

five, flat, and bifid; the middle one very broad, concealing the others which are capable of spreading laterally. Length, half an inch or more. The female is rather more slender in the body, and does not so suddenly decrease towards the tail. The eyes, as before-mentioned, are distinct, and are of a bright red when alive, reticulated, and marked with two streaks of black, one on each side of the eye, probably the reflection of a pupil. This is another species of *Cancer* that very nearly approaches the genus *Oniscus*, and is readily distinguished by the larva-like appearance of its head. It is not uncommonly taken with the last." It should be noticed that this description differs strikingly in some respects from that given of *Hyperia galba* by Bate and Westwood. Their species is fawn or faint yellow speckled with red, and has green eyes. Montagu's species is olive-green speckled with brown, and has red eyes. Boeck unites both of them as synonyms of *Hyperia (Cancer) medusarum*, O. F. Müller, but does not notice the colouring, nor that in the expression five caudal fins. Montagu attributes to his species only two instead of three pairs of uropods, nor that he gives the long antennæ to the female instead of the male. Montagu's remark that his species is not uncommonly taken together with *Dexamine spinosa*, if applied to *Hyperia medusarum*, seems scarcely in accord with common experience, although various Gammarina are occasionally taken upon *Medusæ*. In the figure, it is the first uropods, not the last, that extend furthest backwards.

On page 5 he gives "CANCER GAMMARUS MONOCULOIDES. Tab. II. fig. 3." "This species," he says, "seems to connect the *Cancer* with the *Monoculus*, but is more allied to the former in the conformation of its members." Its name at present is *Stenothoë monoculoides*. On the same page is given "CANCER GAMMARUS OBTUSATUS. Tab. II. fig. 7," now known as *Melita obtusata*.

On page 6 he gives "CANCER GAMMARUS PEDATUS. Tab. II. fig. 6. *Gammarus pedatus*. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* iii. t. 101." He does not seem to have been aware that this had been earlier described by Müller as *Squilla ventricosa*. It is now known as *Proto ventricosa*, Müller.

1813-1814. LEACH, WILLIAM ELFORD, born 1790, died 1836 (Webster).

Crustaceology. The Edinburgh Encyclopædia, conducted by David Brewster, L.L.D., &c., &c., with the assistance of gentlemen eminent in science and literature. In eighteen volumes. Vol. vii. Edinburgh, M.DCCC.XXX. (The issue of the work lasted from 1810-1830, but the title page for each volume bears the date 1830. The earlier numbers ran through several editions. Leach's article, Crustaceology, is referred to by Desmarest, 1825, and others, with the date 1813-1814. Whether it originally appeared with or without the appendix seems uncertain.)

Leach in this article considers that Crustaceology treats of two classes, Crustacea and Arachnides, as distinct from Insecta. Of Brisson he does not as yet seem to have heard, as he thinks that Pennant first separated the Crustacea from insects, although capriciously. Leach himself takes from the Arachnides the orders Tetracera and Myriapoda of Latreille to add them to the Crustacea, and Latreille's Parasita to add them to the Insecta. He divides the Crustacea into three orders, Entomostraca, Malacostraca, Myriapoda; the Malacostraca into three tribes, Brachyuri, Macrouri, Gasteruri. The Gasteruri are thus defined, "Eyes sessile. The joint of the body which receives the head, of the same size with the rest." This tribe contains the following families, Gnathonii (also spelled Gnathionii), Gammarini, Corophionii (also spelled Corophini), Caprellini, Apseudii. Of these the first, with the genus *Gnathia*,