

den darans entstehenden Bächen, wo sie den Fischen und namentlich den Forellen eine gute Nahrung liefern. Bei Prag kommen sie am nächsten im Cibulkabache vor und haben Exemplare von dort häufig in ihrem Darmkanal einen Echinorhynchus."

"*Gammarus puteanus*, Koch. [Fig. 100]. Das vorletzte Glied des ersten Fusspaares ist schief viereckig, vorne viel breiter als hinten. Augen fehlen. An dem hinteren Rande der ersten drei Leibessegmente sehr feine Stacheln, an den letzten drei fehlen die Borstenbündel. Farbe stets weiss."

The figures would require discussion, only that they seem to be of a conventional character. In the definition of the genus *Gammarus*, it can scarcely be necessary to give the number of joints in the accessory flagellum of the upper antennæ.

1873. GODET, PAUL.

Bulletin de la Société des Sciences naturelles de Neuchatel. 1870 à 1873. Tome neuvième. Neuchatel, 1873. *Séance du 21 décembre 1871.* pp. 153-155.

Of three specimens of *Gammarus* found in a well at Neuchatel, the largest measured, without the antennæ, 32 mm. in length, the smallest about 12 mm. The largest was distinguished by the extraordinary length of the last uropods. "The species is distinguished," Godet says, "from our *Gammarus fluviatilis* by the following characters:—absence of eyes: penultimate joint [hand] of the two pairs of anterior feet [gnathopods] of triangular shape, almost as broad as long: upper antennæ very long, of about 51 joints." He compares it with the somewhat obscure *Gammarus puteanus* of Koch, and with the *Gammarus puteanus* of La Valette. To judge by the figure, it cannot be far remote from *Niphargus aquilex*, Schiødte.

1873. HESSE, EUGÈNE.

Mémoire, &c., see Note on page 417.

There are some difficulties connected with M. Hesse's description and figures of his species of *Ichthyomyzocus*, which require discussion. The dorsal view, fig. 3., of "*Ichthyomyzocus Morrhuæ*" is strongly suggestive of *Lafystius sturionis*, Krøyer, 1842, a species which has been taken, according to Bruzelius, on *Gadus morrhua*, *Acipenser sturio*, and *Galeus canis*, according to S. I. Smith, in the mouth of a goose-fish (*Lophius americanus*), and which is labelled in the Challenger collection as taken parasitic on *Cottus*. There seems a strong improbability that the cod should have two parasitic Amphipods so like one another in general appearance, in the head, antennæ, claws, and uropods, as *Lafystius sturionis* and *Ichthyomyzocus morrhua*, if these are to be considered distinct species. On the other hand, if they are the same, M. Hesse's account is open to much criticism. Of the seven rings of the thorax (peræon-segments), he says that "aucun d'eux ne présente de pièces épimériennes sur les côtés," whereas in *Lafystius sturionis* all these segments have the usual side-plates. He represents the first three pairs of thoracic legs as practically all alike in form and direction, and similarly the last four pairs, whereas in Krøyer's species the two pairs of gnathopods differ as usual to some extent from the first two pairs of peræopods, and, though all the five pairs of peræopods are very much alike, the first two pairs according to rule face the last three, not one another. *Ichthyomyzocus morrhua* and *Ichthyomyzocus lophii* are placed under the heading "B.—"Abdomen formé de cinq articles et terminé par trois paires de tiges," yet in the specific description of the former we read "l'abdomen contient aussi sept anneaux,"