

*Wm. Anker  
Dublin*

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF DUBLIN,

FOR THE

SESSIONS 1856-1859,

(INCLUSIVE.)

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O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.—PSALM civ. 24.

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VOL. II.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,

BY M. H. GILL.

1860.

ADDENDUM TO SUPPLEMENTAL DUBLIN LIST OF CRUSTACEA (SEE MEETING, APRIL 17, 1857). BY JOHN R. KINAHAN, M. B.

THE Galathea referred to in the above list as *G. nexa* proves to be an unnamed species; it is therefore figured, and a further description of the species is appended; also a description of the new Iphimedia figured in the same plate, from a drawing furnished me by C. Spence Bate, Esq., F. L. S., who has kindly described the species, though too late for insertion in its proper place.

GALATHEA ANDREWSII (*mih*). Plate XVI., Fig. 8, *a, b, c, d.*

*G.* rostro brevi, 3-5 dentibus utrinque ornatis. Pedibus anticis rotundatis elongatis, angustis sparse tuberculatis, tuberculis spinosæpissime terminantibus. Chelis digitis parallelis, elongatis angustis ricto minute denticulato, apice adunco; maxillepedibus externis articulo secundo tertium æquante.

Habitat: "Sinum Maris Hibernicæ, 'Dublin Bay,' dictum."

This species combines the characters of the genera *Munida* and *Galathea* to a great extent: it manifestly belongs, however, to the latter genus. I have named it after William Andrews, M. R. I. A., whose researches into our native zoology and botany have so often been laid before this Society.

The characters of the narrowed, elongated hands, their comparative freedom from spines, the small size of the species, and the character of the beak, separate it from all described species. For further particulars concerning it, see Supplemental List: it is extremely common.

ON A NEW AMPHIPOD. BY SPENCE BATE, F. L. S.

PLATE XVI.

IPHIMEDIA (*Rathke, n. a. xx.*). I. EBLANÆ (*mih*).

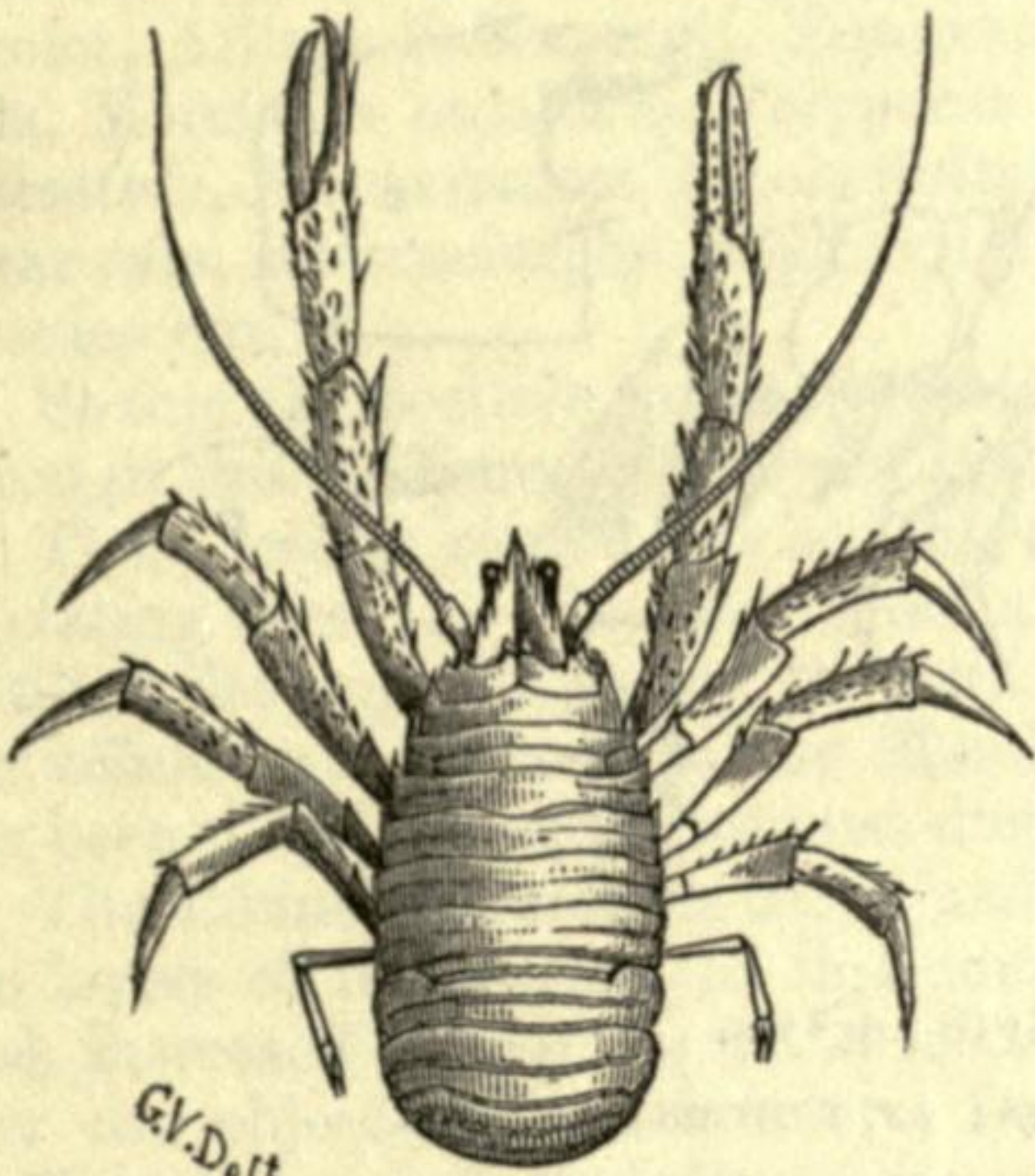
Head produced into a rostrum; antennæ unfurnished with secondary appendage, subequal; the last segment of the pereion and each of the three anterior segments of the pleon armed, lateral to the dorsal ridge, with two parallel rows of teeth.

