

*culus primus et secundus* rotundi et inermes, thorace jam majores; *Articulus tertius* oblongus, utrinque compressus, margine inferiore versus articulum quartum *cuspidè* valida aucto. *Articulus quartus* teres, rectus, oblongus, tertio parum brevior. *Quintus* subulatus, acutissimus, quarto dimidio brevior. *Reliqui pedes* brevissimi, exilitate aciem oculorum fugientes. *Tria posteriora paria* deorsum et sursum versa. *Color* totius ex cinereo albidus. *Longitudo* tota, extensis etiam prioribus pedibus, est quinque linearum." From this he passes at once to the genus *Squilla*, as follows:—

"SQUILLA, *Corpus* teres, compressum, incurvatum. *Thorax* brevissimus. *Oculi* in lateribus duo, non pedunculati. *Antennæ* quatuor, subulatæ. *Pedes* longitudine inæquales utrinque septem, anticis paribus cheliferis.

"990. SQUILLA cauda subulata, bifida: pede utrinque antico chelifero; tribusque utrinque ultimis natatoriis.

"Cancer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, pedibus patentibus, cauda cylindrica bifida. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10. gen. 239. n. 59. Rosel. Ins. tom. tab. 62.*

"Cancer macrourus rubescens, thorace articulato. *Ins. Paris, vol. 2. p. 667. n. 2. tab. 21. fig. 6.*

"Krebs-formigen Wasser-wurm. *Frisch. Ins. part. 7. p. 26. §. 28. tab. 18. fig. 1.*

"Pulex marinus. *Baster, Opusc. subsec. tom. 2. lib. 1. p. 31. tab. 3. fig. 8.*

"*Corpus* teres, oblongum, latius quam in congenere a me descripta in *Actis Helveticis vol. 4. p. 39. et a Cl. Bastero in Opusc. subsec. tom. 1. lib. 1. tab. 4. fig. 2.* Dorsum curvatum, rotundatum. *Caput* breve, obtusum. *Oculi* in lateribus, atri, minimi, non pedunculati. *Antennæ* quatuor incurvatæ. *Incisuræ* duodecim æquales, lævissimæ, splendidæ. *Pedum* septem paria, quorum *primum par* articulo secundo tertioque trunci subnexum, breve, cheliferum, æquale, monodactylum: *Tria* subsequencia paria omnium longissima, subulata, subæqualia, admodum teretia, articulis quinto, sexto, septimo et octavo trunci subnexa. *Reliqui pedes* antrorsum flexi teretes, articulis ultimis pilosis subulatis. *Cauda* lævis, subulata, bifida, haud longa. *Habitat* in stagnis aquæ dulcis atque salsæ. *Dorso* incumbens æque natat ac prone.

"991. Squilla cauda subulata integra: pedibus utrinque anticis binis cheliferis; quatuor subsequentibus natatoriis reflexis.

"Cancer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, cauda attenuata, spinis bifidis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10. gen. 239. n. 56?*

"Pulex marinus. *Klein Pisc. Miss. v. p. 9. tab. 4. fig. A. B. C.*

"Habitat in Mari Septentrionali. Balænas vexans mordendo."

The Iconographia sive Tabularum Explicatio, for pl. xvii. fig. 7, repeats the short definition of *Astacus muticus*, No. 989, of which the figure, though only life-size, is easily recognisable as *Oniscus volutator*, Pallas. The elaborate description of the first pair of feet obviously refers to the lower antennæ, and this, no doubt, together with the epithet *crassipes*, quoted by mistake from Pallas, led Linnæus in 1767 to call the species *Cancer grossipes*. See Notes on Pallas, 1766, 1772. Possibly the description of the "lateral or exterior" antennæ may be derived from the second gnathopods. No. 990 cannot be determined from the inconsistent references or the indefinite description. The statement that "it lives in pools of fresh and salt water" would imply that *Gammarus pulex* and *Gammarus locusta* are both in question. The description of the eyes as "minimi" suits neither. Herbst unites it with "*Cancer gammarellus*, Pallas," probably because Pallas does so. See Note on Pallas, 1772. No. 991, by the references, should be a *Gammarus*. The concluding observation points to a *Cyamus*. It is difficult to fit either to the description.