

subject of No. 58, which Herbst, combining scraps of information after his usual method, thus describes:—

- "58. Der Hummeraat. Cancer (Gammarellus) *homari*.  
 "Fabric. Spec. Ins. 511. 7. Astac. antennis posticis bifidis, corporis segmentis dorso subspinosi, cauda fasciculata, stylis serratis. It. Norweg. Mant. 1. 332. 9. Fig. 1-8.  
 "Ström Acta Hafn. 10. pag. 5. Tab. 2. Cancer dorso carinato serrato.  
 "Müller Zool. Dan. 197. 2358. C. macrourus articularis, dorso carinato serrato, spinis caudæ bifidis.  
 "Grönl. Arksegiansoak.  
 "Bey diesem Krebse haben die Abschnitte des Schwanzes auf dem Rücken einige schwache Dornen, auch ist er kielförmig erhöht; Am Ende stehen Büschel und gespaltene Dornen. Die hintern Fühlhörner sind doppelt. Man findet ihn im Norwegischen Meere." In this passage, "Fig. 1-8," attributed to the Mantissa of Fabricius, no doubt properly belongs to the next reference, as given where that reference is repeated under "Cancer (Gammarellus) *arenarius*."

The second family of Garneelasseln "haben einen aus mehreren Gliedern bestehenden Brustschild, gröstentheils festsitzende Augen und 7 Paar Füsse." These appear in the Table of Contents as "Zweyte Familie, mit gegliedertem Rückenschild," the generic name *Cancer* being in that table applied to all the species not only of this but of all the other divisions. Pages 116-146 contain the "Garneelasseln mit getheiltem oder gegliedertem Rückenschild," as follows:—

- "61. Der Flaschenkrebs. Cancer (Gammarellus) *ampulla*," Phipps.  
 "62. Der Sonderling. Cancer (Gammarellus) *nugar*," Phipps.  
 "63. Der Pfützenkreb. Cancer (Gammarellus) *paludosus*," O. Müller; not an Amphipod.  
 "64. Der Poduruskrebs. Cancer (Gammarellus) *podurus*," Müller. See Abildgaard, 1789.  
 "65. Der Verstümmelte. Cancer (Gammarellus) *mutilus*," Müller. See Abildgaard, 1789.  
 "66. Der Sumpfkrebs. Cancer (Gammarellus) *stagnalis*," Linn. Syst. Nat. 87; not an Amphipod  
 "67. Der Dickfuss. Cancer (Gammarellus) *grossipes*," with references "to Lin. Syst. Nat. 80. Astac. muticus," &c.; "Fabric. Spec. Ins. 816. 4. Gammar. longicornis. Iter Norweg. 258." Mantiss. I. 334. n. 4." "Gronov. Zooph. 989. tab. 17. fig. 7." "Pallas Spicileg. Zool. Fasc. 9. 59. tab. 4. fig. 9. Oniscus volutator;" "Pantopp. It. T. 2 p. 334, Räger, Hopper.;" and "Fabric. Gen. Ins. Append. Gammarus *crassipes*." Pantopp. is for Pontopidan.  
 "68. Das Krebschen. Cancer (Gammarellus) *cancellus*," with the references "Fabric. Spec. Ins. 516. 3. Gammar. manibus quatuor monodactylis, pedibus sedecim. Mant. I. 334. n. 3," and "Pallas Spicileg. Zool. Fasc. 9. 53. tab. 3. fig. 15, Oniscus cancellus; und in der deutschen Uebersetzung Oniscus muricatus." Steller, he says, calls this Siberian fresh-water species "*Squilla fluviatilis* or *phryganea fluvii Angara*." Dybowski, in 1874, mentions that the form from the river Angara differs from that out of Lake Baikal by having shorter upper antennæ and the lateral spines on the fifth segment of the trunk less developed.  
 "69. Die Heuschreckengarnäle. Cancer (Gammarellus) *locusta*," with references to "Fabric. Spec. Ins. 516. 5;" "Mant. I. 334, 5;" "Pallas Spicileg. Zool. 9. 56. tab. 4. fig. 7;" "Gesner aquatil. 894." Upon this species he remarks: "This kind (Gattung) is Bellon's, Mouffet's and Gesner's sea-flea, in Ray. hist. Ins. 43, and is reckoned by Linné with the common water-flea (wasserfloh) of the German rivers among the Krobse. In Linnæus's Syst. Nat. he has attempted to distinguish the two kinds by the number of the feet, and to the species which he calls *locusta* he attributes, including the four gnathopods (Fangfüsse), eighteen feet, a number due probably to some mistake, and thus far not discovered to exist in any single related genus. Still more incorrect are the citations of authors under the same heading of *locusta*; for Rösel's figure T. 3 Tab. 62, here cited, obviously represents *C. pulex*, as also