

Antennæ inferiores duplo breviores, structurâ superioribus conformes. *Oculi* inter utrumque antennarum par siti, latiusculi, nigri. *Tentacula* quatuor, quorum antica duo biarticulata, articulo primo cylindrico, extimo falcato, ramulosé pilifero. *Inferiora* subtus caput prorumpentia filiformia, inarticulata, flexilia. *Pedes* octo, duo anteriores crassiores, articulo primo cylindrico, duobus subsequentibus obcordatis, extimo seû chelâ, obovato, turgido, granulifero: reliqui triarticulati, uncinulo armati. *Pedes branchiales* sex, articulo unico elongato formati apice setigero, é tuberculo caudali prodeuntes. *Appendices* caudales quatuor, cylindrici, recurvi, hispidi, inter duodecimum et tredicesimum segmentum erumpentes."

It might be possible for some one residing at Genoa to identify these Genoese Amphipoda. The figures given to represent the natural size are so minute as to suggest some error. Fig. 4, pl. i. is suggestive of *Hyperiu medusarum*, though the eye is represented only by a small o. Fig. 6, pl. ii. may represent *Hyale* sp. Fig. 4, pl. ii. ought to be capable of identification by the extreme length of the antennæ of both pairs, but of the upper pair especially. The name *Gammarus longicornis* is preoccupied among the synonyms of *Corophium volutator*. Spence Bate has suggested the identity of *Gammarus crassimanus* with *Mæra truncatipes*. Desmarest, *Consid. gén. sur la Cl. des Crust.*, p. 265. n., also thinks it probable that it belongs to the same genus as *Mæra grossimanus*. Boeck thinks it is perhaps a *Gammarus*. In his view, *Gammarus circinnatus* seems to be a species of *Amphithoë*. Milne-Edwards and Spence Bate alike omit Viviani's species from their general lists of Amphipoda, and in the special lists of Mediterranean species by Costa, 1830, by Hope, 1851, by Stalio, 1877, and by Carus, 1885, no notice is taken of them.

1806. DUMÉRIL, ANDRÉ MARIE CONSTANT, born 1774, died 1860 (Hagen).

Zoologie Analytique, ou Méthode Naturelle de Classification des Animaux, rendue plus facile à l'aide de tableaux synoptiques. Paris. M.DCCC.VI.

Duméril rejects the precept of Linnæus and Fabricius to draw the characters of classes, orders, and genera from one and the same part, as inapplicable to zoology, however suitable it might be to botany. He prefers the natural method, which studies all the parts of an organism, with a view to its classification. In regard to the Crustacea he follows Latreille and Lamarck. He makes nine "general divisions" or classes, the Crustacea being the sixth, between the Mollusca and the Insects. The Crustacea are defined as "Animaux sans vertèbres, munis de vaisseaux et d'organes respiratoires sous forme de lames ou de branchies; pattes le plus souvent au nombre de dix." They form two orders, Entomos-tracés and Astacoides. The latter, "à croûte calcaire," contain four families, Macroures, Carcinoïdes, Oxyrinques, and Arthrocephalés. These last, "à tête séparée du corcelet," correspond to the Branchiogastres of Latreille. The name is derived "De Ἀρθρον membre qui se meut, et de Κεφαλή tête." An alternative name is Capités. The following definition and table is given:—"Crustacés à pattes ordinairement au nombre de quatorze; à branchies apparentes vers la queue et à tête articulée sur le corcelet.

				Genres.	
" A yeux.	pedonculés; . . . . .	{	six paires de pattes en nageoires, . . . . .	<i>Mysis.</i>	
			point de pattes en nageoires, . . . . .	<i>Squilla.</i>	
	sessiles; la troisième paire de pattes, . . . . .	{	terminée par deux serres, . . . . .	<i>Phronime.</i>	
			simple; antennes inter- médiaires plus, . . . . .	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>longues, . . . . .</td> <td><i>Crevette.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>courtes, . . . . .</td> <td><i>Thalitre."</i></td> </tr> </table>	longues, . . . . .
longues, . . . . .	<i>Crevette.</i>				
courtes, . . . . .	<i>Thalitre."</i>				