

1859. GERVAIS, PAUL, et BENEDEEN, P. J. VAN.

Zoologie Médicale. Exposé méthodique du règne animal basé sur l'anatomie, l'embryogénie et la paléontologie comprenant la Description des espèces employées en médecine de celles qui sont venimeuses et de celles qui sont parasites de l'homme et des animaux. Tome premier. Paris, 1859.

The Crustacés are the Classe Quatrième of the "Deuxième Embranchement. Animaux articulés."

Of the "Sous-classe des Crustacés Édriophthalmes," the authors say, page 486, "les Édriophthalmes sont généralement partagés en trois ordres, nommés *Isopodes*, *Amphipodes* et *Lémodipodes*, auxquels on en ajoute maintenant un quatrième pour les *Pycnogonides*, qui semblent être, à plusieurs égards, un arrêt de développement des Lémodipodes cyamidés."

This view of the *Pycnogonides* is no longer generally held. On page 488, they define the Ordre des Amphipodes, dividing it into two families, "les *Gammaridés* et les *Hyperidés*."

To the former belongs the genus Crevette (*Gammarus*), of which they have at least three species in France, "deux d'entre elles vivent dans les cours d'eau et dans les étangs (*Gammarus pulex* et *Roeselii*); ce sont ces Crevettes que l'on trouve souvent dans le cresson. La troisième n'a encore été observée que dans l'eau de puits. Elle est plus petite que les précédentes et étiolée. Nous l'avons appelée *Gammarus lacteus*." This can scarcely be called a scientific description of a new species; but see Notes on Gervais, pp. 156, 160.

In the family of the Hyperidés, les Phronimes (g. *Phronima*) are mentioned with the species *sedentaria*. The Lémodipodes are divided into, "1° les Caprellidés," with the genus *Caprella*, and "2° les Cyamidés," after briefly defining which they say,

"L'ancien genre CYAME (*Cyamus*), qui constitue à lui seul cette famille, comprend plusieurs espèces que l'on trouve sur le corps des grands Cétacés. On les nomme *Poux de Baleines*."

"Le Cyame du Dauphin (*Cyamus delphini*, Guérin) doit former un autre genre que nous nommons *Isocyamus*." Nothing is said of the characters of this new genus. The *Pycnogonides*, among other habitats, live "sur le corps des poissons."

1859. HOGAN, ARTHUR R.

On the habits and localities of *Niphargus fontanus* (n. s.), *N. Kochianus* (n. s.), and *Crangonyx subterraneus* (n. g. & s.), Spence Bate. The Natural History Review, and Quarterly Journal of Science. Vol. VI. 1859. London, 1859. pp. 166-169.

This paper discusses the habits, food-supply and habitat of the species described in the immediately preceding paper by Spence Bate. As to their food, Mr. Hogan says, "some water drawn from the pump at Ringwood, has been proved, by microscopical examination, to contain numerous animalcules; and this will probably turn out to be the case with all other waters in which *Niphargi* are found." Some six or seven specimens of *Niphargus aquilex*, from a well near Tunbridge Wells in Kent, lived in my room from January 28, 1886, till March 3, 1886. As they all died at about the same time, it may have been the coldness of the night which killed them. Though they were very active in walking about the bottom of their jar, whenever I happened to look at them during their life-time, I never saw them attempt to swim. Another set of about a dozen were placed in a jar, 5½ inches high by 2¾ inches broad, on June 15th, 1886. Two of these were females with eggs. These two died within a couple of days, surrounded by some rapidly developed parasitic growth.