*The three anterior segments of the pleon each armed with a well developed tooth in the median dorsal line.*

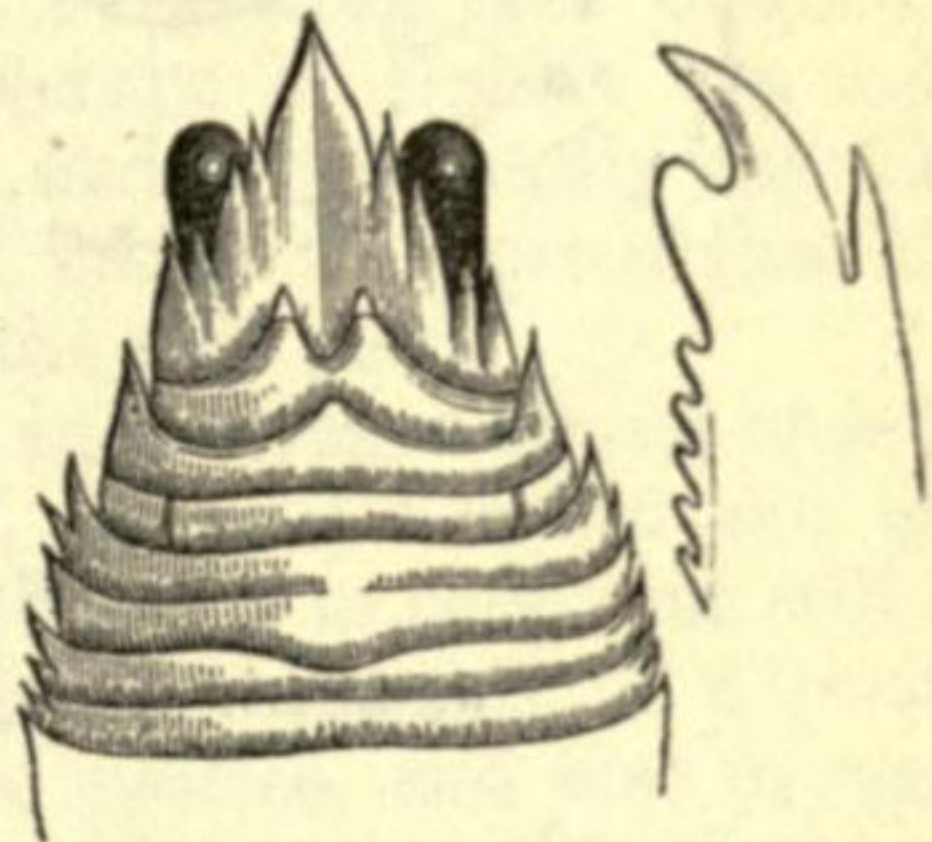
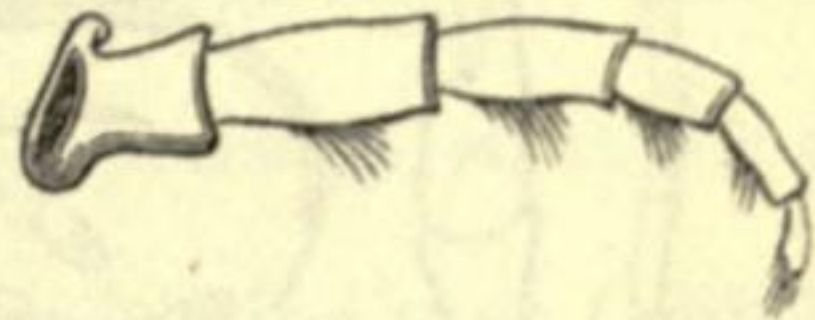
[*I. capite rostrato. Antennis simplicibus subæqualibus. Corporis segmentis 8-11, duabus dentium parallelis seriebus, lateraliter armatis, 9-11, forte dente medio dorsi, ornatis.*]

