

" *Merret. pin. p. 192.* Squilla fluviatilis. Squilla parva.

" *Rosel. ins. vol. 3, supplem. tab. 62.*

" *La crevette des ruisseaux.* Longueur 7 lignes. Largeur 2 lignes.

" Cette crevette est d'un jaune couleur de rouille ; ses yeux sont noirs ; ses antennes sont fines et assez longues, à peu près de la longueur des deux tiers du corps. Elle a cinq pattes de chaque côté & plusieurs appendices à la queue. Tout son corps est composé de douze anneaux sans la tête ; quatre de ces anneaux composent le corcelet, qui dans l'écrevisse est d'une seule pièce. Cette crevette est aplatie par les côtés ; aussi est elle toujours posée sur le côté, soit qu'elle se meuve, soit qu'elle reste en place, & lorsqu'elle marche, elle approche par des mouvemens vifs sa tête & sa queue l'une de l'autre.

" Ou trouve communément cette crevette dans l'eau courante des petits ruisseaux, elle est en grande quantité dans la rivière des Gobelins. Souvent les plus petites se retirent & se mettent à l'abri sous le ventre & entre les pattes des plus grosses."

The figures, life-size and enlarged, are here reproduced. It is obvious that Rösel's species *Astacus (Squilla) fluviatilis*, is represented, though Geoffroy is probably describing *Gammarus pulex*. Boeck rather singularly remarks, "Denne Afbildung er kopieret af Sulzer (253). Tab. xxiii. Fig. 152," the number 253 being a reference to the title of Sulzer's work in 1761, of which Boeck takes no further notice. The figure in question has fourteen segments, independently of head or telson, which is obviously one too many, although in agreement with Rösel's description. The last seven are strongly dentate medio-dorsally. The figure, being a striking one, was frequently repeated, without regard to its accuracy or its fitting the species, the description of which it was supposed to illustrate. Herbst in his large work, Bosc in his small one, alike use it, the former for *Cancer (Gammarellus) pulex*, the latter for *La. Crevette des ruisseaux, Gammarus pulex*. An interesting discussion of the subject will be found in Bate and Westwood, *Brit. Sess. Crust.*, vol. i. pp. 388-396.

Geoffroy shows in the figure a series of seven feet, but does not take the trouble to reconcile this with the definition which he gives of *Cancer*, including "Dix pattes, les deux premières en forme de pinces." On the contrary, he describes his species as having "cinq pattes de chaque côté." The statement that the body is composed of twelve annuli without the head, is an improvement upon Rösel's account, but all the same not in agreement with the figure.

1762. GRONOV, LORENZ THEODOR.

Acta Helvetica, Physico-mathematico-anatomico-botanico-medica figuris æneis illustrata, et in usus publicos exarata. Volumen V. Basileæ, MDCCLXII.

Pages 353-382 contain "Animalium Belgicorum a Laur. Theod. Gronovio observatorum Centuria quinta." In this century of animals he describes, "455. ASTACUS muticus ; pede utrinque antico subulato, edentulo, longissimo, crassissimo," of which he repeats the full account in his later work. (See Note on Gronov, 1764.) "456. SQUILLA cauda nulla" is his *Squilla acaudata* of 1760, to which he refers. "457. SQUILLA cauda nulla? pedibus quatuordecim, tertio quartoque paribus vesicæformibus natatoriis" is referred to Baster's "Animal in coralliis." "458. SQUILLA cauda subulata, bifida: pedibus utrinque anticis binis cheliferis; quatuor subsequentibus natatoriis longissimis" is referred to *Cancer macrourus*, &c., *Linn. Syst. gen.* 239, n. 59, and to the "Krebsförmiger Wasser-Wurm. *Frisch. Ins. Germ., part. 7. p. 26. § 18. Tab. 18. fig. 1.*" The full description is repeated in his larger work almost verbatim. "459. SQUILLA cauda subulata integra: pedibus utrinque anticis binis cheliferis: quatuor subsequentibus natatoriis longioribus" is referred to *Cancer macrourus*, &c., *Linn. Syst. gen.*, 239, n. 56?