

certainly the female, and *Cerapus difformis* is probably the male in a less advanced stage, or possibly a form assumed between the pairing seasons. The account given by Gosse of the tubes of his "*Cerapus Whitei*" taken at Ilfracombe (see Notes on Gosse, 1853 and 1855, and Brit. Sess. Crust., i. p. 468) induces me to suppose that his species ought not to be referred to *Siphonæcetes* but to be made an additional synonym of *Erichthonius difformis*.

*Dryope irrorata*, Sp. Bate, and *Dryope crenatipalmata*, Sp. Bate, are entered as separate species, but recognised as "deux formes très voisines." The fact that they were dredged together tends to confirm my opinion that they are forms of a single species.

In the Second Part, M. Chevreux gives, he says, "un résumé de tous les documents que j'ai pu réunir sur la répartition géographique des Amphipodes de nos côtes." In the notes he observes that Sp. Bate has not described any species of the name *Megamæra subserrulata*, as in Grube's list from Saint-Vaast-la-Hongue, 1869. Grube no doubt intended the species *Megamæra semiserrata*, Sp. Bate. Of the existence of the true *Microdeutopus anomalous* on the French coasts M. Chevreux is not certain; but in regard to the females of the genera *Microdeutopus*, *Aora*, and *Stimpsonia*, he promises soon to publish differentiating characters, based on the examination of living specimens at the moment of reproduction.

In "la liste des Amphipodes recueillis sur le littoral des Alpes-Maritimes par M. Adrien Dollfus," two new species are included:—" *Stenothoe Dollfusi* n. sp.," thus described:—" *Antennæ prælongatæ, subæquales; etiam inferiores flagellum elongatum gerentes. Pedes 2di parvis manu elongata, plus quam duplo longiore quam lata, palma valde excavata, in parte anteriore dentibus duobus instructa* (fig. 8)," on page 10 of the text.

" *Guernea lævis* n. sp." thus described:—" *G. coalitæ valde affinis, sed carina segmentorum abdominis duorum posteriorum non denticulata differt.*" If there be no other distinction between the species than that here mentioned, I should be inclined to regard *Guernea lævis* as a synonym of *Guernea coalita*.

The "relevé général de nos espèces de la Méditerranée" includes the names of 75 species, beginning with "*Vibilia Jeangerardi* Lucas" and ending with "*Cyamus ceti*."

The "Distribution géographique et bathymétrique" is given in a tabular form, the "liste des espèces marines signalées sur les côtes de France" in this table numbering 174. As to the bathymetric distribution M. Chevreux says, "Enfin, le fait le plus frappant est la capture par l'*Expedition Norvégienne* 1876-1878, de l'*Hippomedon Holbolli*, dragué par 1215 brasses (2284 m.) de profondeur. Cette forme ne diffère de celle qui habite les fonds de 5 à 10 m. de la baie du Croisic que par l'absence des organes de vision." He remarks in a note that adult specimens of *Podocerus falcatus*, *Amphithoe rubricata*, and *Proto ventricosa* coming from depths of 80 to 100 m. are much smaller than shore-specimens; but this observation cannot, I think, have any very general application.

The "Index bibliographique" contains sixty-six entries, beginning with Risso, 1816, and ending with J. de Guerne, 1887.

1887. CLAUS, C.

### Die Platysceliden. Mit 26 lithographirten Tafeln. Wien, 1887.

The preface notices that hitherto sufficient attention has not been paid to sexual dimorphism and metamorphosis occurring in the Hyperina, and that accurate details in regard to the mouth-organs and inner structure of the Platyscelidæ have been entirely wanting.

The description of families, genera and species, pages 30 to 75, corresponds closely with that already published by Claus in 1879; see Note on Claus under that date. But the value of that description is here enormously increased by the addition of the beautifully executed and highly instructive plates.