

1821. SABINE, SIR EDWARD, born October 14, 1788, died May 26, 1883 (Encycl. Brit., 9th Edition), died June 26, 1883 (Friedländer, Naturæ novitates).

An account of the animals seen by the late northern expedition whilst within the Arctic Circle Being No. X., of the Appendix to Capt. Parry's Voyage of Discovery. By Capt. Edward Sabine, R.A., F.R.S., & F.L.S. London, 1821. pp. 51-57.

After mentioning the *Cancer nugax* and *Cancer ampulla* of Phipps respectively as *Gammarus nugax* and *Gammarus ampulla*, Sabine proceeds to describe *Gammarus boreus*, with a reference to "Squilla Pulex. Degeer Ins. v. 7, p. 525, t. 33., f. 1. and 2." "Individuals, vary in size from half an inch to an inch and half." The fourth, fifth, and sixth segments of the tail, he says, are "slightly tricarinate on the back, and spinous." In general his account of it agrees well with *Gammarus locusta*, with which it is united by Boeck. The remarks with which Sabine winds up his account are of some interest. "The Squilla Pulex," he says, "figured by Degeer, *l. c.*, differing in no respect from the above description, is considered to have been an individual of the same species, and it is therefore believed to be common to the northern shores of Europe and America; the Squilla Pulex has been considered a synonym of the Gammarus Pulex of modern authors, but erroneously, as may be seen by comparing the figure in Degeer with that of the Gammarellus Pulex, Herbst., vol. ii., 130, tab. 36, fig. 4 and 5, which is the Gammarus Pulex of J. C. Fabricius, *Ent. Syst.*, and of Latreille, *Encycl. Méth.* pl. 328, figs. 11-15; the species are very distinct, differing in the lateral lobes, in the mucronate production of the caudal segments, in the absence of the carinæ and spines on the three posterior segments of the latter, and in the shape of the eyes; the Gammarus Pulex of Montagu, *Linn. Tr.* ix, t. 4, f. 2, is a third species, differing not merely in appearance, but in its habits, being found only in fresh water. The Oniscus Pulex of Otho Fabricius, *Faun. Græc.*, No. 231, differs from the present species in the relative proportions of the three posterior pairs of legs, the last pair being described by Fabricius as less than the two preceding, whereas in the Boreus the seventh are longer than the fifth and sixth pairs. The Oniscus Cancellus of Pallas, *Spicil. Zool.* ix, p. 53, tab. 3, f. 18, is distinguished by the lateral scales on the segments of the body, but in other respects is not very dissimilar to the animal under description; it may not be amiss to notice incidentally that an error has crept into the specific character of the Cancellus in the writings of modern authors, commencing it is believed with J. C. Fabricius, of describing it with sixteen legs, instead of fourteen, which is the usual number in the genus; in the original account of the Cancellus, *Spicil. Zool. l. c.*, the number of legs is fourteen, both in the description and figure." The figures cited from Herbst and Latreille are in fact copies of Rösel's *Squilla fluviatilis*, with which Sabine seems to have been unacquainted. The description of Amphipoda with sixteen legs, occasionally met with in the old writers, may have arisen from their including the maxillipeds among the legs. Savigny, it will be remembered, regarded sixteen as the normal number of legs both for the Decapoda and the Tetracapoda, the difference between those two groups being that in the former three pairs, and in the latter only one pair, of the legs were transferred to the service of the mouth.

The species next described has since been made by Spence Bate the type of the genus *Gammaracanthus*. Sabine's account is as follows:—"GAMMARUS LORICATUS. G. Rostro corniformi deflexo, dorso carinato, segmentis posticè et acutè productis. Plate 1, fig. 7. This species was found associated with the preceding, and of the same size, but less abundant; body laterally compressed, especially the posterior segments; shell smooth,