

- "1. *Psammylla littoralis*. Longer antens doubly than the head, short antens not longer than their first segment; last pair of feet double in length; body rufous above, white beneath.—Obs. I have found this animal in great numbers on the shores of Long-Island and New-York, and on the Hudson river, jumping about like fleas, whence its vulgar name Sand-flea; it jumps by means of its hind feet and tail, like locusts. Length about half an inch, often less; eyes large and round.
- "IV. PEPHREDO. (Natural order and family of the foregoing.) The two upper antens longer and with six long segments; all the feet with one nail, and nearly equal, the two first pairs with thick swelled hands; body without lateral appendages, tail with simple filaments.—Obs. This genus was noticed in my Analysis of nature, and formed on an European species; the name is mythological. It may be deemed a singularity in this family, that this genus should be a freshwater one, and the last a land one!
- "1. *Pephrredo potamogeti*. Long antens, scarcely longer than the head and double of the short ones; body fulvous, transparent, with a central brown or longitudinal stripe.—Obs. It lives on the *Potamogeton perfoliatum* in the Hudson and the Fishkill, near Newburg. Length three lines, creeper, eyes very small."

*Psammylla littoralis* is obviously one of the Orchestidæ, a "beach-flea." The upper and lower antens of Rafinesque's terminology would be respectively the lower and upper antennæ of ordinary language. If the two genera *Psammylla* and *Pephrredo*, could be identified, they might probably enough fall as synonyms to others already known. It is possible that the acute American observers of the present day will be able to identify the two species here given with some that have been since named.

1817. SAY, THOMAS, born 1787, died 1834 (Hagen).

On a New Genus of the Crustacea, and the Species on which it is established.  
Read July 8, 1817. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.  
Vol. i. Part 1, No. 4. August 1817. Philadelphia, 1817. pp. 49-52.

The new genus *Cerapus*, assigned to the order Macrouri, is thus defined:—"Essential Character.—Thumb of the second pair of feet bi-articulate; interior antennæ four-jointed, exterior ones five-jointed. Artificial Character.—Antennæ subequal, interior ones 4-jointed, exterior ones 5-jointed. Two anterior pairs of feet monodactyle, the second pair with a two-jointed thumb. Natural Character.—Body semicylindrical, somewhat linear, decreasing towards the tail, ten-jointed. Head distinct from the first joint and larger, quadrate, a little elongated into an angle near the base of the interior antennæ, each side, for the reception of the eyes, which are hardly prominent. Antennæ nearly equal, very large, interior ones with the first joint thick, second and third nearly equal; exterior antennæ five-jointed, the first joint placed in a deep sinus beneath the eye, short, not projecting beyond the margin of the head above, second joint hardly longer than the first, third and fourth equal to the second and third of the interior antennæ. Anterior pair of feet moderate, with a small ovate hand and moveable nail, not closing on the hand, attached to the first segment of the body; second pair with the basal joint attached to the edge of the body (as in *Cymothoa*, &c.), second joint broad, compressed, with an incisure near the base before, third small, medioliform, carpus cylindrical, narrower than the preceding joint; hand very large, compressed, subtriangular, attached to the carpus by the inferior edge of the acute angle, which is a little curved, tip emarginate and armed with a strong, acute spine on the anterior angle, thumb two-jointed, first joint incurved, linear, second acute, closing on the spine of the hand. Third and fourth pairs of feet equal, similar to each