

heit dieses Beines auch in der Beschreibung wenig Gewicht gelegt, obschon doch die Diagnosen von BOECK und die Beschreibungen von BRUZELIUS genugsam beweisen, wie dasselbe fast für alle Ampelisca-Arten gute spezifische Merkmale darbietet; dafür ist die Bewaffnung des 6. Beines, Fig. 1b, vorzüglich detaillirt dargestellt, nur Schade, dass darin fast alle übrigen Arten bis auf geringe Dimensionsverhältnisse genau übereinstimmen. Sprüche der Fundort nicht für KRÖYER's Ampelisca Eschrichti, so könnte man nach der Abbildung unbedenklich auf die männliche Form von macrocephala schliessen. Die sexuellen Unterschiede der Ampeliscinen, über welche der Verfasser kurzweg als 'nicht bekannt' hinweggeht, sind von LILLJEBORG und BRUZELIUS für macrocephala, laevigata und acquicornis ganz bestimmt angegeben." Buchholz says that his specimens were collected "zwei im Germania-Hafen, ein kleineres von Sabine-Insel 10 Faden."

1858- CHENU and DESMAREST, E.  
1874.

L'Encyclopédie d'histoire naturelle. Crustacés—Mollusques—Zoophytes. Paris, 1858. Table Alphabétique des noms vulgaires et scientifiques de tous les sujets décrits et figurés dans cette encyclopédie. Crustacés, Mollusques et Zoophytes. Paris 1874.

In this work, which should rather have been mentioned under the earlier date, the Crustacea probably, and the Alphabetical Table certainly, should be ascribed to Desmarest alone. Accepting the "Édriophthalmes, Leach" as deuxième légion of the "Crustacés maxillés, Edwards," he makes the "Amphipodes, Latreille," the premier ordre, p. 46. All the species, he says, are very small, "car on n'en connaît pas qui dépasse une longueur de 0,002." The "Première Famille, Crevettines, Latreille," includes two tribes. The first tribe has twelve genera assigned to it, the fifth being given as *Philius*, Guérin. Of *Gammarus*, the tenth, he says, "Le type est la Crevette des ruisseaux ou Chevrette (*Gammarus fluvialtilis*, Edw.). Longueur, 0<sup>m</sup>,010 à 0<sup>m</sup>,015." "Fig. 27.—Crevette des ruisseaux" has a perfectly smooth back; nevertheless the text says, p. 48, "une espèce que l'on confond souvent avec la Crevette des ruisseaux, ayant les mêmes mœurs, se trouvant dans les mêmes lieux, et n'en différant guère que parce que son abdomen est lisse, est la Crevette puce (*Gammarus pulex*, Fabr.)" The second tribe has seven genera, the third being thus given, "*Cesapodina*, Templeton (*C. obdita*, trouvée en mer)."

The "Deuxième Famille, Hypérines, Edwards," includes three tribes, the first being "Hypérines grammaroides," with one genus; the second, "Hypérines ordinaires" has thirteen genera, among which it may be noted that *Lanceola* is kept distinct from *Hyperia*; to the seventh "*Lestrigonus*, Edw.," *L. Fabricia* is assigned as the type; *Anchylomera* is the ninth, and its synonym *Hieraconyx* the tenth, while the thirteenth is "Sperchius, Leach," *Sperchius* being, in fact, an obscure genus instituted by Rafinesque. The third tribe, "Hypérines anormales," receives four genera, the second being given as "*Orione*, Cocco," by a substitution of the Italian for the Latin name *Orio*.

"The "Deuxième ordre, Læmodipodes, Latreille" is said to correspond with the "genre *Cyame* de De Lamarck," and contains two families, the first Caprelliens, with three genera, *Caprella*, *Leptomera* and *Naupridia*; the second Cyamiens, with the one genus, *Cyamus*.

In the Alphabetical Table *Phlias*, *Cesapodina abdita*, *Hypérines grammaroides* and *Læmodipodes* are given correctly; "*L. Fabricia*" becomes *Lestrigone Fabreii*." The preface (avis), dated "15 octobre 1858," thinks that the table, like the body of the work, will be "d'un très-grand secours pour les recherches des naturalistes et des gens du monde." Yet in 1858 no notice had been taken of Dana's researches, and in 1874 no hint is given that carcinology had made any advance in the preceding sixteen years.