

only been taken by dredging at Torcross." As a matter of fact now-a-days at Torquay and Ilfracombe, in shore-pools, the *pelagicus* and *pulchellus* forms are extremely, not to say tiresomely, abundant.

After describing two species of *Phalangium*, on page 102 Montagu gives "ONISCUS TESTUDO Tab. v. fig. 5. Body sub-ovate, composed of eight joints rising to a ridge on the back; the plates elevated at their edges; the four first fall very low on the sides, and obscure the anterior legs; along each side of the body a row of small tubercles; the front sub-bifid; antennæ four, very short, lower pair hid beneath: eyes prominent, black: posterior end obtusely pointed; caudal fins beneath, obscure: legs fourteen, short and strong, the three posterior pairs longest; all furnished with a simple claw. Length two lines. Colour dull red, with a white spot on the anterior part of the back, but as the insect dies this mark is lost. Rare." By Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. part 5, p. 228, 1862, this is made the type of a new genus *Pereionotus*. See also Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 375, 1862. These authors recognise that "this genus bears a near relationship to that of *Phlias* of Guérin," 1836. They only find indeed one distinction of importance, that while *Pereionotus testudo* has the last uropods uniramous, *Phlias serratus*, taken on the voyage from the Falklands to Port Jackson, has these uropods biramous. A specimen from the Mediterranean which Spence Bate has named *Phlias rissoanus*, he unfortunately left unexamined in regard to the last uropods. Grube's genus *Icridium*, 1863-4 would seem undoubtedly synonymous with *Pereionotus*, but that its author declares that his *Icridium fuscum* has no telson. Carus, Prodr. Faun. Medit., 1885, gives under "Icridium GRUBE (*Phlias* GUÉR.)," "I. Rissoanum CATTÀ (*Phlias* Rissoana SP. B., *I. fuscum*, GR.). ♀." That further investigation will unite *Phlias*, *Pereionotus*, and *Icridium* in one genus seems not improbable. In that case *Phlias*, Guérin, will take precedence, with *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, for the type species.

1810. LATREILLE, P. A.

Considérations générales sur l'ordre naturel des Animaux composant les classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides, et des Insectes; avec un tableau méthodique de leurs genres, disposés en familles. Paris, 1810.

The first part, pages 9-87, reviews in general the work that had been done up to that time in regard to the classification of the groups mentioned in the title. In the second part, the Crustacea are divided into two Orders, Entomostraca and Malacostraca. The Malacostraca are divided into seven families, the first five with "tête confondue avec le corcelet," the sixth and seventh with "tête distincte du corcelet." The sixth, or *Squillares*, has "Yeux pediculés." The seventh, Crévettines, *Gammarinæ*, has "Yeux sessiles." In this last, two groups are formed, the first containing but a single genus, the second much subdivided, as follows:—

"I. Dix pates. G. 49. PHRONIME, *Phronima*."

"II. Douze à quatorze pates. 1. Des appendices articulés et saillans au bout de la queue. A. Les quatre antennes terminées par un filet articulé. G. 50. CREVETTE. *Gammarus*." "G. 51. TALITRE, *Talitrus*." "B. Antennes inférieures très-grosses, point terminées par un filet, et formées de quatre articles (les deux pates antérieures terminées par une main, avec un doigt ou crochet mobile). G. 52. COROPHIE. *Corophium*. 2. Point d'appendices articulés et apparens au bout de la queue. G. 53. CHEVROLLE. *Caprella*." "G. 54. CYAME. *Cyamus*."

On pp. 422-3, species are given for these genera as follows:—"*Phronyme. *Cancer sedentarius*, Forsk. Crevette. *Gammarus pulex*, Fab. Talitre. *Oniscus gammarellus*, Pall. *Corophie. *Gammarus longicornis*, Fab. Chevrolle. *Cancer linearis*, L. *Cyame. *Pycnogonum ceti*, Fab." The asterisks indicate the genera instituted by Latreille himself.