synonymy. Next is given "Atyle, Atylus, Léach. Gammarus. Fab. Talitrus, Lat.," with the species Atylus carinatus, Léach, having for synonym Gammarus carinatus, Fab. The remark is made that "Risso describes a species of Talitrus (T. rubropunctatus) which might well belong to the genus Atylus."

"Typhis, Typhis, Risso, Lat. Lamk." is described in accordance with the views of Latreille among the Decempedes, where it is placed in company with Anceus and Praniza.

Under "Unoptera, Uroptera, Lat.," the genus Hyperia, Lat., is described. Desmarest is referred to for the species "Hyperia Suerii." Montagu's descriptions of "Cancer gammarus Galba" and Cancer monoculoides, are translated in the belief that these species either belong to the genus Hyperia or come very near it. Phrosina, Risso, is next described, and Risso's accounts given of the two species Phrosina semilunata and "Phrosina macrophtalma." Guérin's own genus Themisto follows, being very fully described, with Themisto Gaudichaudii for the type species. The account was repeated with but slight variation in a separate memoir in 1828. See note on Guérin under that date. In the Encyclopædia Guérin appends to his description of Themisto, one of "RHOÉ, Rhœa. Milne Edw.," observing, "à la suite des Uroptères, nous devons faire mention d'un nouveau genre que vient d'établir M. Milne Edwards dans les Annales des Sciences naturelles. Ce naturaliste pense qu'il forme le passage entre les Amphipodes et les Euphées de M. Risso, que M. Latreille réunit à son genre Apseude. M. Edwards croit qu'en modifiant un peu les caractères de la famille des Uroptères, son genre s'y placera aisément et d'une manière naturelle." Lastly Guérin gives "Zuphée. Zuphæa. Risso," and "Hexone, Hexona. Risso," but he is not able to add anything to Risso's statements about them. The volume ends with an alphabetical table of the articles which come into the dictionary not in their alphabetical order. Here Chévrolle appears as Chevralle, Cyame as Cyane, Hypérie as Hyspérie. Phrosine and Themisto are not mentioned.

1825. SAVIGNY, JULES-CÉSAR.

Description de l'Égypte, publiée par les ordres de sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon-le-grand. Histoire Naturelle. Animaux articulés. Crustacés. Pl. XI. dessiné et gravé en 1805–1812.

The illness of Savigny prevented him from writing the text to his elaborate Plates. After waiting for many years, the French Government at length entrusted the task to Victor Audouin. The brief account which he gave of the Amphipoda is quoted in the Note on Audouin, 1825. It may here be mentioned that 2. Lycesta furina, Savigny, is now known as Leucothoë furina; 3. Gammarus Fresnelii, Audouin, is now called Melita Fresnelii; 4. Cymadusa-filosa, Savigny, is now called Amphithoë filosa; 6. retains the name Amphithoë Ramondi, Audouin, but is not easily to be distinguished from Amphithoë filosa, except that it has the ocular lobe of the head more sharply produced between the antennæ; 5. which is not positively named by Audouin at all, though he hints at Amphithoë rubricata, Montagu, resembles Amphithoë filosa and Amphithoë Ramondi, except that the wrist in the first gnathopods is longer in proportion to the hand, the hand of the second gnathopods is rather densely setose on the anterior margin, and the third joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ is by comparison elongate. 7. Orchestia Montagui; 8. Orchestia Deshayesii; and, with some authors, 9. Orchestia Cloquetii, retain the names assigned them by Audouin. Orchestia Cloquetii, the figure of which has met with some mishap in the British Museum Catalogue, was placed by Guérin-Méneville in one of his divisions of the genus Talitrus. Savigny's figure of it is here reproduced. It will be seen by the position of the larger