

1840. *Lysianassa* (?) *ampulla*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. des Crust., iii. p. 22.  
 1842. *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., B. iv. H. 2, p. 150.  
 1845. " " Krøyer, Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, B. i. pp. 522-530, t. vii. figs. 3a-3g.  
 1846. (?) " " Krøyer, Voy. en Scandinavie, pl. 20, fig. 2, a-t.  
 1852. " " White, Appendix to Sutherland's Journal.  
 1855. *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Bell and Westwood, The Last of the Arctic Voyages, p. 406, pl. xxxv. fig. 1.  
 1859. *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gammaridea, p. 38.  
 1862. *Stegocephalus ampulla*, Sp. Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 63, pl. x. fig. 2.  
 1865. " " Goës, Crust. Amph. maris Spetsb. (two forms), p. 5 (521), figs. 8, 9.  
 1869. " " Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 276.  
 1870. " " Boeck, Crust. Amph. bor. et arct., p. 48.  
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 421.  
 1886. " " Koelbel, Crust., Pycn., Arach. von Jan Mayen, p. 5.  
 1887. " " Hansen, Dijnphna-Togtets zool.-botan. Udbytte, p. 218, Tab. xxi. figs. 10-10c.

*Locality*.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. Two specimens, the larger a female, nearly three-quarters of an inch long. Dredged. Colour as in Voy. en Scand., pl. 20, fig. 2.

*Remarks*.—Commenting on specimens from the Kara Sea, many of which were distinguished for their size, one being 47 mm. long, Dr. Hansen (*loc. cit.*) observes, "the species is easy to distinguish from the *Steg. Kessleri* figured by Stuxberg (Vega B. I., p. 713), which last pretty certainly is the same as the 'forma altera' of *Steg. ampulla*, established by Goes (*Op. cit.*, p. 521, Fig. 9). Specimens of *Steg. ampulla* have the fourth pair of side-plates deeper than long, and the fifth peræopods' expanded second joint (first joint, auctorum) ending in a right, or even slightly acute, angle. Young, taken from the pouch of the female and sufficiently developed to leave it, are distinguished by the circumstance that the fifth peræopods' second joint has its expanded plate prolonged somewhat downwards and evenly rounded, and the side-plates of the third pleon-segment rounded below; they are, however, easily distinguishable from *Steg. christianensis*, Boeck, in that the fourth peræopods' second (Boeck's first) joint is expanded, and from the species described by Sars by the fourth pair of side-plates, which are quite like those of the adult (see above), and by several other points, which are easily seen in Sars' figures." A footnote already quoted (p. 599) explains that Dr. Hansen's specimens ought to have been described as *Stegocephalus inflatus*, Krøyer, and that "*Stegocephalus Kessleri*, Stuxberg," is the true synonym of *Cancer ampulla*, Phipps.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Since Phipps' specimens (*uncialia et biuncialia*) were as large as Dr. Hansen's, I do not know why Dr. Hansen refers to the size as a distinction between the two species. Phipps may have had both forms, for his account of the last peræopods (*femora postremi paris postice acuta*) scarcely agrees with the figure. In the synonymy given above the references to Krøyer, Hansen, and Goës (fig. 8) clearly refer to *Stegocephalus inflatus*; in most of the others the name *ampulla* has doubtless been used without knowledge of the distinctions which Dr. Hansen draws between the forms *ampulla* and *inflatus*.