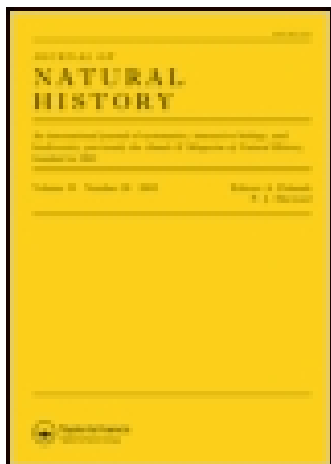


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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah12>

LVI.—The Amphipoda of Bate and Westwood's 'British Sessile-eyed Crustacea'

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Published online: 06 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Alfred O. Walker (1895) LVI.—The Amphipoda of Bate and Westwood's 'British Sessile-eyed Crustacea', *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6*, 15:90, 464-476, DOI: [10.1080/00222939508680207](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939508680207)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939508680207>

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EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XVI.

Attheyella MacAndrewæ, sp. n.

Fig. 1. Female, seen from the side, $\times 80$. 2. Antennule, $\times 380$. 3. Posterior foot-jaw, $\times 506$. 4. Foot of first pair of swimming-feet, $\times 380$. 5. Foot of fourth pair, $\times 380$. 6. Foot of fifth pair, $\times 380$.

Canthocamptus palustris, var. *elongatus*, var. n.

Fig. 7. Female, seen from the side, $\times 80$. 8. Antennule, $\times 169$. 9. Antenna, $\times 266$. 10. Mandible, $\times 380$. 11. Posterior foot-jaw, $\times 400$. 12. Foot of first pair, $\times 200$. 13. Foot of fourth pair, $\times 133$. 14. Foot of fifth pair, female, $\times 266$. 15. Foot of fifth pair, male, $\times 253$. 16. Spermatophore, $\times 380$. 17. Last two abdominal segments and caudal stylets, $\times 190$.

PLATE XVII.

Laophonte propinqua, sp. n.

Fig. 1. Female, dorsal view, $\times 64$. 2. Rostrum, $\times 380$. 3. Antennule, $\times 300$. 4. Antenna, $\times 253$. 5. Posterior foot-jaw, $\times 253$. 6. Foot of first pair of swimming-feet, $\times 253$. 7. Foot of second pair, $\times 253$. 8. Foot of fourth pair, $\times 169$. 9. Foot of fifth pair, $\times 253$.

Idya longicornis, sp. n.

Fig. 10. Female, dorsal view, $\times 24$. 11. Antennule, $\times 66$. 12. Antenna, $\times 100$. 13. Posterior foot-jaw, $\times 130$. 14. Foot of first pair of swimming-feet, $\times 66$. 15. Foot of third pair, $\times 66$. 16. Foot of fourth pair, $\times 66$. 17. Foot of fifth pair, $\times 130$.

LVI.—*The Amphipoda of Bate and Westwood's 'British Sessile-eyed Crustacea.'* By ALFRED O. WALKER.

In February 1892 I published in this Magazine a paper on the Lysianassides of Bate and Westwood's 'British Sessile-eyed Crustacea,' in which I endeavoured to bring them into line with Prof. G. O. Sars's Amphipoda of Norway by an examination of the collection of Bate's types in the British Museum. Since then Sars's work has been completed so far as the Amphipoda are concerned, and as, from the extreme care and accuracy with which the species (a very large proportion of which have been found on our own coasts) are described and figured, it is likely to become the standard work on this order of Crustacea, I have throughout adopted its nomenclature. I am aware that another work—important in size,

cost, and pretensions, but, so far as the systematic portion is concerned, worse than worthless, because misleading—has appeared during the same period, viz. Della Valle's *Gammari* of the 'Fauna des Golfes v. Neapel.' I have not thought it necessary to include those species in which there has been no alteration of name and no correction required; and I would only add that I have found Mr. Stebbing's 'Challenger' Amphipoda invaluable in ascertaining the correct nomenclature.

Allorchestes Nilssonii (Rathke).

Now *Hyale Nilssonii*.

Allorchestes imbricatus (Bate).

This is *Hyale Lubbockiana* (Bate), male.

Nicea Lubbockiana (Bate).

