

Under CREVETTE, *Gammarus*, Fabricius, Bosc gives the species *ampulla*, Phipps; *nugax*, Phipps; *carinatus*, author not named; *cancellus*, Pallas; *longicornis*, with references to Gronw., Pallas, Pennant, Herbst; *pulex*, Crevette des ruisseaux, defined as having "Quatre pinces sans doigts; dix pattes," with references to "Baster. Subs. 2. tab. 3. fig. 7. Geoff. Ins. 2. tab. 21. fig. 6. Degeer. Ins. 7. tab. 33. fig. 1, 2. Herbst. Canc. tab. 36. fig. 4, 5," and to his own fig. 4 on pl. xiv., which is in fact a representation of Rösels's species; the account concluding with the remark "se trouve en Europe dans les eaux douces, elle est fort commune aux environs de Paris"; *corniger*, no author named; *gibbosus*, no author named; *esca*, no author named; *medusarum*, with reference only to Stroem, Sundm. tab. 1, figs. 12, 13, where the word "Sundm." is spelt as it is in Herbst's account of *medusarum*; and lastly *homari*, also with reference only to "Stroem, Act. Afr. 10. tab. 2."

Under TALITRE, *Talitrus*, Latreille, Bosc gives *locusta*, with references to "Pallas, Spicil. Zool. 9. tab. 4. fig. 7. Roesel. Ins. 3. tab. 62. Frisch. Ins. 7. tab. 18. Herbst. Canc. tab. 36. fig. 1;" and *grillus*, his own species, figured pl. xv. fig. 2.

Under CHEVROLLE, *Caprella*, Lamarck, he gives *Cuprella linearis*, "Quatre mains à un seul ongle; dix pieds dans le mâle," with references to "*Cancer linearis*. Linn.—*Gammarus linearis*. Fab. Pallas, Spicil. Zool. 9. tab. 4. fig. 15. Pennant. Zool. Brit. 3. tab. 12. fig. 32. Martin. Spitz. tab. P. fig. 1. Herbst. Canc. tab. 36. fig. 9 et 10, A. B.," his own figure, Pl. 15. fig. 5, being presumably borrowed from Herbst, who copies from the Zool. Dan. tab. 56. fig. 5; he also gives *Caprella ventricosa*. "Deux mains avec un seul ongle; quatorze pieds," with references to "Muller, Zool. Dan. tab. 56. fig. 1, 3. Acta Helv. 4. tab. 4. fig. 8, 9, 10." In his general remarks on "les chevrolles" he says, "La première espèce, qui a été observée par Muller, présente un phénomène remarquable; le mâle est fort différent, et a un plus grand nombre de pattes que la femelle." Bosc thinks that Müller must here have confounded two species. The confusion, however, must be laid to the charge of Bosc himself.

After chapters on *Asellus*, *Idotea*, *Sphæroma*, *Ligia*, *Caligus*, *Binoculus*, Bosc comes to CYAME, *Pycnogonum*, Fabricius, for which he borrows from Lamarck without acknowledgment the following definition:—"Quatre antennes inégales; les deux antérieures plus longues, setacées. Un suçoir simple, retractile, sortant d'une fente courte, située sous la tête. Deux antennules insérées à la base de la bouche. Deux yeux. Corps ovale, déprimé, à six segmens pédifères. Six paires de pattes; chaque patte terminée par un crochet." Lütken criticises the inapplicable expression *suçoir*, and is of opinion that by the two *antennules* at the base of the mouth, the first gnathopods, not the maxillipeds, must be understood here; he notices also the attribution of a *crochet* to each foot of six pairs. In the specific account Bosc clearly distinguishes the shape of what he supposed to be the third and fourth pairs of feet from that of the other five pairs. He speaks of the species as *le pou de baleine*, and figures it, pl. xvi. fig. 2, as le Cyame des Cétacés, representing, according to Lütken, a female (!) of *Cyamus mysticeti*. Bosc himself gives no Latin name either for this species, or for the *Pycnogonum* that has been confused with it. To the *Pycnogonum* he refers as "le cyame des baleines," and after finishing his account of "le cyame des cétacés," he says, "La seconde espèce avoit été placée par Linnaeus parmi les *phalangium*; par Pallas parmi les *acarus*; par Fabricius, d'abord parmi les poux, et en dernier lieu, avec la première, parmi les *pycnogonum*, sous le nom spécifique de *balenarum*. Brunick la regarde comme formant un genre nouveau, et probablement il a raison; car cet animal paroît bien différer par la description du pou de baleine."