within about 400 miles of the North Pole, in a depth of 71 fathoms, "a bread bag, filled with the scrapings of our pannikins and a little pemmican, was lowered to the bottom, and, having been kept there some hours, was hauled up, and to our great joy was found to be almost alive with numerous small crustaceans and foraminifera; specimens of which were, of course, collected and preserved, being the most northern animal life yet discovered." A footnote to the word "crustaceans" says, "*Anonyx nugax*, a fine adult male example, and several smaller ones. The length of the largest specimen is 1½ inch. This species is one of the commonest and most abundantly distributed of the northern