

postici reflexi. *Caulæ* 2, protentæ, longitudine corporis, 5 articulis; quorum tertius major, longior et crassior; primus et secundus brevis; quartus et quintus angustiores. Inter has caudas, caudæ 2 aliæ, broves, subulatæ."

Boeck, under the obviously misprinted date 1771, remarks that as number 2041 of this work is identified with number 1253 of the earlier edition, the synonyms from Ray and Frisch, and Linnæus's own *Skänska Resa*, ought not to have been cited. Lütken calls attention to the improved definition of *Oniscus ceti*. The *Oniscus bicaudatus* must no doubt be identified with the species which Linnæus afterwards called *Cancer grossipes*, the antennæ having been mistaken in the present instance for the tail, as O. F. Müller remarked in 1776. By Willughby and Ray, in 1710, this species was well-named *cornutus*, a name unfortunately excluded as præ-Linnean. The *Astacus muticus* of Gronov, 1762, is only accidentally binominal. The *Oniscus bicaudatus* of Linnæus, 1761, and his *Cancer grossipes*, 1767, must be given up as names founded on egregious mistakes. We are thus led to the *Oniscus volutator* of Pallas, 1766 and 1772, as rightfully determining the specific name. Though the *Corophium longicorne* of Latreille and numerous authors was highly appropriate, the name *Corophium volutator* is sufficiently suitable to an animal which may commonly be seen twisting and turning about at the entrance of its gallery in the mud, and which, according to Pallas, makes similar gyrations when in the water.

1761. SULZER, JOHANN HEINRICH, born 1735, died 1813 (Hagen).

Die Kennzeichen der Insekten nach Anleitung des Königl. Schwed. Ritters und Leibarzts Karl Linnæus, durch xxiv. Kpf. erläutert und mit derselben natürlichen Geschichte begleitet. Mit einer Vorrede des Herrn Johannes Gessners. Zürich, 1761.

Sulzer gives a figure of Rösel's *Astacus (Squilla) fluviatilis* on pl. xxiii. fig. 152, and a. 4. He describes it on p. 192. On p. 65 of the explanations of the plates he says, "Fig. 152. Krebs, lange Scheeren, gegliedert, Hände ohne Finger, dünn ausgehender Schwanz mit zweenfachen Dörnen. *Locusta*. Linn. Syst. Nat. *Cancer*, 57."

1762. BASTER, J.

Opuscula, Tom. II. Liber 1, Harlemi, 1762.  
Natuurkundige Uitspanningen, &c.

In the first section of the second volume, on pp. 34-36 and 49, pl. iii. figs. vii, viii., 1-6, he describes the hopper or sea-flea, in the vernacular "Een springertje of Zee-Vloo," with references to "Pulex marinus, Klein, Miss. v. Tab. iv. A, B, C.; Seba, Thes. iii. Tab. xxi., N. 11; Linn., Syst. Nat., N. 36. *Cancer macrourus, articularis manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata, spinis bifidis*; Rösel, Suppl. Tab. lxii. p. 351; Frisch, vii. Tab. xvii. 18, p. 26." This in Boeck's opinion is probably *Orchestia littorea*, but Baster's remark that it is found not only in sea and brackish water but also in freshwater rivers and even in ponds, but especially among and under the fronds of *Alga marina*, implies that he did not distinguish the actual creature described from other species such as *Gammarus pulex* and *Gammarus locusta*. His figure may refer to *Orchestia (littorea) gammarellus*, but if so he has fallen into some confusion in describing the lower antennæ, as well as in the synonymy.