brown with white tips and have distinct transverse zones of dark brown near the base and a little below the tip and sometimes a similar but fainter and less defined zone in the middle.

The specimens of the other species of Zoantherlia and of the species of Zoanthina, of which I obtained a fair number last February, have also gone through their metamorphosis and have become fixed and sprouted tentacles.

As the preparation of my paper on these larvae and their adults will, I fear, take some time, it was thought desirable to publish this very brief preliminary note at once. Quite recently, I came across a reference to the rearing of Zoantherlia by Cary in 1911. Till then I was not aware that anybody else had attempted the rearing of these larvae. As far as I am able to gather from Cary's Report, however, (vide Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book, No. 10) no stage with tentacles was obtained by him.

Fig. 1 represents the Zoantherlia larva which metamorphosed last year. Fig. 2 shows a tentacled stage with 42 tentacles as seen from the oral side, fully expanded. Fig. 3 represents another specimen fairly expanded, seen from the side. Fig. 4 shows another specimen just opening out. Fig. 5 shows the same specimen with the tentacles retracted and the peristome closed.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, K. RAMUNNI MENON.
April, 1914.

ECHINODERMA.

CHANGE OF NAME IN AN INDIAN GENUS OF ECHINOIDEA.—
[The following is a translation of a note that appeared in the Zoologischer Anzeiger XLIV, No. 4, p. 191 (April, 1914)].

In a memoir which has just appeared (Echinodermata of the Indian Museum, part viii, Echinoidea [1], Calcutta, March, 1914) I have given the name Eurypneustes to a new genus of Spatangidae. This name, having already been applied to a fossil form, cannot be maintained: I propose to give the name Elipneustes to the new genus.

D. R. KOEHLER,
Professor in the University of Lyons.

CRUSTACEA.

NOTES ON SOME AMPHIPODS COLLECTED ON THE PAMIRS AT AN ALTITUDE OF 15,600 FEET.—In February of the present year, I received from the Indian Museum a tube of Amphipoda for identification, bearing the following label:—

"Reg. No. 8493. From stagnant pool on summit of Killik Pass between Northern Hunza Range and the Tagh-