

of the Læmodipoda, see Note on Desmarest, 1825 (p. 123); Latreille, 1825 (p. 125), 1829 (p. 138); Burmeister, 1837 (p. 171); Milne-Edwards (Caprellines), 1838 (p. 174); Milne-Edwards, 1840 (p. 184); Krøyer, 1843 (p. 202). In 1828 Zenker included this group in the Leptomeræ, which he made the second family of the Isopods. In 1852 Dana made this group, under the name Caprellidea, the first subtribe of the Amphipoda, with the two families Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ; see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 256). Spence Bate in 1856, drawing up his system of classification in concert with Westwood, divided the Amphipoda into "Group A. Normalia," and "Group B. Aberrantia," the latter containing the single family Caprellidæ; in 1857 he added to this group the family Dyopedidæ, and in 1862 he retained the group unaltered, except that the name Dyopedidæ was changed into Dulichidæ, and the family Caprellidæ was divided into Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ. This arrangement is also followed by Bate and Westwood in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Boeck in 1870 made the Caprellidæ the fifth family of the Gammaridæ, with two subfamilies, the Caprellinæ and Cyaminæ; in 1872-1876 he made the Amphipoda Caprellina the third division of the Amphipoda, with the two families Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ. Sars in 1882 and 1885 follows this arrangement with the unimportant alteration of calling the Caprellina the third tribe instead of the third division. Mayer in 1882 reverts to the Læmodipoda as the name of one of the three principal groups, whether to be called subtribes or divisions, of the Amphipoda, including in it the two families, the Caprellidæ and Cyamidæ. Carus in 1885 adopts the same terminology, except that he calls the Læmodipoda the first tribe of the Amphipoda. Gerstaecker in 1886 calls the Læmodipoda the second suborder of the Amphipoda; for the definition see Note on Gerstaecker, 1886 (p. 579). Bovallius in 1886 makes the Caprellidea the fifth tribe. An objection may be raised to the name Caprellina, on the ground of its calling attention too exclusively to one only of the families, and that not the one which embraces the oldest genus in the group, namely *Cyamus*, Latreille; on the other hand the term Læmodipoda has been criticised as implying an attachment of the first gnathopods to the head, which is in no case actual, and in *Platycyamus* not even apparent; there is also, I think, an advantage in having the names of the three divisions or tribes of the Amphipoda terminating alike.

Family CAPRELLIDÆ, White, 1847.

Mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate; with or without three-jointed palp.

Maxillipeds with two¹ pairs of plates and the palp four-jointed.

Body narrow, more or less cylindrical; side-plates often present, though rudimentary.

¹ See note on *Maxillipeds* in the character of the tribe.