posterior margin. In all the specimens of both sexes that I have examined the rostral spine is laterally compressed and bent near its base, projecting horizontally forwards, and there are but two spines upon the posterior margins of the basos joint of the sixth and seventh pair of legs. It is probable, therefore, that a distinct species is figured by Buchholz in the plate referred to." *Halirages fulvocinctus*, Sars, is next mentioned, followed by *Gammarus locusta*, Linn.; *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine; *Amathilla pinguis*, Kröyer. *Eusirus cuspidatus*, Kröyer, is thus remarked upon, "The single example in the collection is fully adult and bears ova. Length 1 inch 7½ lines (41 millims.).

"The basos joint of the sixth and seventh pairs of legs is considerably narrowed to its distal extremity. The second and third segments of the abdomen have the posterior margins rounded and very finely serrated. This species has been described at great length and figured by Buchholz, *l. c.*; but either the figure is carelessly executed as regards many details, or it represents a very distinct species. The rostrum is represented as much longer than in the specimens I have seen; the coxa of the fourth pair of legs with its inferior margin straight (not rounded as in the examples I have examined), the second and third segments of the abdomen with the posterior margins strongly angulated, &c."

Notes are given on "*Tritropis aculeata*," chiefly referring to the development of the ovigerous lamellæ in the females.

Ægina spinosissima is given with references to *Ægina spinosissima*, Stimpson, *Caprella spinifera*, Bell, ? *Ægina echinata*, Boeck, *Caprella spinosissima*, Spence Bate. "The largest specimen, length nearly 2 inches 2 lines (54 millims.) is very robust, of a green colour, and with but very few small spines and many indistinct very small tubercles; the second pair of legs has the hand armed upon its inferior margin with two very strong teeth, and a third small tooth close to the distal extremity; the finger is strong and very much curved; the first joint of the first pair of postabdominal appendages is short and much broader than the second joint.

"The smaller specimen, length a little over 11 lines (24 millims.), is of a whitish colour, purplish brown at the bases of the spines, which are numerous, especially on the back. The hand of the second pair of legs is nearly of the same form as in the preceding, but the finger is less arcuate; the basal joint of the second pair of legs not broader than the second joint.

"In the specimens I have before me the teeth on the inferior margin of the palm of the second pair are not only much larger than in *Æ. echinata*, but the palm itself is not tuberculated as in that species, as figured by Boeck (*l. c.*) [pl. 38. fig. 6. 1876]. It is possible that the two forms are distinct; but the variation in the spines of the body and its limbs are known to be very great in some species of the genus.

"Probably the specimens referred by Ross in Parry's 3rd and 4th Voyages to *Caprella scolopendroides*, and which he describes as having 'a great number of small spines along the back,' should be referred to *Æ. spinosissima*. They were collected at Port Bowen and Low Island.

"This species has been recorded from the coasts of Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Norway; and if, as I believe, the species of Stimpson is identical, from the Grand Manan at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy."

1877. STALIO, LUIGI.

Catalogo metodico e descrittivo dei crostacei podottalmi ed edriottalmi dell' Adriatico. Estr. dal Vol. III., Serie V degli Atti del R. Istituto Veneto di scienze, lettere ed arti. Venezia, MDCCCLXXVII.

The preface briefly reviews the literature of Adriatic carcinology. The Edriophthalmia are divided into three orders, Amphipoda, Læmodipoda, Isopoda. Among the characters of the