

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 *Zoanthella* 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 *Zoanthella* 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 *Zoanthella* 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.

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#### 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 (Echinoderma of the Indian Museum, part viii, Echinoidea [I], 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.

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#### 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.  $\frac{5693}{103}$ . From stagnant pool on summit of Killik Pass between Northern Hunza Range and the Tagh-

dumkash Pamir. Altitude, 15,600 feet. Collected by Captain R. W. G. Hingston, I.M.S., 27th July, 1913. These Crustacea were numerous in pools near banks of Killik River.'

On examination, the specimens proved to belong to the variable and widely distributed species, *Gammarus pulex*, Linn. The record is interesting, however, in that it marks the highest altitude from which this species has ever been collected, and 5000 feet higher than the previous highest record of 3200 mètres (10,500 feet), from which altitude Chevreux ("Études sur la faune du Turkestan. II. Crustacés Amphipodes." *Travaux de la Soc. Imp. d. Nat. St. Pétersbourg*, t. XXXVII, 2, pp. 91-100, 1908) has recorded this species from Lake Tchatyr-Koule in Turkestan.

In the paper quoted, Chevreux records *G. pulex* from the following localities:—

Lake Issyk-Koule (1615 mét. altitude), Gorge de Karakol (2000 mét. altitude), and Lake Tchatyr-Koule (3200 mét. altitude), all in Turkestan; so that its occurrence on the banks of the Killik River, only some 130 miles south of the Gorge de Karakol is not surprising. Chevreux points out that this species is variable in certain of its characters, so that it might be useful to indicate the nature of this variation in the present specimens.

The posterior angle of the epimeral plate of the third segment of the metasome is considerably more produced and pointed than figured in Sars', *Crustacea of Norway*, Vol. I. Amphipoda. The number of spines on the segments of the urosome shows considerable individual variation. The maximum number observed is two median dorsal and a pair of lateral spines on each side on each of the three segments, but the dorsal pair are absent from the last segment in some of the specimens, and the lateral spines sometimes only number one on one or other of the segments.

The accessory flagellum of the first antennae is only as long as the first two joints of the main flagellum and is composed of two well-developed joints of equal size followed by a third rudimentary joint. In this particular, the present specimens agree with those from Lake Tchatyr-Koule mentioned by Chevreux.

The telson has two or three spines and, in most cases, a single seta at the apex of each lobe. The lateral spine of the telson is placed much more distally and at the same time further in from the margin than shown in Sars' figure of the type form.

In all other characters, the present specimens agree very completely with the descriptions and figures given by Sars for the typical form and there is no reason to create a new species for the trivial differences noted above. It seems, however, worth while to place on record the capture of this species at the unusual altitude of 15,600 feet.

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[In addition to the examples mentioned above, there are in the Indian Museum collection specimens of *Gammarus pulex*, kindly