

*Squilla pedata*, forte etiam *ventricosa*? Mülleri." "Gen. 16. CAPRELLA." with the note, "ad hoc genus *Astacus atomos*, Pennant, *Squilla lobata*, Müller, et *Cancer Phasma* Montagu pertinent," but Leach declines to disentangle the confused synonymy.

"Subdivisio 2. *Corpus latum, Oculi in verticem siti. Antennæ 4-articulatæ, superiores longiores, articulo basilari paulo majore, secundo tertioque æqualibus basilari paululum minoribus, ultimo minuto penultimo quadruplo minore; inferiores articulo basilari superiorum breviores articulo ultimo minuto. Pedes compressi valide unguiculati; paria duo antica pollice instructa; par anticum minimum ad capitis basin adnexum, carpo articulato, secundum majus manu intus dentata, tertium et quartum coriaceo-membranacea, cylindrica, elongata, spuria. Anus productus, tuberculis obscuris parvis. Bursa (uterus externus) valvulis quatuor imbricata."* Gen. 17. LARUNDA, with *Cyamus*, Latreille, Lamarck, and *Panope*, Leach, for synonyms. *Larunda ceti*, the only species.

There are thus no new genera properly speaking in this paper, but Leach probably regarded those which had just been instituted by him in the appendix to his Article Crustaceology in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia as practically new. These are *Dexamine*, *Ampithœ*, *Pherusa*, *Podocerus*, *Jassa*. In the Encyclopædia he refers to Mem. Wern. Soc., vol. ii., for *Jassa*, but apparently by mistake, as the genus does not appear in that volume, and the reference is not repeated in the Linnæan Transactions. *Atylus* was instituted in the Zoolog. Misc., vol. ii. *Proto* appears here as a new genus, or at least without reference to any previous work. It appears indeed in the appendix above-mentioned, but that appendix may have been in fact contemporaneous in its production with the present "tabular view."

Leach does not give any reasons for rejecting the earlier name *Cyamus*, Latreille, or his own *Panope*, in favour of *Larunda*. *Panope* he may have thought too near to *Panopea* or *Panopæa* employed among Mollusca in 1807. *Cyamus* he perhaps rejected as a name already employed in botany, but Lütken points out that, so far as the Linnæan era is concerned, its zoological use takes precedence of the botanical.

1816. LEACH, W. E.

Annulosa. Encyclopædia Britannica. Supplement., pp. 401-453.

The Annulosa are explained to comprehend five classes—Crustacea, Myriapoda, Arachnides, Insecta, Vermes. The Crustacea are distinguished as having "Branchiæ or gills for respiration. Legs for motion." By "legs" are meant "those organs which actually perform the functions of legs." A review is given of the earlier systems of classification for the Crustacea, concluding with that adopted by Leach himself in the Linnean Society's Transactions, vol. xi. part 2, which was read in 1814, and published in 1815. This system is here repeated, in English instead of in Latin, but otherwise as far as the Amphipoda are concerned, practically unaltered; two or three immaterial observations are added, and in Section III., the definitions of Divisio I. and its two subdivisions are omitted. In both papers *Phronima* is sometimes spelled *Phronyma*, and in the English notes on *Phronima sedentaria* Leach observes that "all authors have erred in giving but ten legs to this animal." This is unjust to Forskål who attributes to the species "pedes utrinque decem: paria enim septem thoracis septem articulis adhærent." To *Gammarus pulex* of his earlier work, Leach, in this and the preceding paper, gives the name *Gammarus aquaticus*, as a new species distinct from the *Gammarus pulex* of Latreille and Bosc, arguing from their borrowed figures, which represent the hands much dentated within. That, however, is very little to the purpose, since their figures are only taken from Rösel's *Squilla fluviatilis* without regard to the creature described. On Plate XXI., *Melita palmata*, *Pherusa fucicola*, and *Larunda ceti* are figured.