

the upper lip, descending into the mouth-cavity." It is this arrangement in connection with the development of the upper and lower lips, that determines the scissor-like movement of the mandibles in this group, which he therefore calls *Trochalognatha*, thus defined, "*Mandibulæ productæ, condylo articulario instructæ antico, acetabulo epipharyngis accommodato. Labrum crassum, conicum, simplex.*" Of this group he considers that there are, as suggested by Krøyer, only two principal types, *Anonyx* and *Opis*, and as the first group correspond with the *Onisci*, as defined by Schiødte, so this with the *Cirolanæ* under the same limitation.

The third type includes the *Hyperina*, and because the outer lobes of the mandibles are pressed into a transverse furrow of the upper lip he calls this group *Piezognatha*, thus defined, "*Mandibulæ productæ, condylo articulario antico carentes, mala exteriora fossæ transversæ labri accommodata. Labrum planiusculum, transversum, duplex.*"

As abnormal among the Eleutherognatha, the mouth-organs are described of *Stegocephalus*, *Cyamus* and *Laphystius*. The illustrations are taken from "*Caprella septentrionalis* Kr. ♀"; "*Laphystius Sturionis* Kr. ♀"; "*Cyamus ovalis* Rouss. de Vauz. ♀"; "*Anonyx Lagena* Kr. ♀"; "*Stegocephalus Ampulla* Kr. ♀"; "*Themisto libellula* Mandt. ♀" "*Anchylomera* sp. ♀."

The English reader will be glad to know that there is a translation of this highly important paper, "partly condensed with the sanction of the author," in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, for September, 1876. The beautiful and elaborate plates of the original do not, however, accompany the translation.

1875. SIMON, EUGÈNE.

Journal de Zoologie. IV. pp. 114-116.

He enumerates and shortly describes several species of Crustacea living in caves, among them, "*Niphargus subterraneus* (Leach) = *puteanus* (C. Koch) *aquilex* and *stygius* (Schiødte), Carniola, also in wells." (Dr. von Martens, *Zool. Record* for 1875.)

1875. SMITH, SIDNEY I.

Report on the Amphipod Crustaceans. Reports on the Zoological collections of Lieut. W. L. Carpenter made in Colorado during the summer of 1873. (Extracted from the Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories for 1873.—F. V. Hayden, Geologist in charge.) Washington, 1875. pp. 608-611. Pls. I. II.

"*HYALELLA*, genus nov," is here defined as in 1874, except that the penultimate segment in the maxilliped-palpus is here said to be "longer than broad." *Hyalella dentata*, pl. i. figs. 3-6, is again described as "*sp. nov.*" *Hyalella inermis*, n. s., pl. i. figs. 1-2, is described, "closely allied to the last species, but wholly without teeth upon the dorsal margin of any of the abdominal segments." On this, Faxon in 1876 says, "after an examination of a large number of *Hyalella dentata* and *H. inermis* from Utah, I am satisfied that they are but varieties of one species." The policy of coining, or retaining, names for varieties is open to question. Where the variation is not sufficiently important to be regarded as specific, it might well, in my opinion, be left without a special name. In the present instance it seems highly inconvenient to have a species named from a particular character, and a variety named from the absence of that very character. If it is impossible to retain both