

1820. SCORESBY, WILLIAM, born Oct. 5, 1879, died March 21, 1857 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Edition).

An account of the Arctic regions, with a history and description of the northern Whale-fishery. In two volumes. Edinburgh, 1820.

At page 541 he gives in the Class Articulata, "*GAMMARUS arcticus* (Leach).—The characters of this animal (Pl. XVI Fig. 14), I have been favoured with from Dr. Leach. They are as follows:—"G. oculis sublunatis; pedum pari tertio, secundo majori." The actions of this species suggest as a familiar name, the *mountebank shrimp*. It frequently turns over when in the water, with singular celerity, and swims with equal ease in every position. The four feet raised in the figure above the back are made use of in that position, whenever its back comes in contact with any solid substance. This species occurs in all parts of the Spitzbergen Sea, and at the greatest distance from land; it inhabits the superficial water, and affords food for whales and birds.

"*GAMMARUS*—?—Another small species of this family, was found in large quantities in the stomach and mouth of some mysticete. It is remarkable for the largeness of its eyes."

He also mentions "*CANCER Pulex* (Linné)," "*CANCER Ampulla* (Phipps)," from the stomach of a shark, "*CANCER Nugax* (Phipps)," and "*ONISCUS Ceti*. (Lin.), *LARUNDA Ceti* (Leach), *Whale's louse*.—This little animal, about half an inch in diameter, firmly fixes itself by its hooked claws, on the skin of the mysticetus. It is found principally under the fin, or in other situations where the skin is tender, and where it is not liable to be dislodged. A similar animal, but smaller, is sometimes found on the body of the narwal."

Boeck judges that *Gammarus arcticus* is identical with *Gammarus locusta*. The tolerably useless figure shows some seventeen or eighteen segments besides the head. The large-eyed *Gammarus* is probably one of the Hyperina.

1821. D'ORBIGNY, CHARLES, born 1806.

Notice sur le *Corophium longicorne*, Latr. Crustacé observé dans les Bouchotz à moules, des communes d'Esmeudes et Charon près la Rochelle. Journal de Physique et Chimie, d'histoire naturelle et des Arts. 1821. Tom. 93, pp. 194–200.

He gives an accurate description of *Corophium longicorne*, which is *Cancer grossipes*, Linné; he enters into details as to its mouth-organs, omitting to notice the under-lip. In regard to its mode of life he states that about winter-time it leaves the strand and goes out into the deep water, returning in the spring and occupying during the summer its holes in muddy shores. The structure of its body is evidently adapted for this mode of life (Boeck).

In the British sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. 495, it is not considered certain whether the small tubular galleries in which this *Corophium* spends the summer "are perforated by these Crustacea or by the numerous Annelids that it preys upon." No one, however, who has examined these creatures in their own home could have the smallest doubt that the galleries are perforated by the Crustacea themselves. A stretch of mud may sometimes be seen speckled all over with asterisks, formed by these creatures turning round in their tubes with their antennæ projecting on the surface and marking the mud much as a cook marks pastry with the prongs of a fork. That they prey on Annelids is a very doubtful opinion. An Annelid and a *Corophium*, which I kept for some time alive together in a bottle, made no attempts to injure one another.