

other, first joint dilated, equal to that of the preceding feet, remaining joints small, nearly equal to each other, submoniliform; two posterior pairs of feet reflected above the back; tail incurved, furnished on each side near the tip with a pedunculated bifid process, and a minute, conic, acute papilla." The type species, *Cerapus tubularis*, is further described thus:—"Head with a mucronate carina before; eyes oval, black. Hand and first joint of the thumb of the second pair of feet with one or two obtuse teeth within. Body above blackish, with irregular paler spots; antennæ and feet white, joints tipped with blackish; two hind pairs of feet and tail white. Inhabits a tube. Length about one-quarter of an inch." Say would place it between *Gammarus* and *Caprella*, next to *Jassa* in the family Podoceridæ of Leach. He cannot believe that the tube is fabricated by the Crustacean itself, though he notices that it is always proportioned to the size of the inhabitant, which moves actively with its neatly fitting house, making use of its four antennæ as feet, and deftly turning within its tube, if any impediment is offered to its progress in one direction. It is figured in the following number of the Journal for September, 1817.

## 1817. STEWART, CHARLES.

Elements of the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom: comprising the characters of the whole genera, and of the most remarkable species, particularly those that are natives of Britain; with the principal circumstances of their history and manners. The second edition. In two volumes. Edinburgh, 1817.

In the preface Stewart says that, as editor, "he has, with Cuvier and others, disjoined the Crustaceous Animals from the Class of Insects, in which they had been included by Linnæus. In vol. ii. p. 308, after the Insects, he places the Class Articulata, containing "two Orders, viz. 1. Crustacea, or those animals which constituted the genus Cancer of Linnæus; and, 2. Arachnides, including the genera Aranea, Phalangium, etc." For this arrangement he gives references to Latreille, Lamarck, and Leach (Edin. Encycl. vol. vii. Crustaceology, and Mal. Pod. Brit. London, 1815. On pp. 316, 317, he gives under *Cancer* the following section or group of species:—

"D. *Antennæ pedunculated and simple.*

- "32. *Cancer grossipes.* The claws want the finger; the antennæ the length of the body; the tail obtuse. *Inhabits* the European Ocean. B.—*Pennant British Zool.* 4. pl. 16. f. 31. The *linearis* of Pennant. Found in the sand on the shore of Flintshire and other places.
- "33. *Cancer Pulex.* With four claws which want the finger; ten feet. *Inhabits* Europe. B.—*Degeer, Ins.* 7. tab. 33. f. 1, 2. This species is very frequent on the shores of the sea; likewise in fountains and rivulets; it swims on its back, and leaps; it causes ulcers on the gills of fishes, and destroys the nets of fishermen; it is eaten by the Avosetta; it shines in the night.
- "34. *Cancer Locusta.* With four claws, which want the finger; fourteen feet; the thighs simple. *Inhabits* Europe. B.—*Frisch, Ins.* 7. tab. 18. Found very frequently on the sea shore; also in fountains and ditches, swimming on its back, and leaping.
- "35. *Cancer Atomos.* Linear; the claws wanting the finger; with eleven feet. *Inhabits* Europe. B.—*Pennant Brit. Zool.* 4. pl. 12. f. 32. Found in fresh waters; hardly visible by the naked eye; a slender tail between the last pair of feet, makes the eleventh foot; in the middle two pair of oval vesiculæ.
- "36. *Cancer lobatus.* Linear; four claws wanting the finger; ten feet. *Inhabits* Europe. B.—*Muller, Zool. Dan. Icones, tab.* 56. f. inf. This is the *Squilla lobata* of Muller's Zoologia