

1782. BERKLEY, LEFRANCO DE. LE FRANCO VAN BERKHEY (Carus. Bibl. Zool.). JOHN LE FRANCO VAN BERKLEY, born 1729, died 1812 (Maunder).

Johann Franz van Berkhey's *Naturgeschichte von Holland, aus dem Holländischen übersetzt*," has the first volume dated Leipzig, 1779, the second, Leipzig, 1782. This German translation of the work is the only one I have been able to obtain, and in the second volume the translator gives notice that he has taken the liberty of considerably curtailing the original. In point of fact, all the zoology seems to be omitted. From local notices in the work it may be inferred that the author's name was certainly van Berkhey.

"He published in Dutch a history of Holland, geographical, physical, natural, and civil, of which a French translation appeared in 1782. He was the first to change the Linnean classification of the Crustacea, forming them into a separate class, which he placed immediately before that of the Insecta. But besides that he only characterised his divisions in a complicated, vague, and often unmeaning way, he departs from the natural order, by placing the Testacea below the insects, so that the Crustacea come next to the bony fishes." Latreille, *Consid. gen.*, pp. 18, 19, 1810. Compare note on Brisson, 1756, in regard to the question of priority, since in regard to arrangement the classifications by Brisson and Berkhey seem to have been practically the same.

1786. MOHR, NICOLAS.

Forsøg til en Islandsk Naturhistorie, med adskillige økonomiske samt andre Anmærkninger. Kiøbenhavn, 1786.

Among the Apterous Insects he gives, on page 107, "243, *Cancer pulex* (Faun. Svec. 2041). Marflø," which, he says, is not only in very great numbers on the strand, but also out in deeper water, where it does great damage, as well to the nets as to what is caught in them. He thinks that it would be difficult to get a sufficient supply of horse-hair for making the under part of the nets, which was the preventive believed in against these depredators.

For "244, *Cancer medusarum*," he refers to "Strøm's *Søndm. Beskr.* 188, Tab. 1, fig. 12, 13," and considers that the description and figures given by Strøm are very accurate, he himself having had the opportunity of comparing them with specimens taken from *Medusa aurita*.

246 is given as "*Cancer macrourus articularis manibus adactylis femoribus posticis orbicularibus spinis caudæ bifidis* (Act. Soc. Sc. Hafn. 9, D. 588, Tab. viii.), Ogn, Aat." It is like a little Marfløe, but nearly white, with red eyes, and is much fatter, though smaller than the Marfløe. Another species, like it, but much larger, is called by the inhabitants, Grønlands-Ogn, the presence of which indicated the speedy arrival of fish and whales. 247 is "*Cancer filiformis* (Syst. Nat. 1056), *Squilla lobata* (Müll. Prodr. Zool. Dan. 2359)."

The Latin description of 246 relates to Strøm's *Orchestia*, 1765, whereas Mohr's own account of it probably refers to some species of *Anonyx*, at any rate not to an *Orchestia*. 247 is identified by Boeck with *Caprella septentrionalis*, Krøyer, but for this identification there seems to be no adequate ground. Mohr's own references have to do with *Caprella linearis*, Linn.