= *Hyale Lubbockiana*, female.

Montagua monoculoides (Montagu) and *M. marina* (Bate).
Several specimens. = *Stenothoe monoculoides* and *S. marina*.

Montagua Alderi (Bate). One female.

= *Metopa Alderi*.

Montagua pollexiana (Bate). Two specimens.

= *Metopa pollexiana*.

Danaia dubia (Bate).

= *Cressa dubia*.

[For *Lysianassides* see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. ix. p. 134.]

Lysianassa Audouiniana (Bate). One specimen.

In my former paper I stated that the single specimen was in such bad condition that it could not be determined. With Mr. R. I. Pocock's assistance I subsequently succeeded in cleaning it with liquor potassæ, and satisfied myself of its identity with *Perrierella crassipes* (Chevreux and Bouvier), since described and figured by Bonnier*, who gives a full list of synonyms, as *Perrierella Audouiniana* (Bate).

* "Les Amphipodes du Boulonnais, Travaux de la Station Zool. de Wimereux-Ambleteuse," Bull. Scientifique, vol. xxiv. p. 175, pl. v.

Ampelisca Gaimardii (Kröyer). One large and four or five smaller specimens.

Both the figure in the 'Sessile-eyed Crustacea' and the specimen in the tube appear to me to agree much more closely with *A. spinipes* (Boeck)—much the commonest species in Liverpool Bay—than with *A. typica* (Bate), to which G. O. Sars refers it, as described and figured by the latter.

Ampelisca Belliana (Bate), = *A. laevigata* (Lilljeborg).
Three specimens.

Phoxus simplex (Bate). One specimen.

The single specimen is in bad condition, but the rostrum is straight, and not curved downwards, as supposed by Boeck. It appears to be an immature male of *Phoxocephalus Holbölli* (Kröyer). The upper antenna is badly figured; the flagellum is wanting, but the accessory appendage remains, having four longish joints.

Phoxus Holbölli (Kröyer). Two females.
= *Phoxocephalus Holbölli*.

Phoxus plumosus (Kr.). Two females in good condition.
= *Harpinia neglecta* (Sars).

Grayia imbricata (Bate). One specimen in very bad condition; probably, as suggested by Mr. Stebbing, a young *Amathilla homari* (Fabr.).

Westwoodilla cæcula (Bate) and *W. hyalina* (Bate) are not in the collection, but are probably, as has been suggested by Canon A. M. Norman, the young of the next species.

Ædiceros parvimanus (Bate). Two specimens.

This is rightly identified by Sars with *Halimедon Mülleri* (Boeck), which name he retains. As, however, Bate's name is the older, it should be *Halimедon parvimanus* (Bate).

Monoculodes Stimpsoni (Bate). One specimen.

Is *Synchelidium* (Kröyer) *brevicarpum* (Bate).

Kröyera altamarina (Bate) is not in the collection.

Darwinia compressa (Bate). Five or six specimens.

Is *Lophistius sturionis* (Kröyer).

Sulcator arenarius (Bate), = *Haustorius arenarius* (Slabber).

Urothoë Bairdii (Bate). Six specimens.

The species of this genus were compared with the "Monograph" of the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing in Trans. Zool. Soc. vol. xiii. part 1 (1891). Judging from the form of the pleon-segments and the second uropods, the specimens named as above appear to be *U. marinus* (Bate), as suggested by Mr. Stebbing. Length about 6 millim.

Urothoë brevicornis (Bate). Six specimens.

All the larger specimens are females of *U. marinus*; the smallest may be *U. brevicorne* (Stebbing) from the shortness of the peduncle of the second uropods, which has two spines on it. All the specimens are similarly marked with dark red spots, which suggests the probability that the small specimen may be the young of *U. marinus*. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Urothoë marinus (Bate). One imperfect specimen.

The rami of the first and second uropods very decidedly curved, the peduncle of the second almost as long as that of the first.

Urothoë elegans (Bate).

Tube marked in Bate's writing "Unique," and, in a note on the jar, "Damaged or destroyed by the spirit." Only small fragments remain, including the tail.

Sars only describes one species of this genus, viz. *Urothoë norvegica* (Boeck), which appears hardly distinguishable from *U. elegans* (Bate), as described by Stebbing; the latter is the older name.

