

"*Cancer medusarum*, antennis brevissimis, capite latiore. Müll. Zool. Dan. 188. 2355.

"Corpus paruum, incuruum, antice obtusissimum. Antennæ quatuor breuissimæ, filiformes, simplices. Abdomen postice attenuatum. Cauda filiis quatuor bifidis. Pedes septem parui, breues. Natatorii utrinque tres."

This description is accepted as applying to *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller.

At page 383 he describes the new species:—

"*Gammarus corniger* manibus adactylis, rostro incuruo subulato, thoracis lateribus cornu duplici.

"Medius in hoc genere. Antennæ quatuor æquales filiformes, simplices, albæ. Rostrum breue, subulatum, acutum inter antennas incuruum. Oculi magni, sessiles, cinnabari. Corpus segmentis vndecim breuibis albidis margine sanguineis, posticis quinque dorso carinatis, spinosis. Sub thoracis lateribus vtrinque cornua duo basi connata, valida, subulata, acuta: anteriori arcuato. Cauda stylis pluribus bifidis."

This has since been recognised by Boeck as identical with *Epimeria tricristata*, Costa, and is accordingly named *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabr.

1780. FABRICIUS, OTTO, born 1744, died 1822 (Hagen).

Fauna Groenlandica, systematice sistens Animalia Groenlandiæ occidentalis hactenus indagata, quoad nomen specificum, triviale, vernaculumque; synonyma auctorum plurium, descriptionem, locum, victum, generationem, mores, usum, capturamque singuli, provt detegendi occasio fuit, maximaque parte secundum proprias observationes Othonis Fabricii. Hafniæ et Lipsiæ, MDCCLXXX.

On pp. 212, 213, No. 179, he describes a *Podura maritima* from the sea shore, with a reference to Ström, Act. Hafn. ix. p. 582, Tab. v. (?), which does not appear to be a Crustacean, and must therefore be distinguished from Poda's *Podura maritima*.

*Squilla lobata*, p. 248, for which he refers both to *Squilla lobata*, Müller, and to *Cancer filiformis*, Linn., Pall., may be either *Caprella septentrionalis*, as supposed by Krøyer in 1838, and afterwards by Boeck, probably on Krøyer's authority, or *Caprella linearis*, as Mayer seems to prefer, while half inclined to make *septentrionalis* itself a synonym of *linearis*.

The *Oniscus ceti*, No. 230, as Lütken points out, is not entirely free from the early confusion about *Cyamus*. The definition is taken with slight change from Linnaeus, and the description by Pallas is referred to as making further details needless, although both Linnaeus and Pallas had to do with *Cyamus mysticeti*, while Fabricius was evidently concerned with what Lütken has named *Cyamus boopis*, as shown by the statement "mea exemplaria accepi in balaena boope." Lütken remarks also that Fabricius is wrong in the detail supplied by the words "femora postica biaculeata."

*Oniscus pulex*, No. 231, is no doubt, as Krøyer and Boeck say, *Gammarus locusta*. Fabricius himself in the synonymy gives "*Cancer Locusta*, Syst. nat. 1, 1055, Faun. Suec. 2041. indice Pallade l. c. huc pertinet; et certum est, descriptionem cancri coerulei It. Gothl. 260. ibi citatam Onisco pulici omnino convenire, licet ab autore ipso pro distincto habitus."

*Oniscus medusarum*, No. 232, is by Bovallius (1886), called "*Hyperia Kroeyeri*."

*Oniscus cicada*, No. 233, with "color totus pulchre rubicundus, oculis sanguineis," is considered by Krøyer, in 1838, to be probably the same as his own *Amphithoë inermis*. Milne-Edwards, in 1840, Hist. des Crust., iii. p. 25, thinks that it is very likely the same as the *Amphithoë serra* of Krøyer, which he would place in the genus *Acanthonotus*, Owen and Ross. But on p. 34 of the same volume he questions whether it may not be the same as *Amphithoë inermis*, Krøyer. Krøyer himself, Tidssk., iv. 161, note, in 1842, repudiates Milne-Edwards, first suggestion, and says, "*Oniscus cicada* is probably a species of the genus *Anonyx*." In