

cunctis paulo longioribus quam latioribus (in *G. pulice* 10-13-articulato), segmentis caudæ ultimis ut in *G. pulice* spinis in fasciculos tres ordinatis munitis. Cætera ut in *G. pulice*.

"*Gammari locustæ* valde affinis, oculis antennisque superioribus fere similibus, sed antennarum inferiorum flagello multo brevioribus articulis paucioribus et fere teretibus differt (in *G. locusta* flagello robustiore paulum depresso 15-20-articulato, articulis saltem 2-5 latioribus quam longioribus)."

1885. SPENCER, WALTER BALDWIN, born 1860 (W. E. Hoyle).

The urinary organs of the Amphipoda. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science for April*, 1885. London, 1885. *Micr. Journ.* Vol. XXV., N.S. Pl. XIII.

The views of earlier writers on these organs are stated. Mr. Spencer has investigated them specially in *Talitrus locusta*, in which the two tubes in question open at a considerable distance from the anus and run backwards instead of forwards, as in *Gammarus*, to end blindly in the last segment. Their openings into the gut are lateral, not dorsal as in *Gammarus*. In certain specimens these tubes were found to contain very definite concretions, of which Mr. Spencer says, "distilled water does not dissolve them, nor is there any uric acid present, but I have been able to clearly detect phosphoric acid, and hence they seem to differ from those found by Nebeski in *Orchestia cavimana*, where he states that they consist of carbonate of lime." The general result agrees with Mayer's view of these organs, which Mr. Spencer gives as follows:—

"Mayer has also described them in the Caprellidæ, where he states that they are well developed in *Caprella*, and absent, or only very feebly developed, in *Protella*, *Proto*, and *Podalirius*, but when present he has never found in them characteristic concretions, and is very decided in asserting that throughout the Amphipoda these diverticula, whatever may be their function and whether they contain excretory products or not, belong morphologically to the mid and not to the hind gut, and that hence they cannot be considered as analogous to the Malpighian tubes of insecta. He states that there is always present a sharp break in the epithelium where the mid and hind gut meet, and that the chitin lining of the latter is not continued into the tubes whose epithelium resembles that of the mid, and not that of the hind gut."

1885. STEBBING, T. R. R.

*Description of a new English Amphipodous Crustacean.* The *Annals and Magazine of Natural History for January 1885.* Ser. 5. Vol. XV. Pl. II. pp. 59-62.

*Cyproidia damnoniensis*, n. sp. is here described and figured, and the correspondence pointed out between the genus *Cyproidia*, Haswell, 1880, and the genus *Stegoplax*, G. O. Sars, 1882. Both may have been anticipated by *Peltocoxa*, Catta. See Note on *Catta*, 1875.

1885. STEBBING, T. R. R.

In *Narrative of the Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger.* Vol. I. Second Part. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, 1885. pp. 618-622.

Figures are given of *Andania gigantea* and *Acanthozone tricarinata*, the latter of which is now transferred to a new genus, *Acanthechinus*. In this part of the *Narrative* also the figure by