

thorace nudo, dorso tribus ordinibus cuspidum notato. Descriptio. longitudo totius animalculi, exceptis antennis, XI linearum. Caput hemisphericum, oculi magni, protuberantes, coerulei. Os inferius situm in fouea rotundata pone insertionem antennarum, protuberans denticulis quatuor, quorum duo superiores, maxillam efficientes, validiores sunt, instructum. Antennæ IV. per paria dispositæ: par inferius magis validum quadriarticulatum: articulus capiti proximus breuissimus, secundus longior crassior que complanatus, tertius breuior secundo et debilior, quartus longissimus setaceus. Thorax semiouatus gibbus, segmentis VI. quorum vnumquodque in medio tuberculo, vix nudo oculo conspicuo, notatur; at in vltimo segmento inferior margo eudentibus cuspidibus armatur; reliquum corpus tribus constat scutis, quorum latera sunt plana in formam semilunæ efficta, in abdomine appendicibus trium parium pediformibus, articulatis, extremo setaceis, instructa; in dorso autem tribus ordinibus cuspidum armata, quorum debiliores medium dorsum, fortiores vero vncinnatæ, latera, occupant. Pedes VII. parium, quorum duo anteriora cheliformia, vno acuto terminata, breuiora, reliqua longitudine crescunt, ita vt vltimum sit longissimum, quadriarticulatum, femora latiora fere triangularia."

"Oniscus cuspidatus. Tab. viii. Fig. 3. Oniscus thorace articulato, tuberculoso, segmentis dorsalibus VI, cuspidatis. Descriptio. Caput prominulum a thorace distinctum inæquale, oculis distinctis protuberantibus. Antennæ IV, quarum bases constant articulis cylindricis breuioribus, apex vero exit in setam longam attenuatam. Os inferne situm, instructum maxillis hamatis eudentibus. Thorax articulatus oblongus, segmentis IV, quorum vnumquodque tuberculis III, sat eleuatis, medio oblongiore, notatur; vltimum vero segmentum, praeter tubercula, cuspidibus IV dorsum respicientibus instructum. Dorsum et abdomen constant itidem segmentis IV, quæ sulcis profundis atque eudentioribus distinguuntur. Margo inferior anteriorum segmentorum armatur cuspidibus VI, ratione magnitudinis corporis, validis, vltimum vero segmentum, non nisi vnicam cuspidem in medio gerit. Cauda in formam penicilli efformatur ex laminibus attenuatis mollioribus. Pedes VII parium, quatuor articulis constantes. Horum anteriores teneriores, hispidi; vltimi vero validiores, femoribus crassioribus, complanatis, spina notatis; abdomen tegunt tria paria appendicum pediformium, basi solidiore sulcata, apice bifido filiformi. Longitudo totius, exceptis antennis, X linearum; color lateritius; locus, mare album."

The first of these Arctic species was again described as a new species by Sabine in 1821, under the name *Talitrus Edwardsii*, which Owen in 1834 changed to *Amphithoë Edwardsii* Milne-Edwards, probably by an oversight, omitted it from his *Hist. des Crustacés*. Krøyer in 1846 fully described it, but without reference to Lepechin, under the name *Amphithoë Edwardsii*, while Spence Bate in 1862, without reference to Krøyer, transferred it to Costa's genus *Amphithonotus* as *Amphithonotus Edwardsii*. Goës in 1865 gave it the name *Amphithonotus aculeatus*. Boeck in 1870 renamed it *Tritropis aculeata*, under the impression that Costa's *Amphithonotus*, 1851, was preoccupied, for he says in his larger work, p. 510, "Jeg har i 1870 indskrænket denne Slægts Omfang til de Arter, der staa nær *A. cataphractus*, Stimps., og ombyttet Slægtsnavnet, da det allerede forhen, i 1843, er af Fitz benyttet til et Reptil." Curiously enough, it is *Tritropis*, not *Amphithonotus*, which, not Fitz but Fitzinger uses for a genus of reptiles. In 1883 S. I. Smith changed Boeck's *Tritropis*, because it was thus preoccupied, into *Rhachotropis*. In 1874, that is, before the second volume of Boeck's last work was published, Buchholz restored the name *Amphithonotus aculeatus*, uniting with this species Boeck's *Tritropis Helli*, but retaining the name *Tritropis fragilis* which Boeck had given to *Paramphithoë fragilis*, Goës. *Amphithonotus*, though not preoccupied, lapsed at its first institution as a synonym of *Dezamine*.



Fig. 3.

Fig. 15.