

In the Hist. nat. des Crustacés, Milne-Edwards gives a description of his "*Amphitoe Prevostii*," differing very little from his account of *Amphitoe pontica*, as he calls the *Hyale pontica* of Rathke. Rathke in his Norwegian Fauna, p. 81, names a species, "*Amphithoë Prevostii*, M. Edwards?," which he thought had no telson, and was thereby distinguished from his own Crimean species *Hyale pontica*. But the want of a telson in such an Amphipod is obviously only an accidental defect. Rathke subsequently, p. 264c, without giving any reasons, makes his Norwegian specimen a separate species as "*Amphithoë Nilssonii*." This species Spence Bate in the British Museum Catalogue, p. 38, accepts under the name "*Allorchestes Nilssonii*," with references to Rathke, while *Amphithoë Prevostii*, Milne-Edwards, is made a synonym of *Nicea prevostii*, at p. 53. Milne-Edwards' species will stand as *Hyale prevostii* whether *Hyale nilssonii* be a synonym of it or not. *Hyale pontica* is a distinct species.

1831. LATREILLE, P. A.

Cours d'Entomologie, ou de l'histoire naturelle des crustacés, des arachnides, des myriapodes et des insectes. Ouvrage accompagné d'un atlas. A Paris, 1831.

The class of Crustacea is discussed from p. 311 to p. 469. The *Læmodipoda* are here the third order, without alteration within the order itself. The genus *Nempredia*, Latreille, evidently founded on an imperfect specimen of a *Proto*, is still retained.

The Amphipoda are here the fourth order. "Envisagés sous la considération des habitudes," he says, "les amphipodes peuvent être partagés en trois sections, les sauteurs, les marcheurs et les parasites. Les premiers composeront la famille des crevettines, les seconds celle des podocérides, et la dernière celle des hypérines de M. Milne-Edwards. Les deux premières, composées d'amphipodes errans ou vagabonds, se distinguent de celle-ci par les caractères suivans: pieds-mâchoires (ceux de la première paire, et présentant l'apparence d'une lèvre inférieure recouvrant les autres parties de la bouche) pluriarticulés, et réunis seulement à leur naissance; deux paires de lobes triangulaires, et dont les deux supérieurs plus grands, mais n'atteignant pas l'extrémité de ces organes dans leur entredeux, et annexés à leur côté interne."

In the first family, CREVETTINES (GAMMARINÆ), while waiting for the new distribution by Milne-Edwards, Latreille forms two sections, one containing LEUCOTHOË (*leucothoe*) Leach; the other containing CREVETTE (*gammarus*); PHÉRUSE (*pherusa*), Leach, (including in this latter genus "plusieurs autres de ce naturaliste, tels que ceux d'*amphithoe*, de *mæra*, *melita* et *dexamine*"); TALITRE (*talitrus*), and ORCHESTIE (*orchestia*).

In the second family, PODOCÉRIDES (PODOCERIDES), he mentions *Corophium*, with M. d'Orbigny's account of its habits, *Podocerus*, *Jassa*, *Cerapus*, *Atylus*.

In his account of the third family, HYPÉRINES (HYPERINÆ), he alludes to the genera "*lestrigon* et *daira* de M. Edwards." He also says, "Le genre DACTYLOÈRE (*dactylocera*, LATR.; *vibilia*, EDW.) se distingue de tous les suivans par plusieurs caractères. La tête est de grosseur ordinaire ou moyenne. Au-devant de la fausse lèvre inférieure, à l'origine de ses lobes latéraux, est de chaque côté un petit corps palpiforme; les antennes supérieures sont très courtes et terminées par un grand article lamelliforme. M. Edwards exposera les autres caractères de ce genre dans sa *Monographie des amphipodes*: j'y rapporterai la *phrosine en croissant* de MM. Risso et Desmarest." He then gives an account of *Typhis*, *Phronima*, *Themisto*, in regard to the latter explaining the origin of his term *decempèdes*. The first four feet being small and closely applied to the mouth, he regarded them rather as mouth-organs than as legs in *Themisto*, in his own genus *Hyperia*, and in that which in the new edition of Cuvier's *Règne animal*, he had called *Phrosine*, with *phrosine gros-œil* of