

the lower. *Amathilla sabini*, it is true, has an accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ, but of that feature Fabricius took no notice in his definition of the genus *Gammarus*.

On page 570, in Classis XIII. Antliata, "Os haustello inarticulato," the genus *Pycnogonum* is given and defined as having "*Haustellum tubulosum, conicum absque setis. Palpi ad basin haustelli.*" The only species mentioned is *Pycnogonum ceti*, with *Cymothoa ceti*, Ent. Syst., and *Oniscus ceti*, Linn., as its synonyms. In the Systema Antliatorum, 1805, *Pycnogonum* no longer appears.

1799. ÖDMANN, SAMUEL (*alias* ÖDMAN).

De Cancro Pulice, Linn. *Gammaro*, Fabr. (Svet. Grundmångla.) et noxa, quam retibus piscatorum infert, experimenta olim instituta communicat Samuel Ödmann. Nova Acta regiæ Societatis Scientiarum Vpsaliensis. Vpsaliæ, MDCCXCIX.

On the much disputed question whether the Crustacean in question does or does not injure fishing nets Ödmann pronounces most decidedly that it does, on the ground of repeated experiments. With equal decision he denies that it attacks live fish. "Ipsos autem a piscibus minoribus copiose deglutiri, in culina discitur quotidie. Præ primis vero generi anatino sapidas exhibent dapes." He says that at the beginning of November they come in from the deeper sea to the sheltered parts of the shore in incredible numbers, and that it is from then till May that their destructive industry chiefly needs guarding against by steeping the nets in a decoction from the bark of the alder (*Betula Alnus*). In January and February he repeatedly saw the *Sturnus Cinclus* spend the morning hours, from 7 to 10, in catching these *Cancro Pulices* before his windows in the island of Ingarö.

1799-  
1800. CUVIER and DUMÉRIL.

Leçons d'anatomie comparée, tom i. Paris, An viii.

The tableau septième of this work, as quoted by Desmarest, Cons. gén., 1825, shows "CRUSTACÉS. Classe VII°. Animaux invertébrés, ayant des vaisseaux sanguins, une moelle épinière noueuse, et des membres articulés," including "1. MONOCLES. *Limulus, Caligus, Apus, Cyclops, Polyphemus.* 2. ECREVISSES. *Cancer, Inachus, Pagurus, Astacus, Palinurus, Scyllarus, Squilla.*" These are followed by "INSECTES. Classe VIII°. Animaux invertébrés, dépourvus de vaisseaux sanguins, ayant une moelle épinière noueuse, et des membres articulés," of which section A are provided with "mâchoires." Of these a subsection are "sans ailes," one division of which are "GNATHAPTÈRES. Plusieurs paires de mâchoires," containing the "POLYGNATHES. *Asellus ou Physodes, Oniscus, Cymothoa.*"

On this classification Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., i. p. 207, observes that the progress of science has withdrawn the Polygnathes from the Insecta, and has necessitated the employment of additional characters to distinguish the Crustacea from the Arachnida, which also have blood-vessels.

1801. PALLAS, P. S.

Bemerkungen auf einer Reise in die südlichen statthalterschaften des Russischen Reichs in der Jahren 1793 und 1794. Zweyter Band. Leipzig, 1801.

Of Crustacea in the Crimea he says, page 475, "in den Flüssen endlich häufige *Krebse* von gutem Geschmacke, und in der See zwey Arten von *Taschenkrebsen*, deren die eine im