

series) ; none on the sixth. The first sixteen vertebræ of the series are cervical ; and if the four missing vertebræ be added, it makes twenty cervical vertebræ altogether. The last seven are dorsal. The neural spine becomes single on the nineteenth. The hypapophyses become single on the eighteenth ; and they are furthest apart on the fourteenth. I have taken the first of this series as the fifth ; but, judging, from **B** and **E**, it may possibly be the sixth, in which case the rest of the neck-vertebræ would agree with **H**. This specimen has also the pelvis and the caudal vertebræ, of which latter there are ten, the last two being ankylosed. The second caudal vertebra agrees with the one figured by Prof. Owen as either the first or the second.

From a comparison of these necks with the drawings and descriptions of Prof. Owen in his last paper I infer that the vertebra figured by him as the third is really the fourth, that figured as the fourth is the sixth, that as the sixth is the eighth, that as the twelfth is the fifteenth, that as the fourteenth is the seventeenth or eighteenth, and that as the fifteenth is the twentieth or twenty-first.

XLVII.—*Two new Crustacea from the Coast of Aberdeen.*
By C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S.

Two small Crustacea were sent to me some short time since by Mr. Sims, of Aberdeen, as having been taken by him on that coast during last summer. One belongs to the Diastylidæ, the other to Amphipoda. After carefully noting all the specimens with which I am acquainted, as well as consulting the works of Sars and other naturalists, I am induced to believe that neither of them has been described. I propose therefore to name them respectively *Diastylis bimarginatus* and *Lestrignonus spinidorsalis*.

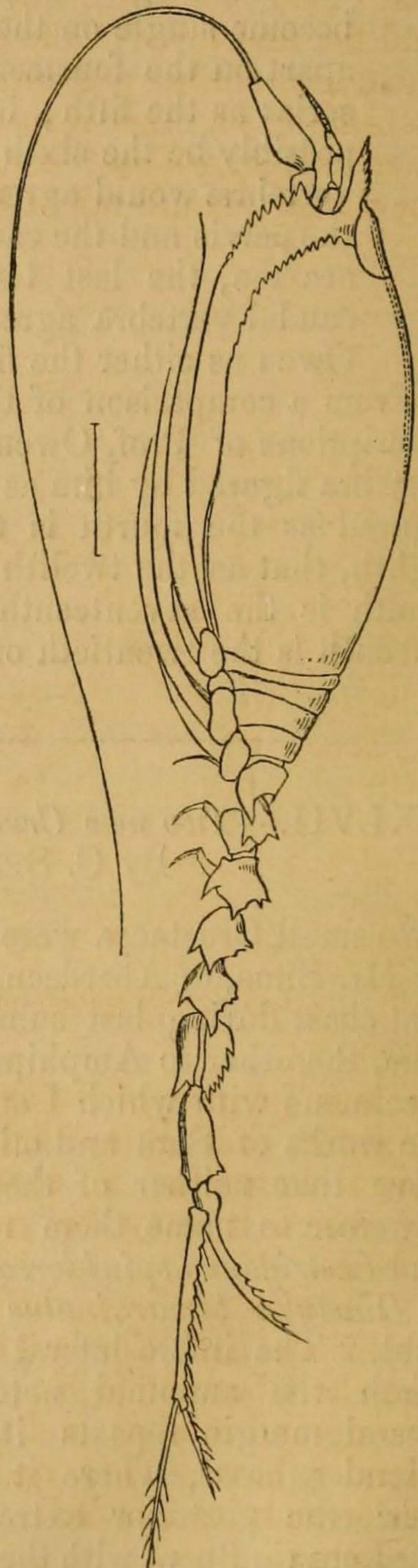
Diastylis bimarginatus has the carapace very long and oval. The infero-lateral margin is anteriorly serrated beneath the antennal notch. A second ridge within the lateral margin repeats it, commencing at the base of the rostral process, where it is serrated, and continuing until near the posterior extremity of the carapace, where it becomes confluent with the infero-lateral margin. The rostral projections of the carapace are serrated on the upper margin. Five somites of the pereion are exposed behind the carapace, each becoming longer, narrower, and less deep as

they succeed each other posteriorly, and the last having the coxal plate fused with it and produced posteriorly to a strong point. The somites of the pleon are dorsally crowned with small tooth-like points, which become less conspicuous in succession posteriorly. The posterior and post-inferior angles of each somite are produced to sharp spine-like points. The fifth somite is longer than the four preceding, and the dorsal surface is serrated in the median line; the sides are flanked by a strong ridge; and the inferior margin is entire, but produced posteriorly to a sharp point. The sixth somite is cylindrical, and not produced posteriorly beyond the point where it articulates with the telson. The telson is sharp, styli-form, and moderately long, being nearly as long as the two preceding somites. The styli-form uropoda have the first joint half as long again as the telson, and supporting two branches, of which the inner is as long again as the outer and slightly fringed with hairs.

