

ou l'absence des ailes, leur nombre, et leurs tégumens; *Fabricius*, uniquement d'après leurs organes de la mastication ou de la déglutition. Nous adopterons une méthode combinée d'après ces trois points de vue, de manière à faire connoître les classes établies par ces trois auteurs, et nous les subdiviserons jusqu'à ce que les réunions de genres nous paroissent entièrement naturelles." This notice is followed by a chapter headed "Des insectes pourvus de mâchoires, et sans ailes." In this order he includes—"A. *Les crustacés, qui ont plusieurs paires de mâchoires. (AGONATA, Fabr.)*" "B. *Les MILLEPIEDS, qui ont le corps composé de beaucoup de segmens, portant des pieds, mais qui n'ont pas plusieurs mâchoires. (Mitosata, Fabr.)*" "C. *Les ARACNÉIDES: une seule pièce pour la tête et le corselet, portant huit pieds; l'abdomen sans pieds. (UNOGATA, Fabr.)*" "D. *Les PHTYRÉIDES: à tête distincte; corselet portant six pieds; abdomen sans pieds.*" Section A. comprises—"I. *LES MONOCLES. (Monoculus)*." "II. *LES ECREVISSES. (Cancer)*." "III. *LES CLOPORTES. (Oniscus, Lin.)*" These divisions are again divided and subdivided, but in none is any reference of any kind made to the Amphipoda, a curious omission on the part of an author on terms of intimacy, as he explains in his preface, both with *Fabricius* and *Latreille*. Among "*LES ECREVISSES proprement dites. (ASTACUS, Fabr.)*," are included "*Le homar. (Cancer gammarus, Lin.)*" and "*La crevette ou salicoque. (C. squilla, Lin.)*," two stalk-eyed Crustacea, in describing which, the names *gammarus* and *crevette* might naturally have called *Cuvier's* attention to the sessile-eyed legion, especially as in regard to the insects he says that *Fabricius* has helped him with the mouth-organs, "et, en général, il a bien voulu parcourir toute cette portion de l'ouvrage, et m'aider de ses conseils."

1798. FABRICIUS, J. C.

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In the preface *Fabricius* says "Agonatorum classem imprimis et nomine et caractere e specimenibus bene conservatis ab amicissimo Daldorffio ex India orientali allatis mutavi, divisi et classes magis naturales characteresque firmiores obtinui." He is here referring to Baron *Dagobert Carl de Daldorff*.

The *Agonata* no longer appear, but in their place *Classis VIII. Polygonata*, "*maxillæ plures intra labium*," containing *Oniscus*, *Ligia*, *Idotea*, *Cymothoa*, and *Monoculus*; *Classis IX. Kleistagnatha*, "*Maxillæ plures extra labium os claudentes*," the genera beginning with *Cancer* and ending with *Limulus*; *Classis X. Exochnata*, "*Maxillæ plures extra labium tectæ palpis*," the genera included being *Albunea*, *Scyllarus*, *Palinurus*, *Palæmon*, *Alpheus*, *Astacus*, *Penæus*, *Crangon*, *Pagurus*, *Galathea*, *Squilla*, *Posydon*, *Gammarus*. The old definition of *Gammarus* is given, based only on the antennæ; and a single species, "*Gammarus Homari*," is thus described:—"15. Corporis segmentis dorso subspinosis, cauda fasciculata: stylis serratis. *Astacus Homari* Ent. Syst. 2. 481. 10. Stroem. Act. Hafn. 10. 5. tab. 2. Myll. Zool. Dom. 197. 2358. Habitat in Oceano Norvegico. Antennæ simplices haud bifidæ." These references to *Ström* and *Müller's Zool. Dan. prodr.*, as earlier notices have stated, are probably concerned with *Amathilla Subini*, *Leach*, while "*Astacus Homari*," *Fabr.*, has apparently nowhere found admittance into the ranks of the Amphipoda. *Milne-Edwards* and *Spence Bate* do not include it in their lists, *Boeck* definitely, de *Skand. og Arkt. Amph.*, p. 38, rejects it from his. But from the fact that *Fabricius* here singles it out as an example of the genus *Gammarus*, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he had changed his mind about its systematic position, especially as we find him adding the remark, "antennæ simplices haud bifidæ," as though to correct an error in his previous description, which contains the expression, "antennis posticis bifidis." By *antennis posticis* *Fabricius* apparently means the upper antennæ, not, as might more naturally be supposed,