

Crustata et Cartilaginea priores dentes habent." Nothing certain about Amphipods can be derived from Aldrovandus, though some of his allusions to the small kinds of Crustacea may have them in view. The remark attributed to Pliny is not that which he actually makes. On the contrary, as to these *dentes* he seems to express a doubt by the words, "At in marinis crustata et cartilaginea primores [sc. dentes] habere, item echinis quinos esse, unde intelligi potuerit, miror." Aldrovandi's misquotation reappears in Facciolati's great Latin Dictionary, except that "primores" is there correctly given instead of "priors."

1634. MOUFET, THOMAS, born about 1550, died 1604 (thirty years before his work was published).

Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum : *Olim ab* Edoardo Wottono, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaque Pennio *inchoatum* : Tandem Tho. Moufeti Londinâtis operâ sumptibusq'; maximis concinnatum, auctum, perfectum : Et ad vivum expressis Iconibus suprâ quingentis illustratum. Londini, 1634.

On page 321 he says, "Pediculus marinus Insectum est Balneis [Balânis?] cetorumque generi infestum, quos mordendo titillandoque ita in furorem agit, ut se in arenas projicere aridumque petere cogantur." The figure at the side is not a *Cyamus* but one of the Cymothoidæ. On page 322 he says, *Pulex* sive *Asellus marinus* squillam molliorem refert, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedibus (pace Gesneri dixerim) donatur, et frequentibus longisque saltibus se liberat, à numero pedum. *Asellus* dicitur a saltu, Aristotelis *pulex* : à dorso gibboso, *Scrofula* nuncupatur; color illi lividus cum nigredine. Longitudo fluviatilium, digitum transversum; latitudo, semidigitum non superat; marinorum major dimensio, qui littore refluyente, et in aquis dulcibus sæpe conspicitur. Venatoribus item spectatoribusque mirum agilitatis præbet exemplum." There is a figure given, without name or reference, on the last plate but one, which is probably a generalised representation of this description. It is rather a satire on the expression "ad vivum expressis Iconibus" in the title. The animals referred to may include the sand-hoppers and shore-hoppers, *Talitrus*, *Orchestia*, *Hyale*, as well as the fresh-water *Gammarus pulex* and the salt-water *Gammarus locusta*, *Gammarus marinus*, et hoc genus omne.

1665. SACHS, PHILIPP JACOB, born 1627, died 1672 (Hagen).

Γαμμαρολογία sive Gammarorum, vulgo Cancrorum consideratio physico-philologico-historico-medico-chymica, *in qua*, Præter Gammarorum singularem Naturam, Indolem et multivarium usum non minus reliquorum Crustatorum instituitur tractatio Ad Normam Collegii Naturæ Curiosorum, Plurimis Inventis Secretioribus Naturæ Artisque Locupletata à Philippo Jacobo Sachs à Lewenheim, Siles. Ph. & Med. D. et Colleg. Nat. Curios. Collega. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Sumptibus Esaiæ Feligebelii Bibliop. Wratislav. M.DCLXV.

The title of this curious and amusing book very fairly indicates its contents, only unfortunately at that time the Crustacea now known as Gammarids had excited little or no attention. On page 92 he mentions that the Squillæ are divided into *marinæ* and *fluviatiles*. He then continues: "*Marinæ* rursus secundum *Arist. IV. H. 2*, in *Latas*, *κράγγοτες*, *crangones*, in *Gibbas* *κύφας* et *in parvas* quæ nunquam majores fiunt" dividuntur. The *Squillæ gibbæ*, he says, are divided by Schoenfeld into two species. With the smaller, which does not turn red when cooked, at the mouth of the Elbe and the Oder they feed pigs and ducks,