

noirs en relief, interposée entre le vaisseau dorsal et le tube digestif." He notices the different authors who have written about *Cyamus*, and the various names and systematic positions which have been assigned to it. He himself considers that it comes nearest to the Isopoda, though it ought not to be united with them. He objects to the term *Læmodipoda*, because the anterior feet are affixed to a special segment, not to the head or neck, as that epithet would imply. After a definition of the genus *Cyamus*, he defines his three species; 1. *Cyamus ovalis*, of which he says, "cette espèce vit agglomérée sur les éminences cornées de la tête des Baleines franches (*Balæna mysticetus*)," herein, Lütken says, going astray; 2. *Cyamus erraticus*, of which he says, "il vit errant, on le trouve sur la peau lisse, à la base des tubercules cornés, sur les nageoires, principalement aux aisselles et dans les plis des parties génitales et anales;" 3. *Cyamus gracilis*, of which he remarks, "il demeure avec les Cyames ovales sur les protubérances de la tête." In a chapter on their "manners and customs," he speaks of the prodigious quantity of the *Cyamus ovalis* and *Cyamus gracilis* which can be seen a good way off at sea whitening the head of a whale, when it comes up to breathe. He had reason to think that they must cause the whale no little irritation with their sharp claws. Some care is needed in their capture, since these claws penetrate the human finger like a needle, causing a sharp pain. Cutting the branchiæ did not seem to affect these animals, but when their large antennæ were cut, they would sway uneasily about, as if they were drunk. He never found any in the stomach of the Albatrosses or other sea-birds, which are sometimes supposed to help the whales to get rid of the parasites, but he believed that the winter storms might be highly useful in this respect. He decisively rejects the suggestion of MM. Audouin and Milne-Edwards that the *Cyamus gracilis* might only be the young of the other species.

1835. GERVAIS.

Note sur deux espèces de Crevettes qui vivent aux environs de Paris. Annales des Sciences naturelles. Seconde Série. Tome quatrième.—Zoologie. Paris, 1835. pp. 127-128.

The Crevettes d'eau-douce, he says, have been confounded under the names *Gammarus pulex*, *aquaticus* or *fluviatilis*, as forming but a single species, whereas they really form two species, differing not only by zoological characters, but also by their habits. "Jamais elles ne s'accouplent ensemble, et l'une a sur le dessus des anneaux de l'abdomen des épines que l'autre ne présente pas." Roesel and Geoffroy have described and figured the one, Desmarest and Zenker have figured the other. The former he proposes to call *Gammarus Roeselii*, because the names *fluviatilis* and *aquaticus* are inappropriate, since there is another river Gammarus, and all the Gammarus are aquatic. His definitions are "GAMMARUS PULEX, Fabr. *Oculis reniformibus, antennis subæqualibus; lingulo quoque abdominis [cingulo quoque abdominis] lævi, id est non spinigero,*" and "*Gammarus roeselii* Nobis. *Oculis ac antennis gammari pulicis, sed abdominis cingulo quoque aculeato, id est supernè et posticè unispinigero. Astacus fluviatilis* Roesel. *Insecten belistegungen* III. pl. 52. *Crevette des ruisseaux* Geoffroy. *Hist. des Insectes* pl. 21. fig. 6." I do not for my own part consider Gervais justified by the reason he gives in altering Roesel's name. What he states as to the two species never mating is guarded in a note by the remark that such a thing might happen, without disproving the distinctness of the species.

Gervais concludes as follows:—"On trouve aussi dans les environs de Paris, mais seulement dans l'eau de puits, une troisième sorte de Crevette, remarquable par la petitesse de sa taille, qui ne dépasse pas en effet trois ou quatre millimètres. Cette Crevette, que nous considérons comme une simple variété de séjour est constamment étiolée, et ses yeux, au lieu d'être