Lilljeborgia shetlandica (Bate & Westw.) is not in the collection, but is no doubt, as suggested by Norman, *Cheirocratus Sundevalli* (Rathke).

Phædra antiqua (Bate). Not in the collection.

Phædra Kinahani (Bate). Not in the collection.

Now *Lilljeborgia Kinahani* (Bate).

Iphimedia obesa (Rathke). Two specimens.

This, as figured, looks more like *I. minuta* (Sars) in the form of the third pleon-segment. The specimens in the tube, however, are both *I. obesa*.

Iphimedia eblanæ (Bate). Not in the collection.

Pereionotus testudo (Mont.). Not in the collection.

Acanthonotus Owenii (Bate). Six specimens.

Now *Epimeria cornigera* (Fabricius).

Dexamine tenuicornis (Rathke). Not in the collection.

G. O. Sars rightly conjectures that the species described by B. & W. under this name is not *Amphithoë tenuicornis* (Rathke), which he identifies with *D. spinosa* (Mont.), but *D. thea* (Boeck).

Dexamine vedlomensis (Bate & Westw.). Not in the collection.

Now *Paratylus vedlomensis*.

Atylus gibbosus (Bate).

Now *Tritæta gibbosa*. *T. dolichonyx* (Nebeski) is the adult male of this species.

Atylus bispinosus (Bate).

Now *Apherusa bispinosa*.

Pherusa bicuspis (Kröyer). Four or five specimens.

This, as I have shown elsewhere, is not *Amphithoë bicuspis* (Kröyer). It is probably *Apherusa* (*Halirages*) *borealis* (Boeck).

Pherusa fucicola (Leach). Not in the collection.

This, as shown in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. vii. p. 418, is *Gammarella brevicaudata* (M.-Edw.), female.

Calliope Ossiani (Bate) and *C. Fingalli* (Bate & Westw.).

Not in the collection. As pointed out by Boeck, these are respectively the young and old forms of *Amphithoë* (now *Parapleustes*) *latipes* (M. Sars, 1858).

Calliope grandoculis (Bate). One large and two small specimens.

These appear to be immature specimens of *C. leviusculus* (Kröyer).

Eusirus helveticæ (Bate). Not in the collection.

According to Boeck this is *E. longipes* (Boeck, 1860).

Leucothoë furina (Savigny).

The tube thus labelled contains only two specimens of a male *Bathyporeia* of the form called by G. O. Sars *B. Robertsonii* (Bate), so far as can be judged in the absence of the colouring-matter of the eyes.

Gossea microdeutopa (Bate). Fragments of two specimens.

Appears to be *Apherusa Jurinii* (M.-Edw.).

Microdeutopus gryllotalpa (Costa).

The young male of *M. anomalus* (Rathke), as suggested by Norman*, and not Costa's species. G. O. Sars makes it (somewhat doubtfully) a distinct species under Bate's earlier name of *M. damnoniensis*.

Microdeutopus Websterii (Bate).

Now *Autonoë Websteri*.

Microdeutopus anomalus (Rathke). Not in the collection.

Norman has suggested* that this is the female of *Aora gracilis* (Bate). From the description of the size, colour, and marking this is probably correct, though the females of these two species are almost indistinguishable.

Microdeutopus versiculatus (Bate).

The female is here described. The male was described by Norman* and again by Stebbing (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, vol. xiv. p. 12, pl. i. figs. 2-2f).

Protomedeia hirsutimana (Bate).

An unrecognizable fragment only remains. Only the anterior half of the animal was seen by Bate; but Norman* supplied the description of the remainder in the above-mentioned Report. Sars describes and figures this species under the name of *Leptocheirus pilosus* (Zaddach); but as that species is described as having the first gnathopods with a somewhat swollen hand ("manus modice tumidus ad apicem versus latior factus"), which agrees rather with the form described and figured by Grube† than with Sars's description, the identification is open to doubt. In Zaddach's species also the secondary appendage of the upper antennæ

* Last Report of Shetland Dredgings, Brit. Assoc. 1868.

