

of Degér, while *Gammarus roeselii*, Gervais, is entered without reference to Roesel. The genera assigned to the first family, Crévettines, are *Orchestia*, *Talitrus*, *Lysianassa*, *Gammarus Amphithoe*, *Phlias*, "*Isaa*," *Leucothoe*. To the second family, Podocérides, are assigned *Erichtonius*, *Atylus*, *Unciola*, *Cerapus*, *Podocerus*, *Corophium*. On "*Corophia longicorne*" d'Orbigny's observations are as usual quoted. To the third family, Hypérines, are assigned the genera, "*Vibilia*, *Hyperia*, *Phorcus*, *Lestrigon*, *Daira*, *Themisto*, *Hieraconyx*, *Dactylocerus*, *Anchylomera*, *Phronima*, *Primno*, *Tiphis*, *Pronoe*, *Oxycephalus*." The descriptions of Guérin's genera are given with great fulness. To each of the species "*Vibilia Peronii*," M.-Edw., "*Phorcus Reynaulii*," M.-Edw., *Lestrigon Fabrei*," M.-Edw., "*Daira Gabertii*," M.-Edw., the remark is attached, "*Cette espèce est encore inédite*," as though the species were still undescribed, but it is obvious that, when a new genus is established for a single species, the characters of the genus are for the time those of the species also. Part of Plate 17 and the whole of Plate 18 are devoted to figures of Amphipoda, but the figures are not original. The names of *Cerapus tubularis* and *Corophium longicorne* are interchanged on Plate 18.

1840. MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI.

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, comprenant l'anatomie, la physiologie et la classification de ces animaux. Tome troisième. Ouvrage accompagné de planches. Paris, 1840.

This volume opens with the Édriophthalmes of Leach as second legion of the subclass "Crustacés maxillés." To mark them off from other Crustacea, Milne-Edwards points out that they have the body divided into three very distinct parts, head, thorax, and abdomen, the rings of the two latter being almost always distinct and free to move; they have no carapace, no movable peduncle to the eyes, although like the Podophthalma they have the mouth armed with mandibles and maxillæ, and the thoracic limbs all or almost all in the form of ambulatory feet. They do not, however, breathe by branchiæ properly so called but by the help of a portion of the locomotive limbs, wholly or in part modified for the purpose; "*tantôt c'est l'appendice flabelliforme des pates thoraciques qui affecte la forme d'une grande vésicule membraneuse à texture délicate, et qui devient ainsi propre à servir d'instrument à la respiration.*" In the small number of species in which the inner structure is known, "*le foie est remplacé par trois paires de canaux biliaires, le cœur a la forme d'un vaisseau dorsal situé tantôt dans le thorax, tantôt dans l'abdomen, et les organes génitaux se rapprochent, par leur structure, de ce qui se voit chez les Insectes.*" They form, he says, three natural classes thus distinguished:—

Edriophthalmes ayant,	{	l'abdomen bien développé et pourvu de cinq ou six paires de membres.	Des vésicules branchiales sous le thorax. Membres abdominaux des cinq premières paires hétéromorphes et servant à la locomotion.	Amphipodes.
			Presque jamais de vésicules branchiales sous le thorax. Membres abdominaux des cinq premières paires à peu près de même forme, impropres à la locomotion, et paraissant remplir les fonctions de branchies.	Isopodes.
		l'abdomen rudimentaire dont la forme est celle d'un petit tubercle sans appendices bien distincts. Des vésicules branchiales suspendues au thorax,		Læmodipodes.