

and of the latter "l'abdomen se compose aussi de sept anneaux." *Ichthyomyzocus squatinæ* stands under the heading "C.—Abdomen formé de deux articles et terminé par deux paires de tiges," and for this the specific description, without any inconsistency, says, "la partie abdominale est relativement extrêmement courte, puisqu'elle ne se compose que de deux anneaux." But, to compensate for this diminished abdomen, M. Hesse assigns ten segments to the thorax, which would at once remove the species from the Amphipoda and the Edriophthalma altogether. The figure, however, shows plainly that three of these ten thoracic segments belong to the abdomen or pleon. It is a little perplexing that, though fig. 19 gives to this species only two pairs of uropods in accordance with the text, fig. 26, on the contrary, depicts three pairs. *Ichthyomyzocus ornatus* is placed under the heading "A.—Abdomen formé de cinq articles et terminé par trois tiges." Fig. 1 represents this species with a very narrow pleon, carrying a pair of uropods at the distal corners of the fifth segment; between these is what looks like a very narrow segment coalesced with the preceding and having the two rami of a uropod attached to its distal end not quite centrally. It is clear that M. Hesse's single specimen was defective. The absence of the telson from this and the preceding species can scarcely be accepted without corroboration. To determine the true position of all these species, further details must be awaited, and their peculiarities seem well worth a careful investigation.

## 1874. DALL, W. H.

On New Parasitic Crustacea, from the N.W. Coast of America. (Published in advance, March 3d, 1874.) Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Volume V. 1873-1874. San Francisco, June, 1875. pp. 254, 255.

"On examination," Mr. Dall says, "of a small collection of parasites, in the collection of the Academy (presented by Captain C. M. Scammon, and reported to have been procured from a Pacific Right Whale, near the Island of Kadiak, Alaska, in 1873) I find that it contains two species, both apparently undescribed." The first he describes as *Cyamus tentator*, n. sp., which, he says, "is readily distinguished from *C. mysticeti*, Dall, by its spiked 'hands' and knobby branchial segments; and from *C. Scammoni* by its straight unequal branchiæ, long antennæ, knobs, and the shape of the head." The second he describes as *Cyamus gracilis*, n. sp., and says that "the prominent features of this species are its slender and compact form, short antennæ, and weak and inconspicuous posterior limbs."

Lütken decides that *Cyamus gracilis* is the same as the species already so named by Roussel de Vauzème, and *Cyamus tentator* the same as de Vauzème's *Cyamus ovalis*.

## 1874. SCAMMON, CHARLES M.

The marine mammals of the North-western Coast of North America, described and illustrated: together with an account of the American Whale-fishery. San Francisco, 1874.

Of the Californian Gray Whale (*Rhachianectes glaucus*, Cope), he says, p. 21, "both sexes are infested with parasitical crustaceans (*Cyamus Scammoni*), and a species of barnacle (*Cryptolepas rhachianecti*), which are chiefly upon the head and fins." In a footnote Dall's description of "*Cyamus Scammoni*, n. sp." is quoted from "Proceedings Cal. Acad. Sci., Nov. 9th, 1872." A footnote to the description of the Humpback Whale (*Megaptera versabilis*, Cope), p. 38,