

thus entered on p. 248 :—"grossipes." 1. GAMMARUS manibus adactylis longitudine corporis. *Cancer grossipes*, Linn. Syst. Nat., 2, 1055, 80. *Astacus muticus* pede antico subulato edentulo longissimo crassissimo, Gronov. Zooph., 989, tab. 17, fig. 7. *Oniscus volutator* Pallas Spic. Zool., fascic. ix. p. 59. tab. 4. fig. 9. Habitat in Europæ aquis stagnantibus."

1777. PENNANT, THOMAS, born 1726, died 1798 (Webster).

British Zoology, vol. iv., Crustacea, Mollusca, Testacea. London, MDCCLXXVII.

In his advertisement he says, "In my arrangement of the present work, I have taken the liberty of making a distinct class of the Crustaceous Animals; and separated them from Insects, among which they are usually placed." Among the lobsters, *Astacus*, which he defines with the words "Cylindric body. Long antennæ. Long tail," he places "*Cancer linearis* Lin. syst. 1056. Lesser garnel or shrimp. Martens, Spitzberg. 115. tab. P. fig. 1," "with long slender claws, placed very near the head." From the figures, pl. xvi. fig. 31, it is pretty clear that these "claws" are the antennæ, and that *Corophium volutator*, Pallas, is intended, the two references being quite inappropriate. He next gives "*Cancer atomos*. Lin. syst. 1056. Mirum animalculum in corallinis, &c., Baster, 1, 43, tab. iv. fig. 11." He mentions for this "a slender tail between the last pair" of legs, which would apply to *Cercops*, but the figure, pl. xii. 32, gives no pleon. He gives "*C. Pulex*. Lin, syst. 1055, No. 81," "very common in fountains and rivulets," probably *Gammarus pulex*; and "*C. locusta*. Lin. syst. 1055, No. 82," "which leaps about with vast agility," and which may therefore refer to *Orchestia* or *Talitrus*, or both.

1778. DE GEER, CARL, born 1720, died 1778 (Biographie Universelle).

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes, Par M. le Baron Charles De Geer. Tome septième. Ouvrage posthume. A Stockholm, M.DCC.LXXVIII.

On pages 525-533 he describes "*Squilla* (*Pulex*) *aquatica*, corpore compresso, pedibus quatuor anticis, chelatis, cauda setis sex bifurcis terminata," with references to Gronovius, Zooph. 990., Linn. Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1055, 81. Geoffr. La crevette des ruisseaux, Ray, Frisch, Klein, Roesel, and Baster. From the remarks which he quotes from various authors, we may suppose that he regarded *Orchestia*, *Talitrus*, *Gammarus locusta*, and the like as all agreeing with *Gammarus pulex*, which is apparently the actual subject of his description and of plate 33. On pages 540-544 he describes "*Squilla* (*Balæni*) *corpore ovali depresso; segmentis distinctis, pedibus cheliferis: tertii quartique paris linearibus muticis*," with references to "*Oniscus* (*Ceti*) *ovalis*," &c., Linn. Syst., ed. 12, p. 1060, No. 6, and Martens Iter Spitsb., Tab. Q, fig. D. This he figures on pl. xlii. figs. 6-10. In the detailed description, in regard to "les pattes de la troisième et quatrième paire," he says, "Elles sont longues, déliées, filiformes et très-flexibles, de grosseur partout égale et à l'extrémité arrondie, où l'on ne trouve ni ongle, ni crochet, en sorte qu'elles ressemblent plutôt à de longs filets qu'à des pattes." Nevertheless, in the enlarged figure he gives them the appearance of being triarticulate, probably under the impression that if they were feet, they must be jointed. He also quotes the observation from Martens, that when the animal is sucking the skin of the whale, these four filiform feet are elevated over the back, so as to touch from opposite sides, and specimens, he says, in his own collection show them in this position.