nouveaux." In the species of *Gammarus* from the earlier edition, number 6, the *Pherusa fucicola* of Leach, is given as "Crevette fucicole. *Gammarus pherusa*," the last word probably by a slip. We are told to add a great number of species described or figured by various authors. The notes remark that in all these crustacea the upper antennæ have a peduncle of three joints with a multiarticulate lash, and that the peduncle of the lower antennæ has four joints. *Deramine*, Leach, is referred with hesitation to the "division des Amphitoës." Of *Leucothoé* the only species well known is said to be the *Lycesta furina* of Savigny, but the *Gammarus articulosus* of Montagu "paraît être aussi un Leucothoé." Leach's genera *Melita* and *Moera* [Mæra] are rejected. "Les Phéruses doivent être réunies aux Amphitoés dont elles ne diffèrent que par un peu moins d'élargissement dans les mains." *Amphitoé*, Leach, distinguished from *Gammarus* by the absence from the upper antennæ of an accessory flagellum, is accepted.

In the text of this oddly arranged work the following remarks occur as if part of the original edition, though the references show that they are not so:—"Nous avons donné le nom générique d'Isæa à des Amphipodes qui sont très voisins des Crevettes, mais qui ont toutes les pattes subchéliformes (voyez Ann. des Sc. nat. t. 20. pag. 380, et Hist. des Crust. pl. 29, fig. 11).

"Dans notre genre Lysionasse il n'est au contraire aucune patte qui ait ce mode d'organisation (voyez le *Lysionassa costæ*. Edwards, Ann. des Sc. nat. t. 20, pl. 10, fig. 17).

' Le genre Phlias de M. Guérin ne diffère du précédent que par l'absence du filet multiarticulé accessoire des antennes supérieures. (Esp. le *Phlias serratus*, Guérin, Mag. de zool. cl. vii, pl. 19)."

To *Talitrus* Lamarck had assigned "bouche comme dans les Crevettes." A note here says "excepté que les mandibules ne portent que des vestiges d'une tige palpiforme." This statement probably rests not on original observation but on Savigny's figure of the mandible of *Orchestia montagui*, or on Guérin's figure of the mandible of *Talitrus platychelis*, 1835, since in 1840 Milne-Edwards says of *Talitrus*, "les mandibules (fig. 3) ne présentént que des vestiges d'un appendice palpiforme, ou en manquent même complétement. His figure shows no trace of a palp. Nevertheless it may be true that in some of the Orchestidæ there is a rudiment of it. Such at least I fancy that I have discerned in *Hyalella inermis*, S. I. Smith. Talitrus in Lamarck has three species, *locusta*, *gammarellus*, *carinatus*. A note to the second points out the difference of *Orchestia* from *Talitrus*, and that to *Orchestia* should be referred Savigny's figures 7 and 8 on Plate 11 of his great work, "*Orchestia Fischerii*, M.-Edw.," etc. A note on the third, which is Fabricius' species, referred by Leach to *Atylus*, says, "le genre Atyle doit prendre place dans la tribu des Corophioïdes ou Crevettiniens marcheurs et se distingue par ses antennes non pédiformes, et ses mains de la seconde paire très petites et à griffes simples."

Corophium is regarded as type of a tribe called here *Crevettiniens-marcheurs*, distinguished from the *sauteurs* by slender body, small epimera, tail not formed for leaping, and distinguished from other genera of the same division by pediform lower antennæ, upper antennæ without accessory flagellum, second guathopods neither didactyle nor prehensile.

Jassa and *Podocerus* of Leach are distinguished from *Corophium* "en ce que leurs quatre pattes antérieures sont terminées par une grosse main subchéliforme," but it is rightly observed that they are distinguished from one another only by trifling characters. "Le genre Unciata de Say," the editor remarks, "doit prendre place auprès des genres précédens, mais s'en distingue par l'existence de deux tigelles multiarticulées à l'extrémité des antennes supérieures." Say's *Unciola* is of course intended. Say's *Cerapus* is mentioned with the type species *tubularis* and Templeton's *abditus*. It is then observed in conclusion:—"Enfin, notre genre Erichthonie établit le passage entre ces Crustacés et les Leucothoés; la conformation générale du corps est la même que chez les précédens, mais les antennes ne