

*Thaumops pellucida*; fig. 100. *Hyperia*; fig. 101. *Cystosoma neptuni*; fig. 102. *Cerapus rubricornis*; fig. 103. *Unciola irrorata*; fig. 104. *Gammarus ornatus*; fig. 105. *Orchestia agilis*, beach-flea; fig. 106. *Amphithoë maculata*.

Among the miscellaneous remarks it is observed that "*Unciola* does not build a tube, but takes any that it may find vacant." According to S. I. Smith's account, in 1880, "the animal apparently does not construct tubes for itself, though often found in the tubes of other Amphipoda, and in the tubes of Annelida. In the Bay of Fundy," he says, "I have found it abundantly in small holes in sandy mud near low-water mark."

1884. MARTENS, EDUARD VON.

Crustacea. The Zoological Record for 1883; being Volume twentieth of the Record of Zoological Literature. London, M.DCCC.LXXXIV. pp. 1-34.

1884. MIERS, E. J.

Report on the Zoological Collections made in the Indo-Pacific Ocean during the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Alert,' 1881-2. London, 1884.

A brief review is given of earlier writings dealing with the Crustaceans of Australia. "In regard to the Amphipoda," Mr. Miers says, "the affinity of the Australian with the European fauna is very remarkable; and among the few species included in the present Report instances (*Leucothoë spinicarpa*, *Caprella aquilibra*) occur where I have identified Australian examples with well-known European types, while in several other instances, the distinctions are so slight as to be scarcely of specific importance; hence I must qualify the opinion I formerly expressed as to the improbability of the species of such widely distant regions ever being actually identical."

In the determination of the Amphipoda, pages 311-321, 567-569, Mr. Miers has used Spence Bate's classification rather than Boeck's, presuming that Boeck's, being concerned with North Temperate and Arctic, would not without much modification suit the southern fauna. *Ephippiphora kröyeri*, White, which Boeck doubtfully referred to his genus *Socarnes*, is here upheld. "In the specimens from the 'Alert' collection the terminal segment is elongated, narrowing slightly to the distal extremity, with the sides straight, and is divided by a narrow median fissure." White's type specimens from Tasmania are unfortunately dry and broken, so that his species must apparently remain in some obscurity, but the imperfect terminal segments seem, Mr. Miers says, to show a structure like that of the "Alert" specimens, differing in this particular from *Lysianassa nitens*, Haswell. *Lysianassa australiensis*, Haswell, is said to come very near to *Ephippiphora kröyeri*, but to be probably distinguished from it by the telson, which Haswell leaves undescribed, as though similar to that of *Lysianassa nitens*. Mr. G. M. Thomson recorded the species from New Zealand, as "*Lysianassa Kröyeri*," but without describing the telson, so that Mr. Miers could not express an opinion on its identity. To judge by a specimen which Mr. Thomson has sent me, the New Zealand form must be quite distinct, since its telson is neither elongate, nor divided. Mr. Haswell in 1886 explains that the telson in his *Lysianassa nitens* is not, as he at first thought, simple, but deeply cleft, and in *Lysianassa australiensis* also "the telson is cleft to the base." *Leucothoë commensalis*, Haswell, is regarded as at most a variety of *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard, and in this Mr. Haswell appears to acquiesce. Kossmann's *Leucothoë crassimana* from the Red Sea is thought to be another synonym of the same species. A new species, *Leucothoë brevidigitata*, pl. 34. fig. A., is figured and described, which, it is said, may be regarded as in some sense intermediate between *Leucothoë novæ-*