

commonly swimming freely. In regard to the species which had been established, he says, "I consider the genus *Lestrignonus* of Milne-Edwards and subsequent writers to be nothing more nor less than the male of *Hyperia*. I am led to this conclusion from the remarkable similitude which exists among them, and from the fact that in all the species (*five in number*) which I have met with, the sexes have always been associated, except in the case of *Lestrignonus Kinahani*." *Lestrignonus exulans* he positively identifies as the male of *Hyperia galba*. He has found the males, not yet described, of *Hyperia obliqua* and *Hyperia medusarum*, and of a new species, which he provisionally names *Hyperia minuta*.

Although *Lestrignonus kinahani* "may be, and is occasionally, found in company with *H. galba*, the one is easily distinguishable from the other. They are nothing alike, either in form or colour; not to speak of the long and slender antennæ of the one in comparison with those of the other. *H. Kinahani* is longish, more shrimp-like, especially behind, and not so round and dumpy as *H. galba*, and the colour is always much darker. The eyes too are dark instead of being of a light green." [Compare Note on Montagu, 1813]. He further says of *Lestrignonus kinahani*, "there appears to be little or no difference between the young and the old. They are both slender, and of a dark lead colour, and both have the remarkable long and hair-like antennæ."

In his second note Edward says that of *Hyperia obliqua* he has seen "thousands, nay, millions, or countless hordes." He has never found them parasitic on fish, but in examining the stomachs of herrings on two successive days, he found them all full of this Amphipod. "From one," he says, "I took 59, from another 47, and from a third 33; and all the others were more or less well crammed." As contrasted with "the vast legions which occasionally appear" of *Hyperia obliqua*, he says, "I have only taken *H. medusarum* on three or four occasions, and but a few each time. This species is decidedly the gem of the whole. It is partially pellucid, being beautifully banded, alternately, with rings of a crystal hue and others of a deep red. As regards *H. minuta*, I have only taken it twice, and even in fewer numbers than the last." Of the species just mentioned, he adds, "in their general manners all three resemble each other, their restlessness and activity being one of their most remarkable traits, and beyond the power of description. But if I were to particularise any of them as being more lively and more restless than the rest, I certainly should give *H. minuta* the character, as being the most active species which, so far as I remember, I have as yet seen. All three seem to me far more active in their whole movements than either of their congeners, *L. Kinahani* or *H. galba*, and they do much better in confinement."

"*Lestrignonus Kinahani* and *Hyperia galba* generally appear here [at Banff] about the beginning of July, and disappear again towards the end of September; *H. obliqua* usually about August, and continues till spring; *H. medusarum* in December, and remains till March (on one occasion I took two of this species as late as the month of May); and the time I found *H. minuta* was from October to December. During these periods, too, I have never failed to find the females of all, save the first, to contain, in some cases eggs, in others well-developed young. With reference to *H. obliqua*, I not unfrequently find females of this species with young from September to January, thus extending over a period of five months."

Recognising *Lestrignonus* as applying only to male forms of *Hyperia*, Edward retains the name only provisionally for "*Lestrignonus Kinahani*," to which he had not definitely been able to assign a female. He does not give authorities for the specific names he adopts, but there is good reason to believe that he uses the nomenclature of "The British Sessile-eyed Crustacea."