The first pair of antennæ are about as long again as the rostral processes of the carapace. The second antennæ in the male animal are nearly as long as the animal. The first joint of the peduncle is not conspicuous; the second does not reach as far as the extremity of the rostral processes; and the third reaches as far as the extremity of the first pair of antennæ; it is broad at the base and gradually tapers to the distal extremity.

Most of the other appendages are so damaged that it is difficult to determine any specific characters in them, except the caudal pair, which have the terminal

Fig. 1.

*Diastylis bimarginatus*, n. sp.

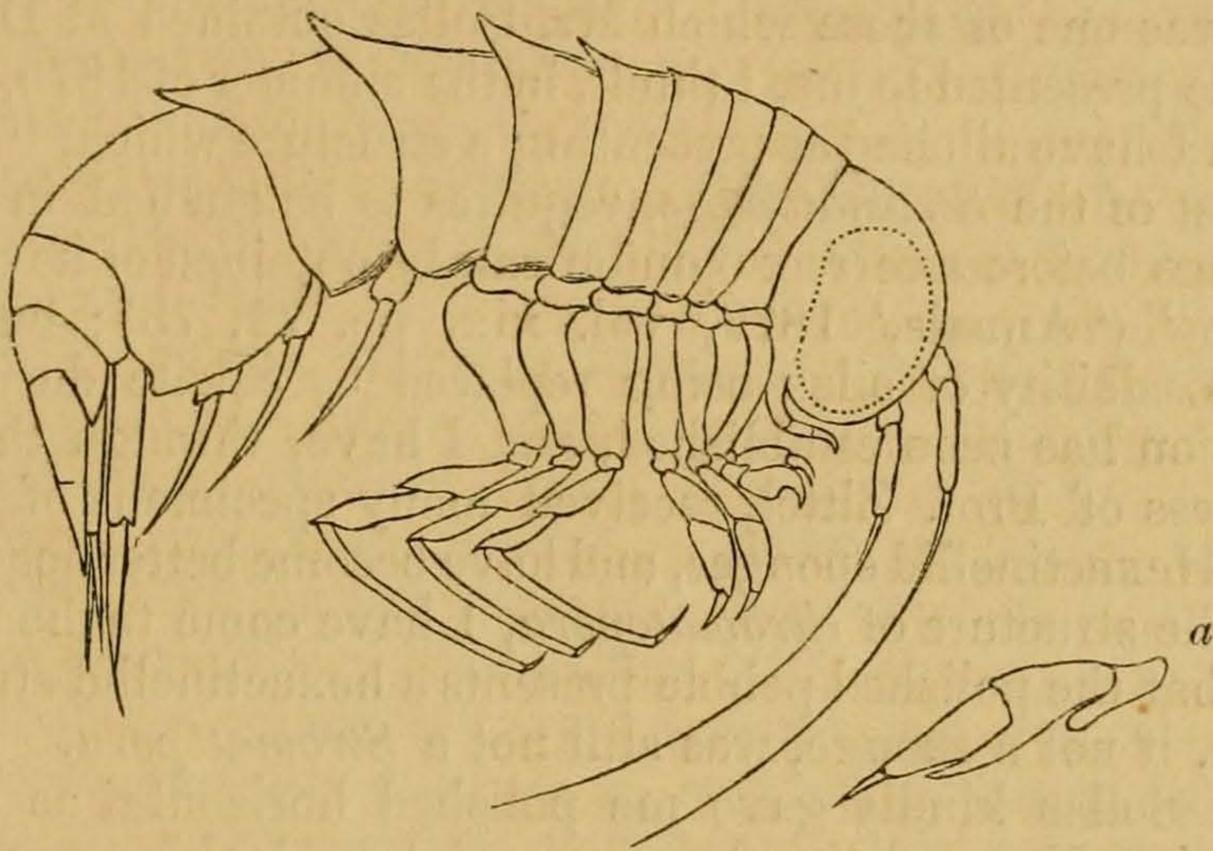
which have the terminal

rami unequal, the longer being about half the length of the basal joint.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Lestrigonus spinidorsalis differs from any species of the genus that I have met with in having the last two somites of the pereion and the first three of the pleon produced in the median line of the dorsal surface posteriorly to a sharp-pointed tooth or spine. It bears in all other respects some considerable resemblance to *Lestrigonus exulans*; and I was much inclined to think that the dorsal feature might have been the result of some more

Fig. 2.



Lestrigonus spinidorsalis, n. sp. a, second gnathopod.

or less permanent injury; but close inspection, frequently repeated, has compelled me to believe that the spinous dorsal formation is characteristic of the animal, and one by which it may be readily distinguished from all other species.

The eyes are large, the antennæ subequally long and slender, about one half the length of the animal. The gnathopoda are short but not feeble; the first two pairs of pereopoda are strong and robust; and the three posterior pairs are long and slender, having the propodos long with the anterior and posterior margins parallel.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.