

"*Arenarius*. Slightly depressed before, carinate and subserrate behind: 4 fore-legs cheliform and smooth: antennæ nearly equal. *Stroem. Act. Hafn.* 10. tab. 2. fig. 1-8.

Inhabits the Sandy Shores of *Greenland*, on the *Ulva umbilicalis*.

"*Stroemianus*. Compressed; 4 fore-legs cheliform and slightly toothed: upper antennæ very short.

Stroem. Act. Hafn. 9. p. 558. tab. 8.

Inhabits the Shores of *Greenland*. *Body* violet.

"*Abyssinus*. Subcylindrical; 4 fore-legs cheliform and 1-toothed: antennæ subequal setiferous and serrate at the base on the inner margin.

Inhabits *Greenland*. *Fab. fn. Groen.* p. 261. n. 236.

Body with white and saffron bands: darts with great velocity in the water.

"These 6 last might probably be referred to the genus *Cancer*."

In this list, *Cancer (Gammarus) carino-spinosus*, being without references, is apparently intended for a new species. In the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, Spence Bate names it *Amathia carino-spinosa*, distinguishing it from *Amathia sabini* "more in deference to the opinions of Rathke, Liljeborg, and Bruzelius, than from a conviction of there being any real distinction between them." Boeck accordingly makes "*Cancer carino-spinosa*, Turton, Linn. Syst. Nat. III. p. 760. (ifølge Spence Bate)." a synonym of *Amathilla sabini*, without observing that Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. 362, declare that Turton's species is *Atylus carinatus*. On page 363, they say further, "it is quite evident that the latter [Turton] never examined the animal of unknown habitat in the British Museum, which he cites, but that his knowledge was derived from the Fabrician description of *Atylus carinatus*, the name of which he unnecessarily altered." The species, *Cancer (Gammarus) corniger*, though also without references, is clearly the *Gammarus corniger* of Fabricius, now called *Epimeria cornigera*. It will be observed that for *Cancer (Gammarus) medusarum* and for *Oniscus (Cymothoa) medusarum*, Turton gives the same reference to Strøm without any attempt at explanation.

1802. LATREILLE, P. A.

Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes. Ouvrage faisant suite aux Œuvres de Leclerc de Buffon, et partie du Cours complet d'Histoire naturelle redigé par C. S. Sonnini. Tomes I.-IV. A Paris. An X.

In vol. i. p. 45, he recognises that the Stalk-eyed Crustacea or *pédiocles* of Lamarck have an organization evidently distinct from insects, but the Sessile-eyed Crustacea come so near the insects, by the form of the vessel regarded as the heart, that he would have been well content for the present to leave the Crustacea at the head of the insects, only forming a subclass of them.

Vol. ii. opens with a table giving "Divisions générales des animaux invertébrés et pourvus de pattes." The Crustacés, Class I. have "Mandibules palpigères. Des pièces articulées doubles ou bifides, disposées sur plusieurs rangs, et fermant la bouche. *Quatre antennes*." These form two orders, Les Décapodes, "Tête confondue avec le corselet. Branchies cachées," and Les Branchiogastres, "Tête distincte. Branchies extérieures." The Insectes, Class II., include four subclasses, the first of which is named les Tetracères, and the fourth les Entomostracés.

An explanation of earlier classifications is given pp. 292-365. After Aristotle he considers that Aldrovandus was the first systematist to make any advance, then Willughby