

## Tribe II. AMPHIPODA CAPRELLINA.

*Head* in general with the boundaries marked, but otherwise coalesced with the first segment of the peræon; exceptions rare (*Platycyamus*).

The second to the seventh segments of the *Peræon* as a rule distinct; occasionally two of them coalesced (*Platycyamus thompsoni*, *Protella haswelliana*).<sup>1</sup>

*Pleon* degraded, consisting of one, two, or (*Cercops*) five small segments.

*Eyes* two.

*Antennæ*, two pairs; the upper larger than the lower, without accessory flagellum.

*First Maxillæ* with the inner plate undeveloped.

*Maxillipeds* with (Caprellidæ) or without (Cyamidæ) two<sup>2</sup> pairs of plates, and generally with the palp four-jointed; the palp rarely one-jointed (*Platycyamus*).

The side-plates of the peræon never largely developed.

*Pleopods* wanting; *Uropods* never more than two<sup>3</sup> pairs, and those more or less rudimentary.

In 1813 Leach established the Caprellini as sixteenth family of the Class Crustacea, and fourth family within the tribe Gasteruri, giving for it the following brief definition—"Body six-jointed, all the articulations except the second and third bearing feet. Two oars on each side, placed on the sides of the second and third joint." As he assigned to this family the two genera *Caprella* and *Cyamus*, it is practically equivalent to the Amphipoda Caprellina. In 1814 Leach changed the name Caprellini into Caprellides, which he called the fourth tribe of Gasteruri, including in it the new genus *Proto*. In 1815 and 1816 he took what must be considered a backward step, since in the third section of the legion Edriophthalma he united this group with the Isopoda. He made it the first division of its section, improving the classification by forming two subdivisions, the first for *Proto* and *Caprella*, the second for *Larunda* [*Cyamus*], but erroneously assigning "Pedes 14" as a general character of the division.<sup>4</sup> See Notes on Leach, 1813 (p. 84), 1814 (p. 86), 1815 (p. 90). In 1817 Latreille established the order Læmodipoda to receive this group, which he had previously, under the name Cystibranchia, combined with the Isopods. See Notes on Latreille, 1817 (pp. 95, 99). For further definitions

<sup>1</sup> In *Platycyamus thompsoni* (Gosse) Lütken says that the branchiferous segments, that is, the third and fourth, in the female though not in the male, are coalesced for the greater part of their breadth; in *Protella haswelliana*, Mayer says that the sixth and seventh segments are coalesced.

<sup>2</sup> In *Cercops* Krøyer observed only one pair of plates, but thought that the second pair had by its small size escaped his observation.

<sup>3</sup> The "two very small, oval or vesicular organs" at the base of the first uropods in *Cercops*, which Krøyer figures and describes, cannot, with respect to their form and position, be regarded with any probability as representing either pleopods or uropods.

<sup>4</sup> In the Encyclopædia Britannica, Art. Annulosa, p. 423, he says without qualification, "Division I. Body with all the segments bearing legs." In the *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xi., he says of the legs, "*paria tertium et quartum sæpius spuria*," no doubt in allusion not to rudiments of the actual legs but to the branchiæ.