

suchung der Ostsee im Sommer 1871 auf S. M. Avisodampfer Pommerania nebst physikalischen Beobachtungen an den Stationen der preussischen Ostseeküste. Berlin, 1873.

On behalf both of those who have to make catalogues of books, and of those who have to consult them, it is much to be wished that short titles should be used to name rather than to describe a work, and that above all things double title pages should be avoided.

"IV. Die faunistischen Untersuchungen. A. Die wirbellosen Thiere der Ostsee," pp. 97-144. K. Möbius.

The Amphipoda are catalogued on pages 117-119, with particulars as to the place of capture, depth, nature of ground, and distribution. Fifteen species are named, beginning with "*Caprella linearis* L.," and "*Leptomera pedata* Abildg.," and ending with "*Talitrus locusta* L." To *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer, *Pontoporeia affinis* is made a synonym, with the remark, "Herr Lindström schickte mir Exemplare, die er bei Gotland gefangen hatte, mit dem Namen *P. femorata* zu; er hat also seinen Speciesnamen *affinis* selbst zurückgenommen." To "*Orchestia littorea* Mont.," the remark is appended, "Der Vorsprung am unteren Rande des 5. Gliedes des 2. Fusspaares ist bei Exemplaren von Stubbenkammer und Kiel kleiner als bei Exemplaren von Greifswald; bei Exemplaren von Sylt fehlt er ganz. Im Uebrigen stimmen alle überein." To this species "*Orchestia Euchore*," Fr. Müller, is assigned as a synonym. Müller's "*Orchestia Gryphus*" is made synonymous with "*Orchestia Deshayesii* Savig." In the general observations, *Gammarus locusta* and *Pontoporeia femorata* are mentioned among those species which occur in the greatest numbers. *Gammarus locusta* was occasionally found along with the *Temora longicornis* which made up the chief part of the contents of the stomachs of herrings. In various other fishes, less suited for consuming the *Temora*, *Gammarus locusta* was found as one of the constituents of the food.

In the preface, Möbius remarks that "Die Fauna der Ostsee ist ein verkümmerter Zweig der reichen Fauna des nordatlantischen Oceans und des nördlichen Eismeer." One of the conclusions drawn is that "*Die Ostsee enthält überhaupt nur eine Auswahl solcher atlantischen und Eismeerthiere, welche grosse Temperaturdifferenzen zu ertragen im Stande sind.*" Such animals are distinguished as *eurytherm*, in opposition to *stenotherm* animals, which can live only in warm or only in cold water. All Baltic marine animals can live in water of varying saltness, and are therefore said to be *euryhaline*. In Section "C. Die auf der Fahrt nach Arendal gefangenen Thiere," on page 153, he mentions, "*Caprella linearis* L.;" "*Protella phasma* Mont.;" "*Ampelisca Gaimardii* Krøy.;" "*Gammarus longimanus* Leach."

*Anhang I.* Physikalische und faunistische Untersuchungen in der Nordsee während des Sommers 1871, von A. Metzger in Hannover. pp. 165-176.

In this Appendix the Amphipoda are described on pages 173-174. They are fourteen in number. Among them is mentioned "*Krøyerea arenaria* Sp. Bate." This is no doubt Spence Bate's *Krøyera arenaria*, which Boeck calls *Krøyeria arenaria*, and identifies with his *Pontocrates norvegicus*. "*Atylus* (Dexamine) *Vedlomensis* Bate and Westwood" was dredged "zwischen Helgoland und Spiekeroog." *Atylus falcatus* and *Siphonæcetes cuspidatus* are described as new species, but the descriptions had already appeared in 1871. See Note on Metzger under that date. It is here noted that "*Lestrigonus Kinahani* Bate," given as a separate species in the earlier list, must be referred as the male to "*Hyperia Medusarum* Müll. (= *Hyp. Galba* Montagu)." At page 176 a preliminary list is given of seven species of Amphipoda obtained by the "Pommerania" in the summer of 1872.

A translation of the paper above-mentioned by Karl Möbius, "On the invertebrate Animals of the Baltic," is given by Dallas in *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. No. 68. August 1873. Vol. XII. Fourth Series. London, 1873. pp. 81-89.