

Anfipodi, 205.  
 Anfipodos, 231.  
 Anisopoda, 256, **260**, 289, **554**.  
 Annulosa, a subkingdom in zoology comprising the Arthropoda and Anarthropoda, in which the body is more or less evidently composed of a succession of *annuli* or rings, 91, 478.  
 Annulus, a body-ring, segment, or somite, 153, 264.  
 Anostéozoaires (ἀ-, without, *ὀστέον*, bone, *ζῶον*, animal), **94**.  
 Anostia (ἀ-, without, *ὀστέον*, bone), **88**.  
 Antennæ (antenna, in Latin, a sailyard), in a Crustacean the appendages of the (theoretical) second and third segments. The two pairs are distinguished by different writers as respectively first and second, 473; upper and lower, 84, 122, 245; anterior and posterior, 487, 536; posterior and anterior, 64, 149; inner and outer, 78, 515; antennules and antennæ, 463, 1215; auditory and olfactory (Spence Bate, Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1875); Milne-Edwards, **154**; Spence Bate, 280, **473**; Bruzelius, **313**; Fritz Müller, **349**; Leydig, 349, 480; Claus, 487, 597.  
 Antennæform processes, palps of the mandibles, 102.  
 Antennary gland, 505, **510**, 553.  
 Antennules, see Antennæ. This diminutive is not well suited to the Amphipoda, seeing that in many species of this group the upper antennæ exceed the lower in size.  
 Antennules, applied to parts of the mandibles, maxillæ, and maxillipeds, 57.  
 Antens = Antennæ, 99.  
 Anterior. By a conventional use, this word is applied to that edge of the leg which, when the limb is extended downwards, is turned towards the head; thus in the gnathopods and first two pairs of pereopods what would naturally be regarded as the back of the hand is called the anterior or front margin, while the clasping edge is called the posterior or hind margin.  
 Antliata (*ἀντλέω*, I drain, in reference to the *haustellum* or sucking apparatus), 41, **65**.  
 Aorta (*ἀορτή*, from *ἀείρω*, I raise), **338**, **372**, 476, **489**, **505**, **526**.  
 Apiropodes (*ἄπειρος*, without limit, *πόδες*, feet), **92**.  
 Apodeme (*ἀποδέω*, I bind fast), 463.  
 Appendages, appendices, 153, 463, 563; correlation of, 474; renewal of, 474.  
 Appendiculata, 478.  
 Appendix caudalis, the telson, 178.  
 Aptera (*ἄπτερος*, unwinged), 11, 14, **15**, 18, 20, 26, 36, 42, 52, 53, 55, 58, 62, 65, 69, 86.  
 Arteries (*ἀρτηρία*, originally supposed to be an air-duct, the derivation suggested for the word being *ἄηρ*, air, *τηρέω*, I preserve), 338, 476, 487, **505**, 526, 527, 549, 598.  
 Arthrocephalés (*ἄρθρον*, a joint, *κεφαλή*, head), **78**.  
 Arthropoda (*ἄρθρον*, a joint, *πούς*, foot). The Encycl. Brit., vol. ii. 1875, explains that the Class is named from the articulations of the limbs, and also says, "Leach, and later (1825) Latreille, proposed *Condylopoda* as the name of the group for which Arthropoda was afterwards devised. Custom has overborne the rule of priority, and the latter is now the more common name."

Latreille, however, employed the term *Condylipoda* in 1802, and must therefore have preceded Leach, 477, 479, **552**.  
 Arthrostraca<sup>1</sup> (*ἄρθρον*, a joint, *ὄστρακον*, shell), proposed by Burmeister in place of the older term *Edriophthalma* or sessile-eyed. Sars, Hist. Nat. Crust. d'eau douce de Norvège, explains that it refers to the regularly segmented body and the considerable development of the dorsal arch of each segment which seems to represent a sort of separate carapace, of which the lateral portions are often very prominent, covering more or less distinctly the base of the corresponding limbs. As the second order of the Malacostraca, in the classification adopted by Sars, it includes the Amphipoda and Isopoda, the first order, the Thoracostraca, embracing the Decapoda, Stomatopoda, and Cumacea, **169**, 477, 508, **552**, 601, **1655**.  
 Articulata, "the name given by Cuvier to his third great division of the Animal kingdom. Arthropoda is the designation now generally adopted, which includes the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, and *Insecta*, but excludes the *Annelida*, which Cuvier classed with these among the Articulata" (Encycl. Brit., vol. ii. 1875), 101.  
 Articulation, used by Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 6, to express the connecting hinge, as distinguished from *joint*, used for a portion of a limb.  
 Astacoïdes, Astacoïdea, 78, 87.  
 Auditory apparatus, 290, 325, 449, 474, 504.  
 Bacilli, hyaline, 457.  
 Baguettes olfactives, olfactory rods or filaments, 595.  
 Basipodite (Milne-Edwards, according to Wrzeźniowski, 1881), or basopodite, 290 (*βάσις*, a stepping, *πούς*, foot), shortened into basis, 290, basos (Bate and Westwood), or basus, the second (first free) joint of the Amphipod leg. The equivalents in different authors are—first joint (used in this Report); second joint; hanche, 140, 155; trochanter supérieur; femur, 34, 37; thigh; second coxal-plate; Hüfte, 485; arm, 536; Oberarm; Schenkel, 1607; tibia, 149.  
 Bastoncelli, little rods, 1652.  
 Bâtonnets hyalins, olfactory filaments, 548; cylindres à bâtonnets, 515.  
 Biliary vessels. See Liver.  
 Bismarck-brown, strongly recommended for the colouring of living organisms. See Mayer, Die Caprelliden, pp. 153, 160.  
 Blastoderm (*βλαστός*, germen, embryo, *δέρμα*, skin), 464, 531, 553.  
 Blastomere (*βλαστός*, and *μέρος*, a part), 463.  
 Brain, 133, 349, **364**, 489, **567**, 1646.  
 Branchiæ (*βράγχια*, in Latin branchiæ, the gills of fishes). Latreille, 95; Milne-Edwards, **154**, **184**, 185; Krøyer, 202; Frey and Leuckart, 219; Nicolet, 232; Dana, 260, 264; Williams, 280; Costa, 296; Valette, 304; Boeck, 324; Lilljeborg, 361; Grube, 366; Hesse, 419; Dezsò, 476; Wrzeźniowski, 501, 507; Smith, 522; Claus, 598.  
 Branchiæ, number of, in *Phronima*, Milne-Edwards, 185; Giles, 1642.

<sup>1</sup> Page 552, line 36, for *Arthrocostraca* read *Arthrostraca*.