

since called *Anceus*, and the last with the genus *Apseudes*, are not usually considered Amphipod families.

In this system we have the following arrangement of the genera and species which came soon after to be called Amphipoda.

“Family XIV. GAMMARINI.

“1. Superior antennæ shorter than the peduncle of the inferior antennæ. Feet fourteen.”
 “Genus LIII. TALITRUS.” “Sp. 1. *Locusta*.” “*Cancer locusta* of Pennant and Gmelin. *Oniscus locusta* of Pallas. *Gammarus locusta* of Fabricius? *Cancer gammarus saltator* of Montagu. *Talitrus locusta* of Latreille.” “Sp. 2. *Littoralis*.” “*Talitrus littoralis*. Leach’s MSS.” This was afterwards dropped. “Genus LIV. ORCHESTIA.” “Sp. 1. *Littorea*.” “See Plate ccxxi. fig. 6. *Pulex marinus* of Baxter [Baster]; *Cancer gammarus littoreus* of Montagu; *Orchestes littorea*, Leach’s MSS.; *Talitrus gammarellus*, Latreille?” “Latreille quotes Baxter’s figure which renders it highly probable that this may be his *Talitrus gammarellus*; but as he quotes also the *Oniscus gammarellus* of Pallas, it still remains in some doubt.” This confusion on Leach’s part probably originates with Montagu. See Note on Montagu, 1808.

“2. Superior antennæ longer; or at least as long as the inferior. Fourteen feet, the third and fourth pair smallest.” “Genus LV. GAMMARUS.” “Fresh water. Sp. 1. *Pulex*.” “*Cancer pulex* of Linné and Pennant; *Gammarus pulex* of Fabricius and Latreille.” “A species which Mr. Leach considers as distinct from *pulex*” is then mentioned, but not numbered. It came from a well in London. “It differs principally from *Gammarus pulex* in having the upper process of the tail much longer. The colour, when alive, was cinereous, but so translucent, that the eyes could not be discovered; it stands in Mr. Leach’s cabinet, under the specific name *subterraneus*.” This is probably the same as *Niphargus aquilex*, Schiødte. The species of *Gammarus* are continued under the heading “Marine.” “Sp. 2. *Locusta*.” “*Cancer locusta* of Linné. Is it *Cancer gammarus locusta* of Montagu? Linn. Trans. vol. ix.” “Sp. 3. *Camylops*.” This is probably only a casual variety of *Gammarus locusta*. “Sp. 4. *Rubricatus*.” “*Cancer gammarus rubricatus* of Montagu. *Ampithoe rubricata*, Leach’s MSS.” “It is a rare species, and possibly does not belong to this genus.” “Genus LVI. MAERA. Anterior pair of feet with a moveable nail; the second pair with a compressed hand and moveable thumb. Peduncle of the antennæ with three joints; the superior antennæ longest.” “Sp. 1. *Grossimana*.” “*Cancer gammarus grossimanus* of Montagu. *Mæra grossimana*, Leach’s MSS.” “Genus LVII. MELITA. Anterior pair of feet very small; second pair with a compressed hand, and moveable nail which bends on the palm. Superior styles of the tail very long and large.” “Sp. 1. *Palmata*.” “*Gammarus palmata*, Montagu, *Linnean Transactions*, vol. vii. tab. 6. *Melita palmata*, Leach’s MSS.” “Genus LVIII. LEUCOTHÖE. Anterior feet with a finger and thumb; the thumb jointed; second pair with a moveable thumb but no finger. Peduncle of the antennæ with two joints. Superior antennæ longest.” “Sp. 1. *Articulosa*.” “*Cancer articulatus* of Montagu. *Leucothoe articulosa*. Leach’s MSS.” This is now known as *Leucothoe spinicarpa* (Müller) Abildgaard.

Leach then observes that *Phronima sedentaria* of Latreille, “*Cancer sedentarius* Forsk. F. Arab. page 95,” probably forms a distinct family, but as he had never seen a specimen, he merely quotes some remarks of Latreille upon it, and then proceeds to give:—

“Family XV. COROPHINI. Genus LIX. COROPHIUM.” “Sp. 1. *Longicornes*.” “*Cancer grossipes* of Linné; *Oniscus volutator* of Pallas; *Gammarus longicornis* of Fabricius; *Astacus linearis* of Pennant; and *Corophium longicorne* of Latreille.”

“Family XVI. CAPRELLINI,” with a note:—“The body of these animals, exclusive of the head, is composed of six joints, all except the second and third bearing feet. The second and third segments furnished on each side with two processes, which probably serve as fins.