

noirs, comme chez les précédentes, sont tout-à-fait sans pigmentum et non apparens. Nous la nommerons *Gammarus pulex minutus*, parce que c'est en effet à l'espèce sans épines qu'elle appartient." As to this see note on Koch, 1835.

1835. GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE.

Expédition scientifique de Moree. Atlas, 1831-1835. Paris, 1835.

On page 3, in the description of Pl. XXVII., what relates to the Amphipoda is thus given:—
 "Fig. 4. *Talitrus platichelis*, Guérin; voy. p. 44. Grossi; *a* dernier segm. de l'abdom. plus grossi; *b* mandibule très-grossie; *c* une patte de la seconde paire très-grossie; *d* patte antérieure du *Talitrus locusta* grossie; *e* celle du *Talitrus Cloquetii* également grossie. —Fig. 5. *Gammarus peloponnesiacus*, Guérin voy. p. 45. Grossi; *a* partie d'une antenne externe très-grossie." On Pl. XXVII. itself, which has the inscription "E. Guérin pinx^t," there is no figure 4. *d*. Figures 4. *e*. and 4. *f*. represent not single feet but the whole anterior portion, head, antennæ, gnathopods, etc., of two Orchestidæ, the former copied from Desmarest's copy of Montagu's *Gammarus saltator*, the latter from Savigny's figure of *Talitrus cloquetii* (Audouin). In figure 5, the two last peræopods are represented without side-plates, and attached to the fifth and sixth peræon-segments, while the pleopods are attached respectively to the seventh peræon- and the first and second pleon-segments. The telson appears to spring from the fourth pleon-segment.

1835. JOHNSTON, GEORGE.

Illustrations in British Zoology. The Magazine of Natural History. London. vol. viii. 1835. London, 1835. pp. 668-675.

Under "Class CRUSTACEA. Subclass C. mandibulata," Johnston gives a definition, first of the "Legion EDRIOPHTHALMA," then of the "Order LÆMODIPODA Latreille, in Cuv. Règ. Anim., iv. 126," which he divides into

"(1.) Branchial lamellæ 2 pairs, attached to the second and third segments, which are apodal CAPRÉLLA.

"(2.) Branchial lamellæ 3 pairs, attached to the base of the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs, which are all monodactyle PRÔTO."

To *Caprella* he assigns "1. *C. Phasma*;" "2. *C. acanthifera*," with "? var.," Leach's *Cap. linearis*, "in Edin. Encycl., vii. 404," and a reference to Fleming's opinion that it is probably only "a variety of *C. Phasma*;" "3. *C. Pennantii*;" "4. *C. linearis*."

To *Proto* he assigns two varieties of *Proto pedatus*, which he figures and describes. After the fuller description of the species he distinguishes

"Variety 1.—Hands oval with a single denticle at the base: head rounded in front: branchial lamellæ larger and elliptical. *Obs.* To this variety the figures of Müller and Montagu belong.

"Variety 2.—Anterior hands triangular, somewhat lobed at the base; the wrist deeply sinuate; posterior hands oval, with two teeth at the base, and serrulate on the inner aspect: head very obtuse in front: branchial lamellæ smaller and cylindrical. *Obs.* All the specimens I have seen belong to this variety."

"Latreille (Cuvier, Règne Animal, tom. iv. p. 127) and Desmarest assert that the figures of Müller and Montagu refer to distinct animals, which do not even pertain to the same genus. There is some error in this; for the figures are in reality more closely alike than could have