

given in Latin. See Note on Costa, 1857. The names of the genera are *Araneops*, *Ichnopus*, *Egidia*, *Nototropis*, *Probolium*, *Elasmopus*, *Ceradocus*, *Microdeutopus*. The new species are *Orchestia mediterranea*, *Orchestia constricta*, *Araneops diadema*, *Araneops brevicornis*, *Lysianassa spinicornis*, *Lysianassa loricata*, *Lysianassa humilis*, *Ichnopus taurus*, *Egidia pulchella*, *Nototropis* (sic) *spinulicauda*, *Amphithonotus spiniventris*, *Probolium polyprion*, *Amphithoe babirussa*, *Amphithoe gazella*, *Amphithoe tenella*, *Amphithoe aquilina*, *Amphithoe crassicornis*, *Amphithoe penicillata*, *Amphithoe elongata*, *Amphithoe microura*, *Amphithoe semicarinata*, *Elasmopus rapax*, *Gammarus plumicornis*, *Gammarus obtusunguis*, *Gammarus unguiserratus*, *Gammarus scissimanus*, *Gammarus punctimanus*, *Gammarus bispinosus*, *Gammarus orchestiipes*, *Leucothoe denticulata*, *Erichthonius bidens*, *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, *Corophium acherusicum*, *Vibilia speciosa*, *Hyperia pupa*.

1853. GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, born 1810 (Hagen).

A Naturalist's rambles on the Devonshire coast. London, M.DCCC.LIII.

At page 367, after describing the chambers in the peduncle of *Chrysaora cyclonota*, Gosse says, "a little shrimp-like creature, about half an inch in length, with large lustrous green eyes (*Hyperia medusarum*), makes these chambers his residence." "There were three or four specimens on this *Chrysaora*, and I have found it parasitic on other large Medusæ. But there were also on the one I am describing a vast number of minute white specks, which on examination proved to be little *Crustacea*, and, as I suspect, the larvæ of this species. They are not larger than a grain of sand, shaped somewhat like a toad, with the abdomen distinctly separated, narrow, and bent abruptly under, in the manner of the *Brachyura*. (See Plate xxii. fig. 15)."

At page 379 (see also page 82), he discusses "The Mantis shrimp." He says "one can never take a living specimen of that beautiful zoophyte *Plumularia cristata*, without finding its numerous pinnated branches inhabited by curious *Crustacea* of the genus *Caprella*." He compares them with the Spider Monkeys of South America, with the tropical genus *Mantis* among insects, and for mode of progression, to the caterpillars of geometric moths. He has "seen the large red species swim, throwing its body into a double curve like the letter S, with the head bent down, and the hind limbs turned back, the body being in an upright position." He thinks that the capture of prey is helped by the sudden clutchings of the lower antennæ. "They consist of four or five stout joints, each of which is armed on its inferior edge with two rows of long stiff curved spines, set as regularly as the teeth of a comb, the rows divaricating at a rather wide angle." "The first and second pair of legs," he says, "(but especially the latter), have the last joint but one developed to a great size, while the terminal joint is so formed as to shut down upon it just as the blade of a clasp-knife does upon the handle. Then to add to the efficiency of this instrument of prehension, the great joint which represents the haft is armed with a double row of spines set at an angle so as to make a groove, into which the blade falls, and this latter is cut along each side of its edge into fine teeth like those of a file." He finds "several species even on the same small fragment of weed, if it be tolerably well peopled with *Plumulariæ* or *Pedicellinæ*, some much larger than others, and beautifully mottled with transparent ruby colour on a clear horn, and distinguished by variations in the relative size, in the shape, and in the armature of these formidable weapons; and there is a species larger still, of a dull purplish-red hue. But all have pretty much the same manners, except that the smaller species are more agile." It is obvious that the differences mentioned may only refer to age and sex, instead of being specific, as Gosse supposed, but undoubtedly on the Devonshire coast, *Caprella acanthifera*, *Caprella fretensis* and *Caprella acutifrons* may all be found in very close proximity.