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Alfred O. Walker F.L.S. F.Z.S.

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has a yellow mark in front; the anterior and middle tibiae are yellow in front, and the hind tibia is yellow at base. A female *amiculiformis* is from flowers of *Eucalyptus*.

*Prosopis constricta*, Ckll.

Mackay, May 1899, at flowers of *Xanthorrhoea* (Turner).

*P. subplebeia*, Ckll., and *P. coronata*, Ckll., were taken by Turner at Mackay, November 1891. A small example of *P. constricta* (Mackay, Nov. 1891) has clear ferruginous tegulae, but it is evidently only a variety.

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III.—*Notes on Amphipoda.*

By ALFRED O. WALKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

*Stenothoe validus*, Dana.

IN 1853 Dana described the above species from Rio Janeiro as having the second joint of the third peræopods expanded like that of the fourth and fifth pairs, instead of linear as in the first and second. Since that time about twenty other species have been added to the genus, but without an exception, so far as is known, these have the second joint of the third peræopods narrow or linear. In the Amphipoda Gammaridea of 'Das Tierreich' this feature forms one of the characters of the genus, an exception being made in favour of *S. validus*. The question therefore arises, Did Dana make a mistake in stating that the joint in question was similar to that of the next two pairs? It should be borne in mind that this joint can only be seen by removing the large side-plate of the fourth segment, and that dissection was not so common in those days as now; that the genus was new; and that the probability, judging from the structure of the majority of species of Amphipoda, was that the third peræopods should resemble the fourth pair rather than the second.

The possibility of such a mistake having been made by Dana is shown by the errors of other systematists in describing this or allied species of *Stenothoe*. Thus:—

(1) Spence Bate (Cat. Amph. Brit. Mus. p. 60), having copied Dana's definition of the genus, which says that "The basos of the antepenultimate pair of pereopoda is squamiformly developed," includes *S. clypeata*, Stimpson (Mar. Invert. Grand Manan, p. 51), and figures the third peræopod

in accordance with it (*l. c.* p. 60, pl. ix. fig. 1), regardless of Stimpson's statement, "Legs of the 5th pair [*i. e.* 3rd peræopods] wanting the expansions of the basal joints." An examination of Bate's type specimens at the British Museum, kindly made by Dr. W. T. Calman, proves Stimpson to be right.

(2) Prof. Della Valle, in his description of *S. valida*, Dana, in F. Fl. Neapel (Gammarini), p. 567, says that the *fifth* and *sixth* pairs of thoracic legs (third and fourth peræopods) have the *squama* rather large, thus apparently confirming Dana. But on being asked at my instance, by the good offices of Dr. P. Mayer, if this was correct, he replied that it was a *lapsus calami*, and ought to have been *sixth* and *seventh* pairs, in proof of which he kindly sent me, through Dr. Mayer, drawings of the three pairs of peræopods, showing the second joint of the third pair narrow as in the first and second.

(3) In Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fisheries, vol. ii. p. 262, pl. iii. fig. 19, I described *Stenothoe gallensis*, a species differing from *S. valida* only in the absence of a distal tooth on the palm of the second gnathopod in the female and a peculiarly formed second joint in the ramus of the third uropod of the adult male. Unfortunately in describing from a mounted specimen of which the limbs were displaced, I mistook, and consequently described and figured, the fourth peræopod for the third. This was corrected in Trans. Linn. Soc., 2nd ser. Zool. 1909, vol. xii. p. 331. The second joint of the third peræopod is "linear" or narrow-oblong, as in the first and second pairs.

If the view be accepted that Dana was mistaken in his description of the third peræopod, then to the list of synonyms in the Amphipoda of 'Das Tierreich' must be added *Stenothoe assimilis*, Chevreux, Bull. de l'Inst. Océanograph. Monaco, 1908, Mars. p. 4, figs. 4-6.

I have examined specimens from the coast of Peru from the U.S. Nat. Museum, Washington, which agree perfectly with Dana's description except as regards the third peræopods, which are linear.

Genus HEMIJASSA, A. O. Walker, Nat. Antarct. Exped.  
vol. iii. p. 38.

*Hemijassa ocius* (Sp. Bate).

Like *Jassa*, but uropod 3 not projecting beyond 1 and 2 and having the outer ramus without secondary teeth or curved spines.

For references see 'Das Tierreich,' Amphipoda Gam. pp. 655 & 739, under *Jassa ocius*; also Chevreux, Résult. Camp. Monaco, p. 107.

*H. ocius* is well described in the 'Tierreich' Gammaridea and well figured by Della Valle, whose figure of gnathopod 2 ♂ is erroneously marked "♀," but correctly referred to in the text. To the characters given by various authors may be added the following:—

Antenna 1: the accessory flagellum is so thin that when closely applied to the joint, as it usually is, it can only be distinguished by the fringe of unequal setæ on its truncate extremity.

Gnathopod 2: the palm is so densely clothed with plumose setæ that it is difficult to see its structure.

*Podocerus (Jassa?) dentex*, Czerniavski, is referred to *H. ocius* by Della Valle and Chevreux, while Stebbing (Tierreich Gamm.) gives it as a distinct species and identifies it with *Podocerus herdmani*, Walker (= *P. odontonyx*, G. O. Sars). As Czerniavski does not describe the uropods, it is impossible to be certain on this question, but he says that the accessory flagellum of antenna 1 is "rudimentary"—a character that suits *H. ocius* better than *J. herdmani*. His description of the hand of gnathopod 2 with "*dentibus duobus posterioribus magnis*" (two large posterior teeth) agrees perfectly with *H. ocius*, while a reference to Sars's figure of *Podocerus odontonyx* (= *Jassa herdmani*) in Crust. Norway, pl. ccxiii. fig. 2, will show that this species has only one posterior tooth, which I have never known to be bifid. As to the question of the distinctness of *J. herdmani* from *J. falcata* (Montagu), = *J. pulchella*, Leach, see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xv. p. 473, and Trans. Liverpool Biol. Soc. vol. ix. p. 314; also Norman & Scott, Crust. Devon and Cornwall, p. 92.

### *The Genus Leptocheirus.*

This has hitherto been classed with the Photidæ. I venture to suggest that its proper position is in the Aoridæ, with which it is connected by such forms as *Coremapus versiculatus* (Bate) and *Lembos leptocheirus*, A. O. W. (Trans. Linn. Soc., 2nd ser. Zool. vol. xii. (1909) p. 338, pl. xliii. fig. 7). The first gnathopods, though not (except in *L. cornu-aurei*, Sovinski) longer, are certainly stronger than the second.