

déprimé, à six segmens pédifères. Six paires de pattes; chaque patte terminée par un crochet.

"**Cyamus ceti*. n. *Squilla balænx*. Degeer, ins. 7, p. 541, t. 42. f. 6, 7. Pall. Spic. Zool., 9, p. 76, t. 4, f. 14, A. B. C. *Oniscus ceti*, Lin. *Pycnogonum ceti*, Fab. Suppl. 570."

The remaining genera in this section, 26. *Asellus*, 29. *Ligia*, 30. *Oniscus*, 31. *Forbicina*, 32, *Cyclops*, are not Amphipoda.

1802. BOSC D'ANTIC, LOUIS AUGUSTIN GUILLAUME, born 1759, died 1828 (Hagen).

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, contenant leur Description et leurs Mœurs. 2 vol. Paris. An X. (1802).

The first edition of this work has some historical interest, as being perhaps the first popular treatise ever written in the vernacular on Crustacea. The introduction remarks on the extreme and unjust neglect which had been shown by science to this branch of natural history. The author remarks that the Greek and Latin writers, as Aristotle, Athenæus, Hippocrates, and Pliny, had all considered the Malacostraca as fish, or intermediate between fish and shell-fish, that the earliest modern naturalists who had written upon them, such as Rondelet, Bélon, Gesner, Aldrovandus, Jonston, had placed them immediately after fish or Molluscs, that even the great Linnæus, who classed them with apterous insects, had left their genera and species in its primitive chaos, merely distinguishing *Crustacea brachyura* from *Crustacea macroura*, and leaving out of sight almost all the minute species. The improvements in classification introduced by Fabricius, Daldorf, Müller, Geoffroy, Cuvier, Lamarck and Latreille, are then explained. An account follows of the different organs of the mouth and the limbs, of the muscles as described by Cuvier, of the viscera after Roesel, of the renovation of limbs, and the phenomena of exuviation after Réaumur. In regard to the fierceness and size of Crustacea in warm countries there is a remark worth citing in the words of the original, "on dit qu'ils sont d'une grandeur si démesurée, qu'ils attaquent les hommes, et en ont mangé plusieurs, entre autres le fameux navigateur François Drack, qui, quoique armé, ne put éviter ce sort." Of this great sailor's death on the Isthmus of Darien, Hume says, "Drake himself, from the intemperance of the climate, the fatigues of his journey, and the vexation of his disappointment, was seized with a distemper, of which he soon after died." A rationalist would perhaps attempt to reconcile the two accounts by suggesting that Drake may have died of cancer.

Of Amphipods Bosc gives four genera, *Gammarus*, Fabr., *Talitrus*, Latr., *Caprella*, Lamarck, and *Cyamus*, Latr., with coloured figures of one species of each genus on pls. xiv., xv., and xvi. He describes one new species from North America, Talitre grillon, *Talitrus grillus*, with the reference "voyez pl. 15. et fig. 2." At the foot of pl. xv. we read, "1. 2. Thalitre terrestre." In accordance with the suggestion of Milne-Edwards, Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., names this *Orchestia gryllus*, with a synonym "*Scamballa Sayana*, Leach, MS." Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. 14, note that the name *Talitrus* first appears in the year 1802, both in Latreille's Hist. Gen. des Crust. et Ins., vol. iii., and in Bosc, vol. ii. the latter writer giving Latreille the credit of the invention, while Latreille subsequently, in 1806, refers the genus *Talitrus* to Bosc as its author. This may be explained by the fact which Bosc mentions, vol. i. p. 48, that Latreille had given him permission to use the classification of Crustacea which the lender had prepared for a new edition of his own work. Thus Latreille's *Talitrus* makes its first appearance in Bosc's treatise. It is defined as follows:—"Quatre antennes simples; les intermédiaires, supérieures, plus courtes que le pédoncule des inférieures. Corps allongé, couvert de pièces crustacées, transverses, presque égales, et appendiculées sur leurs côtés. Dix à quatorze pattes; les antérieures terminées par des mains. Des appendices bifides à l'extrémité du corps."