† "Beitr. zur Kenntniss der istrischen Amphipodenfauna," Arch. für Naturgesch. 1866, pl. x.

was overlooked entirely by the author, and subsequently was said by Fr. Müller (Arch. für Naturgeschichte, 1848) to be rudimentary and one-jointed, while in Sars's and Bate's species it is long and six-jointed. The form figured by Della Valle as *L. pilosus* (Zadd.) certainly agrees better than Sars's with the original description, as also with *L. pectinatus* (Norman).

Protomedeia Whitei (Bate). One specimen.

Evidently *Cheirocratus Sundevalli*, female, as suggested by Norman.

Bathyporeia pilosa (Lindström).

Two tubes so labelled. Of these no. 50 contains two females of *B. norvegica* (Sars); the other (no. 85) contains eleven specimens, all of which have dark eyes; some have dorsal spines on the fourth pleon-segment, others have not; one (a large female) had a rudimentary tooth slightly in front of the rounded hind margin of the third pleon-segment.

Bathyporeia pelagica (Bate). One adult male, 5 millim. long.

This agrees with the form described by Sars under the above name. The eye is large and dark, but it is impossible to say what colour it was when fresh, as red eyes sometimes fade entirely in spirit and sometimes turn dark. It must be confessed that, of the five species of *Bathyporeia* given by Sars, only *B. norvegica* (Sars) seems to be distinct, owing to its having the hinder angle of the third pleon-segment produced to a point, instead of being rounded, as in the other species.

Gammarella Normanni (B. & W.). Not in the collection.

Is *G. brevicaudata* (Milne-Edwards), female.

Melita proxima (Bate).

Of this Norman says it "is the common form of the male, and *Megamara Alderi* is the female of *Melita obtusata* (Mont.). The variety of the male with a central dorsal tooth on the second and third segments of pleon is far less common." See also for this and *M. gladiosa* (Bate) the same author in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., August 1889, p. 133.

Eurystheus erythrophthalmus (Lilljeborg).

Now *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*.

Eurystheus bispinimanus (Bate).

The female of the last species.

Amathilla Sabini (Leach).

Now *A. homari* (Fabr.). I take this opportunity of expressing my doubt as to the distinctness of *A. angulosa* (Rathke) from this species, notwithstanding the high authority of G. O. Sars and Boeck. The dorsal projections in the young of *A. homari*, which swarm on the coast of Wales in summer, are only gradually developed, and the same may be said of the other characters on which these authors rely. The large mature animals only seem to resort to the shore in winter and spring to deposit their young.

Gammarus campylops (Leach). Not in the collection.

Gammarus tenuimanus (Bate).

One specimen without telson and third uropods. This is clearly *Mæra Batei* (Norman) female, the male being *M. multidentata* of the Supplement to Bate and Westwood's work (vol. ii. p. 515). Norman's name is slightly the older. The figure of the second gnathopod appears to belong to a different species; that of the entire animal is more correct, as also are the description and figures in the Brit. Mus. Cat. of Amph. Crust. p. 214, pl. xxxviii. fig. 2.

Gammarus Edwardsii (M.-Edw.). Not in the collection.

Considered by Nebeski to be a variety of *G. locusta* (Linn.).

Megamæra semiserrata (Bate). Not in the collection.

Now *Mæra semiserrata*.

Megamæra longimana (Leach) and *M. othonis* (M.-Edw.).

Male and female of *Mæra othonis*.

Megamæra? *Alderi* (Bate).

See under *Melita proxima*, ante.

Megamæra brevicaudata (Bate).

Is *Elasmopus rapax* (Costa) female, as stated by Barrois ('Cat. des Crust. marins recueillis aux Açores').

Eiscladus longicaudatus (B. & W.). Not in the collection.

Now *Photis longicaudatus*. The length of this species is given as $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, while Sars says it scarcely exceeds 4 millim., which is the size of apparently adult specimens from the

Welsh coast. I have, however, a specimen, dredged by myself off Guernsey, which is nearly as large as the type.

Amphithoë rubricata (Mont.) and *A. littorina* (Bate).

Now united under the former name.

Amphithoë albomaculata (Kröyer). Not in the collection.

This species has also been united with *A. rubricata*.

Amphithoë gammaroides (Bate). Not in the collection.

