

“ *Male*. Body very slender; segments elongate, second thoracic segment more than one-half longer than the first, and very slender. No spine on dorsal surface of head. Superior antennæ longer than half the body; first joint little more than half the length of second; third joint nearly as long as second; flagellum rather longer than basal joint. Inferior antennæ reaching to about the first third of the second joint of the superior antennæ. Hand of second pair of legs very narrow, with three teeth on the underside, one a short distance behind the claw, a second close to the first, and a third posterior to the middle. The third and fourth segments have a sharp spine on each side, above the branchiæ and near the hinder margin, and the three posterior segments are furnished with similar spines.

“Length of body, 1 11-16 inch. Length of superior antennæ, about 1 inch.

“ *Female*. Body less elongated than in the male; third and fourth segments swollen at the sides, and both these segments armed with a long, sharp spine, the point curving towards the head; fifth and sixth segments armed with a straight spine. Second pair of legs about as long as the second segment of the body, the basal joint armed with a sharp spine on the upper side of distal end; hand shorter than basal joint, with a single acute tooth on the posterior third of the under side. Superior antennæ about half the length of the body, the second joint about one-third longer than the basal; flagellum as long as second joint. Inferior antennæ about equal in length to the first two joints of the superior antennæ.

“Length of body, about 1 7-16 inch; of superior antennæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.”

In the preliminary observations Mr. Lockington observes that “the male somewhat resembles the *C. attenuata* of Dana, the chief differences being the spines upon the five posterior segments, and the absence of the spine upon the head.” He further says, “The females differ so greatly from the males in the comparative lengths of the several joints of the body and antennæ, that I was at first inclined to believe they belonged to another species; but since the two forms were always dredged in company, and the specimens of one form are all males while those of the other are all females, it is evident that they are the two sexes of the same species.”

Already (p. 1259) I have suggested that Mr. Lockington's species might be the same as *Caprella scaura*, Templeton, of which Dana's *Caprella attenuata* is a synonym, and now that I have seen Mr. Lockington's descriptions and figures, little doubt remains in my mind that *Caprella spinosa* should be added to the synonymy of *Caprella scaura*. In regard, however, to the “long, sharp spine, the point curving towards the head,” which Mr. Lockington figures on each side of the third and fourth segments of the female, it is reasonable to suspect some misapprehension, since, in regard to the branchial vesicles of these two segments in the *Caprellæ*, he says, “in the females these branchiæ are modified in form and function, becoming four broad plates,” to form the marsupial sac. It is probable, therefore, that, as he considered the marsupial plates to be modified branchiæ, he regarded the actual branchiæ as spinous processes.

1875. LÜTKEN, CHR. FR.

The Crustacea of Greenland. *In* Manual of the Natural History, Geology, and Physics of Greenland and the neighbouring regions; prepared for the use of the Arctic Expedition of 1875, under the direction of the Arctic Committee of the Royal Society, and edited by Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S. London, 1875. pp. 146-165.

It is stated that “this list is chiefly a revised copy of that given by Prof. Reinhardt in Rink's ‘Greenland,’ containing the corrections and additions published of late years.” “The