

*pulex*, as Latreille supposed. In full accordance with Boeck's account of this paper, Lütken says that the figure and description given of the exterior of the animal are good, the account of the mouth-organs very incomplete, and the contributions to the knowledge of the internal structure, if on the whole correct, not very far-reaching.

## 1817. LATREILLE, P. A.

Le Règne animal, distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée. Par M. le Ch<sup>er</sup>. Cuvier. Avec Figures, dessinées d'après nature. Tome III. contenant les Crustacés, les Arachnides et les Insectes, Par M. Latreille, de l'Académie des Sciences, &c. A Paris, 1817. (pp. 44–53.)

Latreille here divides the class of Crustacea into five orders—Decapods, Stomapods, Amphipods, Isopods, and Branchiopods. In regard to his order of Amphipods, after giving a general description of the structure and habits, he says we might embrace this order under the generic name of GAMMARUS. He then proceeds to distinguish Les Phronimes (*Phronima*, Latr.), les Chevrettes (*Gammarus*, Lat.), which include, with various characteristics, les *Leucotho's* and les *Dexamine* of Leach, les *Melite*, les *Mærza*, the Chevrettes, properly so-called, or *Gammarus*, les *Pherusa* and les *Amphitoe*, all of Leach, and la *Chevrette des ruisseaux* of Geoffroi. These are followed by les *Talitres* (*Talitrus*, Latr.), which, he says, Leach subdivides into his *Atyles*, *Talitres*, and *Orchesties*. Finally, les *Corophies* (*Corophium*, Lat.) are mentioned, with *Cancer grossipes* of Linnæus for the type, and to this group he refers "les *Podocera* et les *Jassa* de M. Leach."

The Isopods he divides into three sections, according to the form and position of the branchiæ. The first section, les Cystibranches (compare page 95), contains the genera *Leptomera*, Latr., and *Proto*, Leach, which are in fact identical, *Caprella*, Lam., and *Cyamus*, Lat., with *Larunda*, Leach, given apparently as an alternative name. In the second section, the Phytibranches, *Typhis*, Risso, is included with other genera usually reckoned as Isopods. The third section, the Pterygibranches, contains only Isopods. In a note on page 7, he recognizes that the branchiæ in *Cyamus*, *Caprella*, and *Proto* were not thoroughly understood, but makes a good guess as to their true position.

## 1817. RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ, C. S.

Synopsis of four New Genera and ten new Species of Crustacea, found in the United States. The American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review. Vol. ii. New York, 1817, pp. 40–43.

The portion of this paper apparently referring to the Amphipoda is as follows:—

"III. PSAMMYLLA. (N. Order *Branchypia*, N. Family *Gammaria*.) The two upper antens, with two long segments at the base, and many small articles at the top; lower antens very short; all the feet with one nail, the last pair much longer and larger: each segment of the body with a lateral appendage, tail with four bifid unequal filaments.—Obs. The name is abbreviated from *Psammopsylla*, which means sand-flea. The family *Gammaria* is the fifteenth in my natural classification, and is distinguished by fourteen feet, four antens, body not depressed, etc.