Sars has restored Bate's original genus *Pleonexes* for this species, uniting with it the following.

Sunamphithoë hamulus (Bate), = *Pleonexes gammaroides*, ♀.

Podocerus pulchellus (Leach). Not in the collection.

Generally allowed to be the adult male of *P. falcatus* (Mont.).

Podocerus variegatus (Leach). Several specimens.

Among these is more than one form; some are typical *P. falcatus*, but there are two or three of a form which I incline to think distinct, and which may be considered as being this species. The most obvious distinction is the massive character of the antennæ, of which the upper (in adults) have a four-jointed flagellum, the first joint being nearly twice as long as the remaining three together, while in adult *P. falcatus* the flagellum is seven-jointed, the first joint rather shorter than the following three together. In the thickness of the antennæ and in the form of the second gnathopods this species (*P. variegatus*) approaches *Janassa capillata* (Rathke), with which Boeck confused it. It may, however, be at once distinguished from that species by its well-developed secondary appendage to the upper antennæ and by the outer curved ramus of the third uropods having two secondary teeth, as in *P. falcatus*, whereas *J. capillata* has practically no secondary appendage and no teeth on the outer ramus.

Podocerus capillatus (Rathke). One female with ova.

Now *Janassa capillata*. The figure of the entire animal is very bad; that of the lower antenna is good.

Podocerus falcatus (Mont.). Three specimens.

This is the form considered (no doubt rightly) by Sars as

the immature male. It certainly comes very near *P. Herdmani* (Walker) [= *P. odontonyx* (Sars)], and I have a specimen which cannot be distinguished from a young male *P. falcatus*, but which has the last two joints of the upper antennæ clothed with the dense plumose setæ which are held to be characteristic of sexual maturity in the male. As regards the tooth on the finger of the second gnathopods of *P. Herdmani*, two of the above three specimens have it, while the third, like them in other respects, has not; so that it seems to be a variable character. I am disposed to consider *P. Herdmani* and *P. pusillus* (Sars) as examples of arrested development and mere varieties of *P. falcatus*.

Podocerus pelagicus (Leach). Not in the collection.

No doubt, as suggested by Norman, the female of *P. falcatus*.

Podocerus ocius (Bate). Not in the collection.

The specimen described is probably a female. This species has lately been described by Della Valle. I have specimens from Port Erin, Isle of Man. The male has the tooth at the base of the palm longer than the central tooth.

Cerapus abditus (Templeton) and *C. difformis* (M.-Edw.).

Now *Erichthonius abditus* and *E. difformis*.

Dercothoë punctatus (M.-Edw.). Not in the collection.

Is *Erichthonius difformis* female, according to Norman.

Siphonæcetes typicus (Kröyer). One specimen.

Apparently *S. Colletti* (Boeck). *S. typicus* (Kr.) is an Arctic species, not even found on the Norwegian coasts. The species, however, seem to be barely distinct.

Siphonæcetes Whitei (Gosse). Not in the collection.

Siphonæcetes crassicornis ♀ (Bate).

Now *Cerapus crassicornis*.

Nænia tuberculosa (Bate).

Now *Podoceroopsis sophiæ* (Boeck).

Nænia rimapalmata (Bate) and *N. excavata* (Bate).

Respectively male and female of the same species, and
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identical with *Xenoclea Batei* (Boeck). Bate's name being the oldest, Sars calls this species after the female, viz. *Podoceropsis excavata*.

Nænia undata (Bate). Not in the collection.

Probably *Podoceropsis Sophiæ*, female.

Cyrtophium Darwinii (Bate).

Now *Lætmatophilus tuberculatus* (Bruzelius).

Cratippus tenuipes (Bate). Not in the collection.

Now *Colomastix pusilla* (Grube).

Dryope irrorata (Bate). Not in the collection.

Dryope crenatipalma (Bate). Not in the collection.

Male and female of the same species, now *Unciola crenatipalma* (Bate). *U. irrorata* (Say) is a distinct species.

Corophium longicorne (Latreille).

Now *C. grossipes* (Linné).

Corophium Bonellii (M.-Edwards).

The tube (no. 114) is labelled *C. spinicorne*, Bate's earlier name. The specimen is undoubtedly *C. crassicorne* (Bruz.) female.

