

1770. PALLAS, P. S.

Dierkundig mengelwerk. 4° m. Pl. Utrecht, 1770.

This, I suppose, is the *Miscellanea zoologica*, of 1766, in Dutch. It is mentioned by R. T. Maitland, 1875, who refers to it under the species *Orchestia littorea*, Leach, and *Talitrus saltator*, Edw.

1770. STRÖM, HANS.

Beskrivelse over Norske Insecter. Anden Prøve, pl. ii. figs. 1-8. Skrifter som udi det Kiøbenhavnske Selskab af Lærdoms og Videnskabers Elskere ere fremlagte og oplæste i Aarene 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, og 1769. Tiende Deel. Kiøbenhavn. Aar 1770.

On p. 5 he describes "En Marflue, eller liden Krabbe, med Kiøldannet og Sav-lignende Ryg. Cancer macrourus articularis, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis," and figures it Tab. ii. figs. 1-8. The mandibular palp in fig. 3 seems to show the outermost joint divided into three, a mistake perhaps owing to some folding of the palp accidentally in the course of dissection. Boeck identifies the creature described, no doubt correctly, with *Gammarus* (now *Amathilla*) *sabini*, Leach. The species appears to be the *Gammarus homari* of Fabricius, and the *Amathilla sabini* of Bate and Westwood, in which case its name will properly stand as *Amathilla homari* Fabr.

1772. PALLAS, PETER SIMON.

*Spicilegia zoologica, quibus novæ imprimis et obscuræ animalium species iconibus, descriptionibus atque commentariis illustrantur cura P. S. Pallas. Fasciculus nonus. Berolini, MDCCLXXII. pp. 50-80, Tab. iii. iv. (To the German version by E. G. Baldinger, Mayer, Caprelliden, p. 199, assigns the date 1769, probably referring only to the commencement, not to the ninth fasciculus, of the work.)*

He here says "*Cancris* proximum est *ONISCORUM* genus, transitum indicantibus *Squillis*," and "*Oniscorum squilliformium* e phalange quatuor species mihi cognitæ sunt." Of these he proposes to leave out Roesel's already well-known species, and to describe the remaining three.

The first is a new species, peculiar to Siberia, as far as he knows, "abundat autem in Lena, fluvio ulterioris Sibiriae, & omnibus quæ in illum colliguntur fluentis, præcipue Angara & Lacu Baikal e quo profluit Angara." He has learnt some facts about it from Steller, "in cujus schedis de hac specie (quam 'Squillam fluviatilem seu Phryganeum fluvii Angaræ' appellavit) quædam memoriæ prodita inveni." Steller, he says, states that "individua dari quædam mucronibus dorsalibus destituta, quæ alterius sexus esse putat, nisi diversæ potius speciei fuerint." E. Laxman, from whom Pallas received a specimen, called it "*Cancrum baikalensem*," but Pallas himself describes and figures it (Tab. III. Fig. 18) as *Oniscus cancellus*. This Dybowsky in 1874 is content to retain under the name *Gammarus cancellus*, Pallas, adding a variety *Gerstfeldtii* of his own discovering. By Spence Bate, however, in 1862, the species was made the type of a new genus *Pallasea*, which must not be corrected into *Pallasia*, and thereby confounded with the Dipterous genus *Pallasia* instituted by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.