

## 1754. LINNÆUS.

Museum Regis Adolphi Suecorum, &c., in quo animalia rariora, imprimis exotica, quadrupedia, aves, amphibia, pisces, insecta, vermes describuntur et determinantur. Stockholm, 1754.

The *Oniscus ceti* may be, Lütken thinks, the *Cyamus* which lives on *Balæna mysticetus*. He quotes the description from p. 89, "Oniscus ovalis, segmentis excepto secundo in medio interruptis ('med afbrutna leder'). Caput parvum." "Antennæ 2, singulæ articulis 4; corpus ovale, magnitudine Ricini, sectum segmentis 7, interruptis in medio, excepto solo secundo. Pedes paribus 7, quorum 1 minutum sub capite, 2 crassius ovatum, 3 & 4 mutica, 5, 6, 7 ovata, uncinata." Seba's figure is referred to. The statement that the segments, except the second, are interrupted in the middle, Lütken considers rather obscure. It seems to allude to their being articulated to one another only by the central portion, while between the first (cephalothoracic) segment and the second segment there are no such lateral interspaces.

## 1755. RÖSEL VON ROSENHOF, AUGUST JOHANN, born 1705, died 1759 (Biographie Universelle).

Der monatlich-herausgegebenen Insecten-Belustigung Dritter Theil worinnen ausser verschiedenen, zu den in den beeden ersten Theilen enthaltenen Classen, gehörigen Insecten, auch mancherley Arten von acht neuen Classen nach ihrem Ursprung, Verwandlung und andern wunderbaren Eigenschafften, aus eigener Erfahrung beschrieben, und in sauber illuminirten Kupfern, nach dem Leben abgebildet vorgestellt werden von August Johann Rösel von Rosenhof. Nürnberg, 1755.

He accepts Linnæus's classification of the Crustacea with the Apterous Insects, for the additional reasons that, like insects, they have no bones, that their mouths open and shut not from above and below but from side to side, that they cannot shut their eyes, and that their breathing is not through mouth or nose but through lateral openings in the body (p. 306, mis-pagination for p. 308). Pages 351-357 describe "Die kleine Garneele unserer Flüsse. Tab. LXII." From its agreement with the marine Garneele, Rösel thinks that the little river shrimp would fitly be called die kleine Flusgarneele, and as the Garneele is called *Squilla* in Latin, he explains that the inscription *Astacus fluviatilis* on his plates lxii. and lxiii. ought to read *Squilla fluviatilis* for pl. lxii., and *Squilla marina* for pl. lxiii. He carefully observed the habits and structure of his specimens of the former, which cannot be confused with *Gammarus pulex*, if any trust is placed in Rösel's statement, "Vom Leib ist solche ziemlich schmal, und diesen bedecken vierzehn Schuppen, von welchen die sieben hintersten oder letzoren, mitten auf dem Rücken mit rothen scharfen Spitzen versehen sind, welche, wenn sich die Garneele krümmt in die Höhe gehen und hervorragen." Burgersdijk, who discusses the synonymy and characteristics of *Gammarus pulex* with great fulness, retains the name *Gammarus roeselii*, first given to Rösel's species by Gervais in 1835, but there seems no adequate reason for rejecting the specific name *fluviatilis* given by Rösel himself.