

flagellum to the upper antennæ, and M. Chevreux says that he has always found one in the different forms of the genus *Podocerosis* which he has had occasion to examine; on this subject I may refer to what is said on p. 1108, in confirmation of M. Chevreux's remark.

Lists are given of the species of Amphipods obtained at various stations off the west coasts of France and Spain, and among others M. Chevreux notices that "*Melita gladiosa* Sp. Bate" and "*Gammaropsis erythrophthalma* Lillj." were obtained from a depth of 250 mètres.

1887. GILES, G. M.

On Six new Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal. Natural History Notes from H.M.'s Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator." No. 6. [Reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LVI. Part II. No. 2, 1887.] [Received and Read March 2nd, 1887.] pp. 212-229. Plates III.-VIII.

The first section of the paper is headed, "*A Description of two new Species of the Amphipod Family Phronimidæ with some Remarks on the Genera of the Family.*" In stating that the finger of the third peræopod in *Phronima* is not, as Spence Bate supposed, either fused with the preceding joint or obsolete, Mr. Giles is, I think, quite right. He describes and figures (pl. iii. figs. 1 and 2), a new species, *Phronima bucephala*, which, he says, "differs from the genus as defined by Claus in the following points:—1st., in my one female specimen, I can make out no trace whatever of inferior antennæ; 2nd., the subchela of the '5th' (6th) thoracic appendage [third peræopod] cannot be said to be slender, the fixed ramus being very stout and almost quadrate; 3rd., there are two extra small gill-sacs on the 2nd and 3rd thoracic segments, a character extremely abnormal, but of the reality of which I carefully satisfied myself. To avoid, however, the necessity of manufacturing a new genus, I describe it as a member of the genus *Phronima*, as defined by Spence Bate, under the name of *P. bucephala*."

There is certainly no need for a new genus; the specimen is a small one, "5.75 mm." in total length, so that the failure to discover the lower antennæ can be easily understood; the objection that the grasping part of the third peræopods cannot be said to be slender rests on an accidental misreading of Claus' generic definition, which states that this part is powerful (mit mächtiger Scheerenhand), not slender (schmächtig in the previous line referring to the gnathopods); lastly, the two extra pairs of gill-sacs are probably not gill-sacs but marsupial plates in process of development, at least I have never met with them except in small specimens of *Phronima*. The telson in this genus is as a rule so difficult to observe, that too much stress must not be laid on the remark in the specific description, "the telson appears obsolete." The fourth joint of the third peræopod is thus described—"The carpopodite is triangular, its inferior border being nearly as long as the lateral. The antero-inferior angle is prolonged into a powerful spine, and the inferior border is armed with three dentations, between which are a corresponding number of small, isolated tufts of hair." According to the figure, however, the antero-inferior spine is not very strong compared with what is found in adult specimens of the female in this genus. In the "Explanation of the Plates" the specimen by a misprint is said to be a male.

The second species described and figured (pl. iii. fig. 3) is named *Phronimella hippecephala*, n. sp., which appears from the antennæ to be a young male, but whether it is distinct from species already described it may be difficult to decide. The first peræopods are as usual much longer than the second, and this peculiarity made Mr. Giles hesitate whether he could include his species in the genus *Phronimella*. Claus, unfortunately, in *Der Organismus der*