

1811. STEWART, CHARLES.

List of Insects found in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, vol. i. For the years 1808-9-10. Edinburgh, 1811. Pp. 566-577.

Among the Aptera, under the genus *Cancer*, he gives the names *Gammarus*, *Pulex*, and *Locusta*. *Cancer gammarus* of Linnæus, it should be remembered, is not an Amphipod.

1812. THOMAS PENNANT.

British Zoology, a new edition. In four volumes. Vol. iv. Class v., Crustacea. vi. Vermes. London, 1812.

He here adds to his *Astacus linearis* the reference "Herbst. Canc. ii. 142. t. 26. f. 9. A. 10. B." *Astacus atomos* is now called *Astacus phasma* or Phantom Lobster. The figure is on pl. xiii. 2. *Astacus locusta* now has the references "C. locusta, Gm. Lin. 2992." "Faun. Suec. 2042." "Oniscus gammarellus. Pallas Misc. Zool. t. 14. f. 25." "Linn. Trans. ix. 92. tab. 4. fig. 1." Additional references are given for *Astacus pulex*. *Astacus saltator* appears with references to "C. saltator. Linn. Tr. ix. 94. t. 4. f. 3." "Oniscus locusta. Pallas Misc. Zool. t. 14. f. 15." "Roesel Insect, iii. tab. 62." "C. locusta. Br. Zool. iv. 21." "Herbst. Canc. ii. 127. t. 36. f. i." Under the generic name of *Astacus*, Montagu's species *littoreus*, *grossimanus*, *rubricatus*, *falcatus*, *palmatus*, are given from the "Linn. Tr. ix. 91-100," and *articulosus* from "Linn. Tr. vii. 70," whence in reality *palmatus* also comes. On p. 40, *Oniscus testudo*, Montagu, is given. It is clear that for his fresh references, as well as for the new species, Pennant is indebted to Montagu's papers.

1813. MONTAGU, GEORGE.

Descriptions of several new or rare Animals, principally marine, discovered on the South Coast of Devonshire. Transactions of the Linnean Society. Vol. xi. First Part. MDCCCXIII. Pp. 1-26, pls. i.-v. Read April 7, 1807. (The bound volume is dated 1815, but the separate first part as above.)

On page 3 Montagu gives "CANCER GAMMARUS SPINOSUS. Tab. II. fig. 1," which Leach afterwards called *Dexamine spinosa*. He hints that Turton's briefly described *Cancer gammarus carinospinosus* may be the same species, but this is decided by Bate and Westwood to be *Atylus carinatus*, Fabr.

On page 4 is given "CANCER GAMMARUS GALBA. Tab. II. fig. 2. Body ovate, somewhat elongated at the tail, smooth, glossy, and when alive of an olive-green minutely speckled with brown, but by drying becomes rufous-brown; antennæ of the male remarkably short; in the female two pairs extremely long and slender, nearly equal to the length of the body; joints of the body, independent of the head, and the joint to which the caudal fins are attached, eleven; the head is large, and much resembles that of a maggot, and in the male appears to have no division between the eyes, but a continuation of the same transparent membrane covers the whole; the eyes of the female are very large, but distinctly marked by a division; the two pairs of anterior legs, like those of *C. spinosus*, are small, and not subcheliferous, but occupy the place of arms, and scarcely differing in any respect from the other five pairs, all of which are furnished with a very small claw; abdominal fins three pairs; caudal fins