This species differs from *I. obesa*, on which Rathke founded the genus, in several very important points. The rostrum is more incurved; the infero-posterior edge of each segment is more pointedly produced; but that which most strongly strikes the notice is the elevation of a well-developed tooth on the centre of the dorsal surface of each of the

Crustacea:—Portunus marmoreus, 1845; Thia polita, 1845; Portunus carcinoides, 1856; Galathea Andrewsii, 1857; Crangon Allmanni,



G.V. Del<sup>t</sup> ad. nat.  
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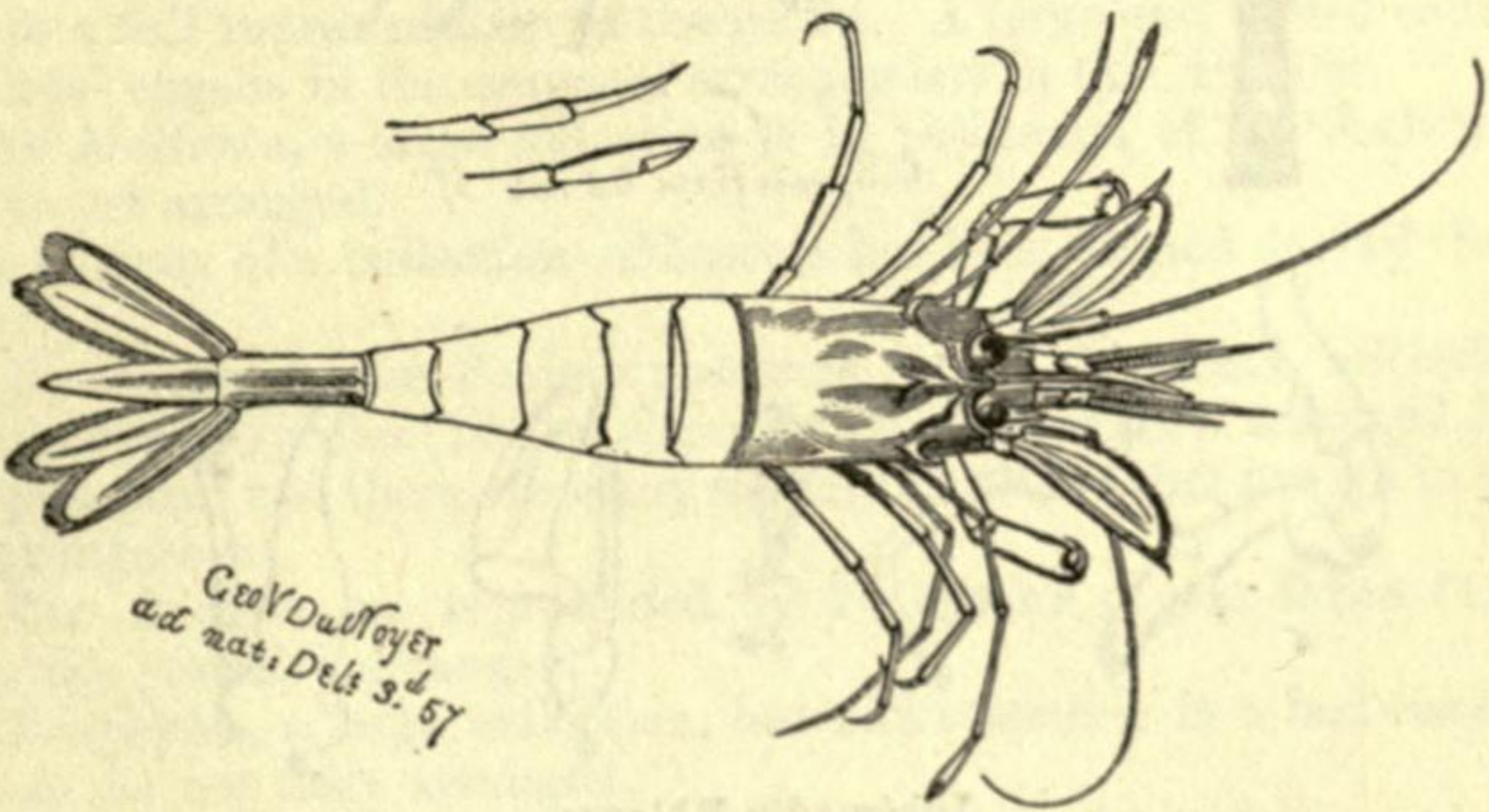


G.V.



G.V.

Galathea Andrewsii.



Geo V DuRoyer  
ad. nat. Del<sup>s</sup> 3. 57

Crangon Allmanni.