

posteriorly by two lamellar leaping organs and an intermediate leaf-like lobe." Reference is made in a note to the researches of Erichson (*Entomographia*) which would displace the use of the terms thorax and abdomen as applied by carcinological writers. In the specific description, he says that the superior antennæ "consist of a peduncular portion which is composed of three hirsute articulations, the last of which supports two rami of very unequal development," remarking in a note that "this condition of the superior antennæ is not described by Philippi." He mentions the name *destructor*, which he had given to his Irish specimens, before becoming acquainted with Philippi's account, in case after-investigation should show the Irish form to be in fact distinct from the Adriatic species. In describing the appendages of the terminal segment of the abdomen, he says "the appendages of the third pair constitute a sort of tail, by which the body is prolonged backwards; they are borne upon the posterior extremity of the segment, and consist each of a very large leaf-like lamina supported on a short basal joint;" adding in a note that, "it is these basal joints of the two caudal appendages which Philippi seems to have mistaken for a fifth abdominal segment, with the anus in a fissure on the back."

He considers that "the families of the Amphipodous Crustacea may be analytically arranged as follows:—

	Family.
"Fourth and fifth abdominal segments confluent. Abdominal appendages of the fourth and fifth pair very different in form (heteromorphous)."	CHELURIDÆ.
"Fourth and fifth abdominal segments distinct. Abdominal appendages of the fourth and fifth pair nearly similar in form (isomorphous)."	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 1em;">{</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="padding-left: 1em;">Mouth concealed by the maxillary feet. . GAMMARIDÆ.</div> <div style="padding-left: 1em;">Mouth not concealed by the maxillary feet. HYPERIDÆ."</div> </div> </div>

1847. BRANDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born 1802 (Hagen).

Ueber den gleichzeitig mit der Ausrottung der Pflagemutter bewerkstelligten geschichtlich nachweisbaren Untergang einer kleinen parasitischen Krebsart (*Cyamus?* oder richtiger vielleicht *Sirenocyamus?* *Rhytinæ*) und eines Eingeweidewurmes der Jetztwelt, von J. F. Brandt. (Lu le 20 mars 1846). Bulletin de la classe physico-mathématique de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Petersbourg. Tome cinquième. St.-Petersbourg, 1847.

This paper, though earlier published, was originally read after the more full account published in the *Mém. de l'Ac. imp. de St. Petersburg*, 1849. See note under that date. Brandt thinks that the want of the breathing appendages, which could scarcely have escaped so accurate an observer as Steller, had they been as strikingly developed as in *Cyamus*, points to an affinity between "*Sirenocyamus?*" and *Leptomera*.

1847. FREY, HEINRICH, and LEUCKART, RUDOLPH.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss wirbelloser Thiere mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Fauna des norddeutschen Meeres. Von Dr. Heinrich Frey and Dr. Rudolph Leuckart. Mit zwei Kupfertafeln. Braunschweig, 1847.

Pages 100–109 are "Ueber den Bau der Caprellen." The authors object to Krøyer's proposal to make the order of *Læmodipoda* a family among the Amphipoda. They refer to Naturh.