

A.D. CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, born A.D. 23, died A.D. 79.
Cent. I.

Historia naturalis. Libri xxxvii. (Gabriel Brotier, Tomus ii., Parisiis, 1779).

In book xi. sect. lxii., Pliny speaks of Crustata among marine animals. No earlier use of the word in this application seems to be known. In book ix. sect. xxi. he says, "Animal est parvum, scorpionis effigie, aranei magnitudine. Hoc se, et thynno, et ei qui gladius vocatur, crebro delphini magnitudinem excedenti, sub pinnâ adfigit aculeo: tantoque infestat dolore, ut in naves sæpenumero exsiliant." This passage is only worth noting in comparison with Risso's statement that a species of *Cyamus* sometimes so irritates the thunnies in the Mediterranean that they jump out of water. Lütken supposes that Risso has assigned to *Cyamus* an effect produced really by *Brachiella thynni*. In book ix. sect. lxxi., Pliny appears to confuse, in a rather ludicrous passage, the *φθείρες* and *ψύλλοι* mentioned in book iv. ch. 10, of Aristotle's History of Animals. In book ix. sect. li. he gives "Cancrorum genera, carabi, astaci, maiæ, paguri, heracleotici, leones, et alia ignobiliora," among which the ignobiliora may be supposed to correspond to the *μικρὸν γένος* of Aristotle, and to include some at least of the Amphipoda.

1553. BELLON (or BELON), PIERRE, born about 1517, died 1564 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Ed.).

Petri Bellonii Cenomani De aquatilibus, Libri duo Cum iconibus ad viam ipforum effigiem, quoad ejus fieri potuit, expressis. Parisiis, M.D.LIII.

The second book, pages 318-348, is de aquatilibus exanguibus. Of these "quæ Græcis *ἔναιμα*, nobis exanguia dicuntur," he says, "alia dura quidē testa operiuntur, quæ illi *ὄστρακόδερμα*, alia verò molli: quæ etiam *μαλακόστρακα* vocāt, atque alia rursus insecta, sub quibus magna marinorum ac fluviatilium phalanx continetur. Exanguiū igitur molles à nobis describentur ac depingētur primum locustæ, cancri et id genus cæteri. . . . Ultimo loco dejectamenta marina, nominibus etiam insignibus prædita explicabuntur, quibus nonnunquam etiam vesci solemus."

Among the Crustata he considers that the *Squilla fluviatilis parva*, the Gambarella of the Romans, is intended by Aristotle's "parvæ quæ majores nunquā effici possunt." In this Bellon is evidently not thinking of any Amphipod. The only allusion that he makes to Amphipods is to be found, if anywhere, in his cap. xii. p. 436, "De dejectamentis marinis," in the section headed "Asilus sive Cæstrum." This Isopod he figures with eight thoracic feet on each side, and concludes his account of it as follows:—"Aristoteles octauo de historia animalium: Thunni (inquit) et Gladii agitantur cæstro, canis exortu. habent enim vtrique per id tempus sub pinna ceu vermiculum quem Asilum vocant. Idem author videtur cæstrum seu Asilum diuersum à pediculo et pulice constituere, quum eis etiam nomina propria *φθείρα θαλάσσιον*, id est, pediculum marinum, et *ψύλλαν θαλάττιον*, id est pulicem marinum, imponat. Vocāt et in mari pediculos (inquit Plinius) eosque tritos instillari ex aceto auribus jubent. Pisces vel manu caperentur, dum dormiunt (inquit Aristoteles) nisi pediculis et pulicibus sollicitarentur. Gignuntur in profundo maris tanta fœcunditate, vt escam de pisce emollitam, si diu in imo manserit, totam corrodant atque absumant. Et quidem sæpenumero piscator escam demissam, glomeratis vndique his bestiolis, perinde vt pilam attollit." Aristotle's "*ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*," is here represented by "in imo," meaning "at the bottom of the sea," which is perhaps an attempt to correct the unmeaning words "in uno" in Gaza's translation, for which Aubert and Wimmer (1868) suggest "in humo."