Corophium crassicorne (Bruzelius).

The tube which is labelled *Cor. Bonellii* and *Cor. crassicorne* contains only one specimen, which is the male of *C. crassicorne*.

Lestrigonus exulans (Kröyer).

Hyperia galba (Mont.), male.

Lestrigonus Kinahani (Bate). Not in the collection.

Bovallius doubtfully refers this to *Hyperia Latreillei* (M.-Edw.), male.

Hyperia oblivia (Kröyer). Not in the collection.

Norman has pointed out that this is not Kröyer's species, and named it *H. gracilipes*, now *Parathemisto gracilipes* (Norman).

Proto pedata (Abildgaard).

Now *Phtisica marina* (Slabber).

Proto Goodsirii (Bate). One specimen.

Is the adult male of the latter species, as suggested by Stebbing.

Caprella lobata (Müller).

The adult male of *C. linearis* (Linné).

Caprella hystrix (Kröyer). Tube marked *C. acuminifera*.

This appears to be a young *C. linearis*.

Caprella tuberculata (Guérin). Not in the collection.

P. Mayer retains this species, though with some hesitation, as *C. tuberculata* (Bate & Westw.).

Podalirius typicus (Kröyer).

Now *Pariambus typicus*.

None of the species given in the Supplement are in the British Museum collection; some are at the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association, Plymouth, but I have not seen them. The following notes may, however, be useful.

Orchestia brevidigitata (Bate & Westw.).

Considered by Barrois as probably only a young, though somewhat abnormal, form of *O. littorea*.

Montagua clypeata (Bate).

Probably the female of *Metopa pollexiana* (Bate).

Montagua norvegica (Lilljeborg).

Sars considers this the adult male of *Metopa Alderi* (Bate).

Opis leptochela (B. & W.), = *Euonyx chelatus* (Norman).

Opis quadrimana (B. & W.), = *Normania quadrimana*.

Kröyera brevicarpa (B. & W.), = *Synchelidium brevicarpum*.

Cheirocratus mantis (Norman), = *Cheirocratus assimilis* (Lilljeborg), male.

Megamæra multidentata (Norman, MSS.),
= *Mæra Batei* (Norman), male.

Unciola leucopes (Kröyer).

Is not Kröyer's species, but *U. planipes* (Norman).

Hyperia tenuiformis (B. & W.) and *H. prehensilis* (B. & W.).

Bovallius retains both these species provisionally in his genus *Hyperoche*, Bate and Westwood's descriptions being very imperfect*.

Themisto crassicornis (Kröyer), = *Euthemisto libellula* (Mandt).

I have to thank the authorities of the British Museum, and more especially Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell and Mr. R. I. Pocock, for the valuable aid they have given me in going through the type collection there.

LVII.—*A Month on the Trondhjem Fiord.*

By the Rev. Canon NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

[Continued from vol. xiii. p. 283.]

ISOPODA (continued).

61. *Jæra albifrons*, Montagu.

Tide-marks, Trondhjem.

* By the kindness of Mr. E. T. Allen, Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth, I have been allowed to see what remains of Spence Bate's type spirit-specimens of this species. Unfortunately these have been at some period allowed to dry up, and are in such bad condition that it is not easy to identify them. The first and second pereopods and one gnathopod are, however, in fair condition, and these agree with *Hyperoche Lütkeni* (Bovallius, 1887). In another tube of Spence Bate's collection marked "*Lestrigonus*, sp.," there are, besides five or six specimens of *Hyperia galba* (Mont.) male, three male specimens of *H. Lütkeni* in excellent condition, which shows at least that Bate had taken this species. It may therefore fairly be assumed that *Hyperia tauriformis* (Bate) is identical with *Hyperoche Lütkeni* (Bov.). But Sars holds that this species is identical with *H. Kröyeri* (Bov., 1885), a name which replaces *Metæcus medusarum* (Fabricius), erroneously given by Kröyer. As Bate's name is older than either of Bovallius's, this species should be called *Hyperoche tauriformis* (Bate & Westw., 1868). There appears to be no trace of a type specimen of *Hyperia prehensilis* (B. & W.), a very doubtful species.