

sex. Oculi fuscii, minime petiolati. Pedes utrinque sex, hinc simul duodecim, quorum 1, 2, 3, 6 (a cauda antrorsum numerando) femora ovata, compressa gerunt. Tibiæ vero primi paris pariter ovatæ, compressæ, & margine denticulatæ. Par ultimum capiti proximum, seu brachia, manu falcata unguiformi, unico dente in medio armata. Cauda adscendens, conica, linea brevior, subjectas habet setas duas ad basim usque bifidas. Hæc *Podura Maritima* R. P. PODA, Mus. Græc., p. 121.

“1137. CANCER *Pulex*.

“LINN. Syst. Nat., p. 633.

“Faun. Svec. 2. 2041.

“FRISCH. Ins. 7. Tab. 18. fig. 1.

“*Diagn.* Facies prioris, sed duplo minor, & albidus. Antennæ palpis longiores, sed non crassiores. Pedes pilosi. Maculæ crocæ laterales.

“Habitat sub *Hypnis*, & saxis, ad scaturigines fontium.

“Hic certe idem, qui a FRISCHIO pictus, sed semper habitans in aquis dulcibus, non vero circa Mare, hinc dubito cum priore a LINNÆO confundi, cum *Cancer Locusta* ab eo aliter describitur quam a nobis. Hic, quando exsiccatus, fulvus redditur, natat in latere, rarius in dorso; os fulvum gerit, nec corpus postice acuminatum. Interim certum adeo nobis cum priore a *Canceris* aliis diversum esse, ut novum Genus non immerito constitueret.”

The “*Cancer Locusta?*” Pallas considers to be his *Oniscus Gammarellus*, since known as *Orchestia gammarellus*. The “*Cancer Pulex*” is in all probability the *Gammarus pulex*, auctorum.

“1140. ONISCUS *Bicaudatus*,” with “cauda duplex: utraque biseta,” which “habitat copiosus Tergesti ad litus maris, inter saxa cursitans,” is said by Franz Leydig to be the same as *Ligia italica*, Fabr.

Yeats, Institutions of Entomology, 1773, says that Scopoli and Geoffroy call the shorter antennæ the palpi in the *Cancer macrouri*. It may therefore be noticed that Scopoli, in describing “*Cancer Locusta?*” says, “Palpi antennis triplo longiores: articulis (20),” meaning, apparently, that the lower antennæ are three times as long as the upper.

1764. BRÜNNICH, MARTIN THRANE, born 1737, died 1827 (Hagen).

M. Th. Brünnichii Entomologia, sistens Insectorum Tabulas Systematicas, cum Introductione et Iconibus. HAFNIÆ, CIOIOCLXIV. Inseftlaere, indeholdende Insefternes Systematiske Tavler, samt Inledning og Figurer. Kjøbenhavn, 1764.

After describing the different parts of an “insect,” and giving a list of the different writers on Entomology, Brünnich unfolds his own classification under the title “Tabulæ Insectorum perfectorum.” There are two principal groups:—

“A. Capite a thorace distincto,” containing,—“I. Hexapoda;” “II. Polypoda.” Of these the *Polypoda* include three subdivisions:—“Pedibus segmentis corporis utrinque paucioribus; XIV. et plures; Corpore ovali;

“ (a) Antennis duabus, . . . . } ONISCUS.”  
 “ (b) Antennis quatuor, . . . . }

In the second subdivision *Scolopendra* is placed, and *Julus* in the third.

“B. Capite cum thorace unito,” containing two sections, “I. Pedibus natatoriis omnibus,” &c., for MONOCULUS; “II. Pedibus ambulatoriis,” for ACARUS, PYCNOGONUM, PHALANGIUM. ARANEA, SCORPIO, CANCER. Of these the first four are Pedibus Octo, the other two Pedibus “Decem, anticis cheliferis; Cauda elongata, articulata.” CANCER is defined “Oculis II, pedunculatis, distantibus; Cauda inermi;” with various (presumably specific) divisions,