

animals may often be seen carrying others about in this manner, but he adds, "elles finissent par les ronger sur le dos, jusqu'à ce que les ayant tuées elles abandonnent le cadavre." After referring to the statements of Baster, Roesel, Cuvier and others, with regard to the eggs being carried in the mother's ventral pouch, he owns that he has seen nothing of all this, but he says, "je me suis assuré que les crevettes pondent une espèce de frais gélatineux pareil à celui de plusieurs testacés univalves d'eau douce."

Besides the above rather singular statements, some useful criticisms are given on the figures in Roesel and Baster and the authors who copied directly or indirectly from Roesel. Vallot says that *Squilla fluviatilis*, Merret, Pin. p. 192, has nothing to do with la crevette des ruisseaux, as supposed in *l'Encycl. méthod. ins.*, t. vi. p. 187, No. 7, and le *Dict. des Sc. nat.*, t. 28, p. 354, for that Merret is not speaking at all of *Gammarus pulex*, but only of the larva of *Dytiscus marginalis*, "signalée par Rondelet, *de piscibus fluviatil. lib.*, Cap. xxxvii. p. 112, sous la rubrique de *squilla fluviatili*."

He refers to M. Flourens, *Act. Divion.*, 1838, p. 83, for evidence that the crevette swallowed alive would perish at once in the stomach; to M. Hippolyte Cloquet, *Enc. méthod. syst. anatom.*, t. iv. p. 498, for the capacity of these animals to clear the skeletons of moles, rats and the like; to Thulis and Bernard, *Journ. de phys.*, 1786, t. xxviii. p. 67; *Journ. d'hist. nat.*, 1787, No. 21, p. 320; *Icthyol. de la France*, Supplem., p. 34, for the phosphorescence of the fresh-water shrimp, observed at midnight in June; and lastly, states that of six crevettes frozen into a mass of ice, which was allowed to thaw slowly, three regained animation and lived for more than a month afterwards.

#### 1844. ÖRSTED, A. S.

De regionibus marinis. Elementa topographiæ historiconaturalis freti Öresund. Hauniæ, MDCCCXLIV.

In the "Regio Trochoideorum" extending from the shore to seven or eight fathoms, Örsted found "*Talitrus saltator* Edw.—*Orchestia littorea* Leach.—*Metoecus Medusarum* Kr. in *Medusa aurita*.—*Hyperia* sp. nov. ? cum præcedente in *Med. aur.*—*Gammarus Sabbini* Leach, Hellebaek—Hveen.—*Gammarus Locusta* Fabr." (p. 67). *Corophium longicorne* mentioned on p. 64 seems to have been omitted from the general list by an oversight. In the "Regio Gymnobranchiorum" he includes "*Caprella linearis* Latr. Kullen—Hellebaek—*Leptomera pedata* Latr. Hellebaek" (p. 73). In the "Regio Buccinoideorum. Profunditas," the Amphipoda are "*Amphitoe* sp. nov. ? Kullen—*Podocerus Læchii* Kr. Hellebaek" (p. 78). Of the *Amphitoe* he gives no description, but merely says in a footnote, "Tentaculis longis circumagendis efficit planum depressius rotundum, ex cuius centro solum caput rubrum, cetero corpore latente, prominet." He makes some incidental remarks on the adaptation of the species to their respective localities.

#### 1850. DE NATALE, GIUSEPPE.

Su pochi Crostacei del porto di Messina. Lettera del Dottor Giuseppe de Natale socio corrispondente dell' Academia giornia di Catania al Sig. Achille Costa con una tavola in rame. Napoli, 1850. pp. 1-16.

The discovery of two species of Crustacea, which, as he supposes, belong to the "Iperini Gammaroidi a piccol capo," the Vibiliidæ, which had hitherto included only a single genus *Vibilia* and a single species *Peronii*, leads de Natale to the discussion of the organic value of the Crustacean chela and its modifications, in regard to which he says, "questi passaggi graduati