

Lepidactylis, and S. I. Smith has identified it with *Lepidactylis dytiscus*, Say, which is the same as *Oniscus arenarius* of Slabber, for which P. L. S. Müller proposed the generic name *Haustorius*. The genus *Bellia* is thus defined:—"Back broad, round and smooth. Upper antennæ forked. Lower antennæ ciliated, having the second joint flattened. First pair of feet simple: second and third pairs didactyle, remainder simple. The three anterior pairs of feet much smaller than the rest; the lateral appendage to each annular segment, together with the joints of the three last pairs of feet, largely developed, so as to appear like scales. Natatory feet arranged in double parallel pairs." I may mention that this creature is very common in stretches of sand round the British coasts, and very vivacious in appearance when burrowing into the sand. While it is alive in sea-water, the circulation can, under the microscope, be very distinctly seen in the broad plates of the hinder pereopods.

"*Amphithoë Moggridgei*" here described and figured as new, was in the Brit. Mus. Catal., 1862, referred to *Amathia* (*Cancer*) *carino-spinosa*, Turton, but in the same year, 1862, in the "British sessile-eyed Crustacea," it was identified with *Amathilla sabini*, Leach, the *Amathilla homari*, Fab., of this Report.

1851. BRANDT, J. F.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amphipoden (*Crustacea Amphipoda*) von J. F. Brandt. (Lu le 15 novembre 1850.) pages 133-144, and (Lu le 20 decembre 1850). pages 310-313. Bulletin de la classe physico-mathématique de l'Académie impériale des sciences de Saint-Petersbourg. Tome neuvième. St-Petersbourg, 1851. Pl. IX.

After reviewing earlier opinions on the distinctions between *Talitrus* and *Orchestia*, and the agreement of the two in regard to the second gnathopods of the females, he points out that in many other classes generic distinctions have been drawn from the peculiarities of a single sex, but that, apart from this, there is a real though somewhat fine distinction between *Talitrus* and *Orchestia* in regard to the first gnathopods. He therefore defines these as follows, recognising that "Der zweifelhafte, vielleicht keinen echten *Talitrus* darstellende *T. Cloquetii* ist dabei ausgeschlossen":—"Genus *Talitrus* Bosc. e. p. *Talitrus* Leach, Latr. M. Edw. Dana. Pedum primi paris ultimus articulus in mare et femina subconicus, haud cheliformis vel subcheliformis, ungue elongato, parum flexili ipsius articuli marginem inferiorem longe superante armatus.—Pedum secundi paris ultimus articulus in utroque sexu ungue obsoleto, margine ipsius inferiore brevior instructus.—Antennæ superiores basi seu pedunculo inferiorum breviores. Maxillipedes apice obtusi.

"Genus *Orchestia* Leach. Latr. M. Edw. Pedum primi paris ultimus articulus in maribus et feminis plus minusve apice dilatatus, ungue flexili, incurvo breviusculo armatus, quare subcheliformis.—Pedum secundi paris ultimus articulus marium semper maximus, cheliformis, in feminis mediocris vel parvus complanatus ungue obsoleto ipsius margine inferiore brevior instructus. Maxillipedes apice obtusi."

Talitrus cloquetii, if rightly represented in the *Description de l'Égypte* should, he thinks, form an intermediate genus (eine eigene Mittelgattung) between *Talitrus* and *Orchestia*, for which he proposes the name, *Talitrorchestia*? He would then follow Guérin in making three sections of the genus *Talitrus*, thus arranged:—

"Sectio A. Pedum par anterius secundo longius," with "Spec. 1. *Talitrus saltator* Montagu;"
 "Spec. 2. *Talitrus Beaucoudraii* M. Edw.;" "Spec. 3. *Talitrus brevicornis* M. Edw.;"
 "Spec. 4. *Talitrus tripudians* Kröyer."