

dictam, et locustam cælatam squillis adnumerarunt, cum squillæ habeant pedes una cum brachiis duodecim, ursa vero et locusta cæлата decem."

On p. 35 he tells us, "Squillarum maris balthici non nisi duas, ad summum, si saltatricem connumeraverimus, tres habemus species." The first two, *Squilla fusca* and *Squilla cinerea* ("An, squilla parva Rondeletii?") are Podophthalma; the third is thus described, p. 36, "*Squilla saltatrix*; Squilla parva, quæ major nunquam effici potest, Wottonus fol. 207. ex cinereo flavicans; minima; retibus et hamatili piscatui fatalis. Uberrima hujus seges est in littoribus, quam, tanquam pestem, quodammodo mitigantes gallinulæ aquaticæ, scolopaces, similesque aves vermivore avide sectantur; Pulex marinus, Rondeletii, quem Ψύλλον Θαλάττιον Aristotelis s. pulicem marinum esse autumat; Helensibus: Sandöpringer. Huic similis videtur D. Frischii de insectis Parte vii. num. xviii. frebßförmiger Wassercwurm aquæ dulcis et uliginosæ. Pulices marinos vel saltatrices squillas ad vivum delineandos præterita æstate neglexi, interim tamen Niedenthalii icones ab Excell. Breynio communicatas trado: fig. δ. ε. ζ." He hesitates, as he well might, to guarantee the exact accuracy of the figures. The short upper antennæ make it clear that we have to do with Orchestidæ. Fig. ε rather points to a *Talitrus*. No dilated hands are shown in any of the figures.

## 1745. LINNÆUS.

Ölandska och Gothlandska resa på riksens Högloffige Ständers befallning förrättad år 1741 med Anmärkningar uti Æconomien, Natural-Historien, Antiquiteter. Stockholm och Upsala, 1745.

He describes *Cancer pulex fluviatilis*, p. 96, which he found on the strand at Oeland. From the mention of oblong red blotches on the sides of the segments, Boeck conjectures that this may be *Gammarus marinus*. Bate and Westwood, it may be noticed, regard the red spots on the sides as a distinguishing mark of *Gammarus locusta*, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 380. The *Cancer macrourus coeruleus thorace articulato*, p. 260, which Linnæus found on the shore in Gottland, may in Boeck's opinion be *Gammarus locusta*. Hans Ström, in 1765, expresses the opinion that Linnæus has here given two descriptions for one species. Bate and Westwood and Boeck alike refer to the *coeruleus* species of p. 260 as a synonym of *Gammarus locusta*, while the species of p. 96, with the red blotches, is not given as a synonym of any species either by Boeck or the other authors. The observation of Bruzelius, that *Gammarus locusta* is the only species of *Gammarus* which occurs in Gottland, is a negative argument on which but little stress can be laid.

## 1746. LINNÆUS.

Fauna Succica sistens Animalia Sveciæ Regni, &c. Lugduni Batavorum, 1746.

The two last species of the genus *Cancer* are thus given:—

"1253. *Cancer macrourus rufescens*; thorace articulato. Raj. ins. 44. *Pulex fluviatilis*. Frisch. germ. 7. p. 26. t. 18. Vermis aquaticus cancriformis. It. oel. 42, 96. *Cancer Pulex fluviatilis dictus*. Habitat ad littora maris vulgatissimus.

"1254. *Cancer macrourus cæruleus*; thorace articulato. It. gotl. 260. Habitantem vidi ad montem *Thorsburg* in mari juxta Gotlandiam. Obs. Præcedenti major: totus cæruleus, rostrum nullum prominens, corpus 14 articulis. cauda trifolia; intermedio subulato."

Both of these, in Boeck's opinion, refer to *Gammarus locusta*, the references to Ray's and