

distincta," referring to "*Squilla acaudata* pedibus quatuordecim GRONOVIVS in *Actis Helv.* 4, p. 39, t. 4, figs. 8, 9?" and "*Cancer linearis*, LINN. *Syst. nat.* p. 1056, n. 83?" To the fuller description he appends the observation, "Ad genus *Gammarorum* Celeb. J. C. FABRICII hoc insectum refero, quia primus certis characteribus cancerorum familiam ab oniscis distinxit; proprium tamen genus cum *Squilla* quadrilobata et ventricosa MÜLLERI, quibus cauda nulla et pedes omnes unguiculati constitui videtur." It is now recognised as *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. M. On pl. cxiv., figs. 11, 12, and p. 58, he figures and describes *Gammarus quadrilobatus* ♀, with references to "*Squilla lobata*, Zool. Dan. prodr. n. 2359." "FABRICII Faun. Groenl. n. 225." "*Squilla quadrilobata*, Zool. Dan. fasc. 2, p. 21, tab. 56, fig. 4-6." On pl. cxvi, figs. 1-6, and p. 59, *Gammarus podurus* is given, considered by Milne-Edwards to be an *Amphithoë*, by Spence Bate a *Pherusa*, by Boeck with more probability an undoubted *Gammarus*. It has a red spot on each of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth segments. Dorsal spines are shown on the penultimate and antepenultimate segments. *Gammarus mutilus*, figured on pl. cxvi., figs. 1-11, described on p. 60, in Boeck's opinion is like but not the same as *Gammarus locusta*. Milne-Edwards compares it with his *Gammarus savii* (called *Mera savii* by Spence Bate), but thinks it distinguished by the long accessory flagellum, the narrow first joint of the hind legs, and the large rami of the last uropods. He says, *Hist. des Crust.*, iii. 53 n., "La première figure représentant cette crevette de grandeur naturelle est très-mauvaise, et a été reproduite dans l'Encyclopédie, Pl. 336, fig. 43; mais les autres, qui peuvent réellement être très-utiles pour la détermination de l'espèce, n'ont pas été données dans cet ouvrage." The name *mutilus* is itself not very easy to understand. It agrees, indeed, very well with the fig. 1 which Milne-Edwards censures, for in that the animal abruptly ends with the third pleon-segment. It might have been suggested that the other three segments were accidentally missing, but that Abildgaard has carefully figured the first, second, and third uropods. In the enlarged figure of the antennæ, the flagella of the upper and lower are drawn as equal in length, and the accessory flagellum has about four and twenty joints. If this figure can be trusted, it should be of essential service for determining this still doubtful species. There are dorsal spines or teeth on the hind margins of the last segment of the pereion and the first three of the pleon, which constitute an additional mark of distinction between this species and *Mera savii*. *Gammarus spinicarpus*, pl. cxix., figs. 1-4, pp. 66-67, is known now as *Leucothoë spinicarpa*. *Oniscus ceti*, pl. cxix., figs. 13-17, pp. 69-70, with references to numerous authors and the synonyms "*Oniscus Ceti*, LINN.," "*Pediculus Ceti*, MARTENS," "*Squilla Balænæ*, DEGEER," corresponds with *Cyamus nodosus*, Ltk., according to Lütken, the synonymy being erroneous.

1791. OLIVIER, ANTOINE GUILLAUME, born 1756, died 1814 (Hagen).

Histoire Naturelle. Insectes. Par M. Olivier. Tome sixieme. A Paris, M.DCC.XCI. Encyclopédie méthodique, ou par ordre de matières; par une société de gens de lettres, de savans et d'artistes.

The article Crevette extends from page 182 to page 190. The genus is thus defined:— "CREVETTE. *Gammarus*, *Fab.* *Cancer.* *Lin.* *Geoff.* *Squilla*, *Deg.* Caractères génériques. Quatre antennes setacées, plus courtes que le corps; les deux inférieures plus longues que les deux supérieures. Bouche formée d'une lèvre supérieure, de deux mandibules, de deux mâchoires divisées, d'une lèvre inférieure très-avancée, et de huit antennules courtes. Yeux immobiles, point du tout saillans. Pattes ordinairement au nombre de quatorze."

After describing the upper lip and mandibles he says, p. 182, "les pièces qui se trouvent au dessous, et que M. Fabricius a pris pour une lèvre inférieure, me paroissent devoir être