

Tidsskr., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 611, in describing the new species *Anonyx gulosus*, he remarks in a note, "It is, however, possible that this species is not new. Fabricius' *Oniscus cicada* seems in many, if not in all, respects to come very near to it, and is obviously in any case an *Anonyx*. By means of the Greenland name this doubt seems capable of solution, at least if the name applies to but one species." With such testimony from Krøyer himself, it seems only just to reduce his *Anonyx gulosus* to a synonym of *Anonyx cicada*, O. Fabricius. It shares with the so-called *Gammarus arcticus*, Scoresby, the reputation of exercising extreme voracity upon dead seals.

Oniscus abyssinus, No. 236, Krøyer in 1838 identifies, though very hesitatingly, with his own *Amphithoë crenulata*. Subsequently Krøyer united *Amphithoë crenulata* and *Amphithoë inermis* as the two sexes of one species, which Boeck places in his genus *Pontogeneia*, as *Pontogeneia inermis*.

Oniscus serratus, No. 237, Krøyer, in 1838, renamed *Amphithoë serra*, and afterwards *Acanthonotus serra*. Boeck calls it *Acanthonotozoma serratum*, the generic names *Acanthonotus*, Owen, and *Vertumnus*, White, to which this species had been successively assigned, being both preoccupied.

Oniscus arenarius, No. 234, is defined as "Oniscus cancriformis, antice depressiusculus, postice carinato-suberratus, pedibus 4 anticis cheliformibus lævibus, antennis subæqualibus," followed by Ström's definition in the synonymy, "*Cancer macrourus articularis, manibus adactylis, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis*, Act. Hafn. x. 5. Tab. ii. f. 1-8 et Müll. prodr. 2358?" The references imply that *Amathilla homari*, Fabr., 1779, is intended, a species as to which Krøyer, Grönl. Amph., expresses his surprise that one so large should not have been noticed by Otto Fabricius. The name *Oniscus arenarius* is preoccupied by Slabber.

Oniscus Stroemianus, No. 235, is defined as "Oniscus cancriformis compressus, pedibus 4 anticis cheliformibus subdentatis, antennis summis brevissimis," followed by Ström's definition, Act. Hafn. ix. 588, Ström being spoken of as the discoverer. Ström's species is identified by Boeck with *Orchestia (littorea) gammarellus*.

1780. DE QUÉRONIC.

Description d'un Insecte singulier trouvé dans la rade de Lomariaker. Mém. de Math. et de phys. prés. à l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Paris; Tom. IX. Paris. M.DCC.LXXX., p. viii. and pp. 329-330. (Présenté le 4 Juillet 1767.)

The "insect" from Morbihan which he figures, and describes as Puce de mer *arpenteuse*, giving the latter epithet from its mode of walking, is clearly the skull-headed skeleton shrimp, *Caprella acanthifera*, Leach. Boeck says that de Quéronic "figures a *Caprella* which seems to be the female of *Caprella linearis* and a variety of it, which has been made a separate species, *Caprella acuminifera*." This latter Mayer identifies with *Caprella acanthifera*, but inclines to regard de Quéronic's species as the two sexes of *Caprella tuberculata*, Bate and Westwood. It is, however, only the *Caprella acanthifera* which has the peculiar skull-like head figured by de Quéronic. There is nothing in his paper, either in the description or the figures, which are here reproduced, that refers to more than a single form. He draws it, indeed, in two postures, but without any intimation that the figures are taken from more than one specimen. His actual words are, "Notre insecte est couvert d'une écorce semblable à celle des Puces de mer, de même consistance, et aussi d'un rouge lavé, sur-tout après la mort de l'animal. C'est ce qui me porteroit à lui donner le nom de Puce de mer, auquel j'ajouterois celui d'*arpenteuse* pour caractériser sa marche. La figure A, représente l'animal de grandeur naturelle, et à-peu-près dans l'attitude où on l'a vu marcher.