2. The cheliped is more slender (figs. 3F, 3G) and the merus has only 3 or 4 denticles distally and 4 spines proximally on lower margin. The propodus is narrower and the inner upper margin has 2 large spines, one near the base of dactylus and a second one behind it. The fixed finger is about 1/3rd the length of the dactylus and the dactylus has only one small rounded tooth proximally on cutting edge with the upper edge dentate distally.

3. In 4 out of 5 specimens, the merus of the 2nd pereiopod has 2 spines on the lower inner margin.

Remarks. — *Upogebia lincolni* is similar, in a few respects, to *U. pusilla* (Petagna), particularly in the following features: (1). The cheliped shape of the male; (2). The armature of the cheliped coxa, merus and carpus; (3). The flattened broad palm the lower part of which is provided with 2 converging crests; (4). The subterminal fixed finger.

This present species differs from *U. pusilla* as follows: (1). The absence in *U. lincolni*, of a spinose crest on the upper margin of the palm but the presence of 2 large rounded teeth on the dactylus; (2). *U. lincolni* has a more slender rostrum with much smaller spines and the antero-median groove of the gastric region is less conspicuous; (3). The largest specimens of *U. lincolni* reach about half the size of *U. pusilla* (see De Man, 1927, under *U. littoralis*). 

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REFERENCE


ADDENDUM

Since submitting this paper, it has been suggested that *U. lincolni* may be identical to *Upogebia miyakei* Sakai (Sakai 1967, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., 15 (4): 319-328). However, there are a few differences between this present material and Sakai’s descriptions and figures of the holotype female of *U. miyakei*, noticeably in the spinulation of the chelipeds and 2nd pair of pereiopods. I will not be able to validate or refute the above suggestion until the holotype becomes available.

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THE DATES OF PUBLICATION OF C. SPENCE BATE AND J. O. WESTWOOD’S “A HISTORY OF BRITISH SESSILE-EYED CRUSTACEA”

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The well-known work by C. S. Bate and J. O. Westwood entitled “A history of British sessile-eyed Crustacea” appeared in 23 parts between 1 October 1861 and 31 December 1868. The sources of information concerning the dates and contents of these parts are scattered over various publications and it was thought useful to bring this information together here in a tabular form. These dates are the more important as various new taxa have been first published in this work.
The work was intended to be published in monthly parts of 3 sheets (48 pages) each (not 4 sheets as Gerstaecker, 1863a: 553, stated); the price of each part was 2 shillings 6 pence (Gerstaecker, 1863a: 553). Publication started with part 1 on 1 October 1861. After some months, the original schedule could no longer be adhered to and the intervals between the appearance of the parts became greater and more irregular (between pts. 12 and 13 almost 3 years elapsed). However, the number of pages per part seems to have been strictly maintained at 48.

The most complete and detailed information on the dates of publications of the various parts is that provided by Stebbing [1888: 328 (for pts. 1-3), 340 (for pts. 4-10), 343 (for pts. 11-21), 372 (for pts. 22, 23)]. This information agrees with that obtained from other sources consulted by me, viz., the Zoological Record (Bate, 1867: 216; Von Martens, 1869: 510), the abstracting part of Archiv für Naturgeschichte (Gerstaecker, 1863a: 553, 554; Gerstaecker, 1863b: 581), and a number of separate parts of the work in their original wrappers, which are in my possession (parts 1-6 incl., 20-23 incl., and the wrapper of part 8). On each of the parts the date of publication is indicated, as well as the expected date of the next part. The latter is, however, not fully reliable: so on part V it is said “Part VI. will be published 1st March, 1862”, while part 6 actually appeared 1 April. The dates on the parts agree completely with the corresponding dates provided by Stebbing (1888), who obtained his information from the publishers. Stebbing’s dates thus may confidently be accepted as correct.

As to the contents of the various parts our information is somewhat less definite. Stebbing usually indicated only the first and last page of the group of parts that he dealt with: pts. 1-3 forming pp. 1-144 of vol. 1; pts. 4-10 pp. 145-480; pts. 11, 12 pp. 481-507 of vol. 1 and pp. 1-64 of vol. 2; pt. 13 pp. 65-112 of vol. 2; pts. 14-21 pp. 113-496 [by implication]; pts. 22-23 pp. 497-536 and iii-lvi of vol. 2. My separate parts give the exact information of those 10 parts, which perfectly fits Stebbing’s data as follows: pt. 1 pp. 1-48; pt. 2 pp. 49-96; pt. 3 pp. 97-144; pt. 4 pp. 145-192; pt. 5 pp. 193-240; pt. 6 pp. 241-288; pt. 20 pp. 401-448; pt. 21 pp. 449-496; pts. 22 and 23 form a double number, being the last of the series, they comprise pp. 497-536, i-lvi. This shows that of all parts of which the number of pages is known (pts. 1-6, 13, 20-23) this number is exactly 48, even in the last double number there are exactly 96 pages. This, together with the remark by Stebbing (1888: 340): “each Part in this work containing 48 pages” makes that we confidently may assume that also the other parts of which we have no direct information contain the same number of pages.

The only obscure point is the question of the pages contained in parts 11 and 12. Stebbing (1888: 343) dealt with these two parts together: “Part XI., April 1, 1863. Part XII., August 1863. pp. 481-507, and (Vol. II.) pages 1-64”. Gerstaecker (1863a: 553, 554) remarked that in 1863 11 parts had appeared: “das... Werk ... ist gegenwärtig (1863) bereits mit dem 11. Hefte bis zum Abschluß des ersten Bandes (507 pag.) gediehen”; later the same author (Gerstaecker, 1863b: 581) mentioned “die vierte bis zehnte Lieferung ... in welchen mit Ein-