

6. Darmcanal und Anhangsdrüsen. Among many other statements of importance, Claus says, "der Mitteldarm, in welchen der Vormagen oft mit verengtem Trichter einführt, beginnt überall mit der Einmündung eines einzigen Paares von Leberschläuchen, deren Umfang und Form im Verhältniss zu dem medianen Darmrohre mannigfach wechselt," and "Anhänge des Afterdarmes oder am Ende des Mitteldarmes sind mir in keiner Gattung bekannt geworden."
7. Herz, Gefäß-system und Athmung. In the Platyscelidæ the heart has only two pairs of venous ostia, the slits being wanting in the second peræon-segment; besides the two aortas it has three pairs of lateral arteries, occurring respectively in the third, fourth and fifth segments. Of the branchial vesicles Claus says, "mit Ausnahme der männlichen *Rhabdosomen*, welche nur zwei Paare von Kiemen am fünften und sechsten Beinpaare der Brust tragen, finde ich die Fünfzahl der Kiemenpaare überall eingehalten." *Lycæopsis*, as Claus himself subsequently shows, is another exception, but whether that genus should hold a position among the Platyscelidæ he is doubtful. Bovallius places it in the family Phorcidæ.
8. Geschlechtsorgane. Entwicklung. Claus mentions by the way that he is unable to corroborate the statement of Fr. Müller that the young of *Hyperia* leave the egg-sheath without abdominal feet. From a comparison of young with adult forms he draws the conclusion that the Hyperidæ have developed from the Gammarina, and that from the Hyperidæ have sprung the Platyscelidæ as an aberrant offshoot.

1887. HANSEN, H. J., and HOLM, TH.

Oversigt over de paa Dijnphna-Togtet indsamlede Krebsdyr af H. J. Hansen, in Dijnphna-Togtets zoologisk-botanische Udbytte. Avec des résumés en français. Udgivet paa Bekostning af Ministeriet for Kirke- og Undervisningsvaesenet af Kjøbenhavns Universitets zoologiske Museum ved Dr Chr. Fr. Lütken. Kjøbenhavn, 1887.

The account of the Amphipoda extends from page 210 to page 234, and is illustrated on Plates XXI and XXII, of which the *explicatio* is given on pages 282, 283. Spence Bate's view is adopted that the so-called epimera are the first joints of the thoracal legs, the joints of which are accordingly in the descriptions numbered from one to seven, not, as many authors prefer, from one to six. Forty-one species are mentioned. *Onisimus caricus*, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 6-6e), is said to be very near to *Onisimus edwardsii*, Krøyer (Tab. xxi, Fig. 8, 8a), but distinguished from it by its superior size, and among other things especially by the second gnathopods, thus described, "in utroque sexu articulo sexto quam articulo quinto vix duplo brevior, subtriangulo, ad apicem versus nonnihil dilatato, dimidio longiore quam latiore, margine anteriore quam posteriore nonnihil longiore, apice emarginato; unguis (e articulo septimo et ungue vero formato) sat robusto, valde curvato, ut intervallum inter unguem et articulum sextum præstet." Besides the differences of the antennæ in the male, female, and young of the Lysianassidæ, Dr. Hansen says that much difference may be found between the second gnathopod of the male and that of the female. This he illustrates by *Onisimus brevicaudatus*, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 7-7e), in which the female has the second gnathopod nearly as in the closely allied *Onisimus caricus*, while in this limb of the male "articulus sextus alio modo formatus est, non triangulus, marginibus ad apicem versus subparallelis, apice oblique truncato, ut margo anterior brevior quam margo posterior evadat, 'ungue' brevior et gracilior in medio margine apicali sito." *Onisimus affinis*, n. s. (Tab. xxi, Fig. 9, 9a), is said to be very near to *Onisimus edwardsii*, the distinctions being apparently only drawn from measurements of