

these, which were "less than one-tenth of an inch," he founds the species *Cyamus abbreviatus*, from a Balæna, species unknown. This *Cyamus* Lütken considers scarcely recognizable. Spence Bate says of the specimens in the British Museum "they appear to me to be only the young of *Cyamus ovalis*."

Milne-Edwards, 1840, takes it for granted that Say's *Gammarus minus* is merely a slip of the pen for *Gammarus minimus*, and inclines to identify the species with *Gammarus fasciatus*, which in its turn he considers very near to the French "crevette des ruisseaux." *Gammarus mucronatus* is transferred by Sp. Bate to *Gammaracanthus*, but S. I. Smith, 1874, objects to this, "for the dorsal margin is not distinctly carinated, and the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the abdomen are furnished with fascicles of spines;" he therefore restores the species to *Gammarus*.

1818. **CHIEREGHINI, STEFANO**, born 1745, died 1820 (Nardo).

Descrizione de' crostacei, de' testacei e de' pesci che abitano le lagune ed il golfo Veneto rappresentati in figure a chiaro-scuro ed a colori. Manoscritto in foglio in vol. 12, esistente presso il R. Liceo di Venezia (Santa Catterina, ora Marco Polo).

G. O. Nardo assigns to this work, though still in manuscript, a quasi publication in 1818, about which date it was acquired by the imperial government and consigned to the public library in Venice, where it has been, and still is, consulted by naturalists. The first two volumes, Nardo says, treat of Crustacea, one containing the descriptions, the other the figures. The species there described and figured by Chierighini are sixty-four, thirty-three of which bear the Linnean names, while thirty-one he considered to be new. After certain necessary deductions from this number, Nardo allows Chierighini the credit of having described and figured twenty-four species, either new, or till then obscure. Among these are two Amphipods, called respectively "Cancer Salectus" and "Cancer Algensis," for which see note on Nardo, 1847.

1818. **LAMARCK.**

Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertèbres, présentant les caractères généraux, et particuliers de ces animaux, leur distribution, leurs classes, leurs familles, leurs genres, et la citation des principales espèces qui s'y rapportent, etc. Tome cinquième. Paris. Juillet, 1818.

The Crustacea are the eighth class. The Isopods, the second section, contain, among the Ionelles, corresponding to the Phytibranches of Latreille, Risso's *Typhis ovoïdes*, which is an Amphipod, along with *Anceus*, *Praniza*, *Apseudes*, and *Ione*. Risso's *Eupheus ligioïdes* becomes *Apseudes ligioïdes*. The "2.^{ème} Coupe" of the Isopods contains the *Caprellines*, answering to the *cystibranches* of Latreille. In this group *Proto* is dropped from the synonymy of *Leptomera*. The species are *Leptomera rubra* and *Leptomera pedata*, both synonyms of *Proto (Squilla) ventricosa*, O. F. M.; *Caprella scolopendroides*, which Boeck and Krøyer identify with *Caprella (lobata) linearis*, but which Mayer thinks undecipherable; *Caprella phasma*, now known as *Protella phasma*, Montagu; and *Cyamus ceti*, which Lamarck says has fewer relations with "Pycnogonon" than was generally supposed. He notes a second very small, still undescribed species, from the East Indies, as known to