

1803-BOSC and LATREILLE.
1804.

Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, principalement à l'agriculture et à l'économie rurale et domestique. Par une Société de naturalistes et d'agriculteurs, avec des figures tirées des trois règnes de la nature. Paris, 1803-1804. (Twenty-four volumes).

In this work the Crustacea are described by Bosc, who, it is said, merely repeats what had already appeared in his *Histoire naturelle des Crustacés*. Desmarest says that "Latreille a inséré dans le dernier volume un tableau méthodique de ces animaux." The work must not be confounded with the so-called new edition in thirty-six volumes, Paris, 1816-1819, for which the Crustacea were described by Latreille.

1804. MONTAGU, GEORGE, born 1751, died 1815 (W. Pengelly, e Biblio. Cornub.).

Description of several Marine Animals found on the South Coast of Devonshire. By George Montagu, Esq., F.L.S. Read December 7, 1802. The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Volume vii. London, MDCCCIV., pp. 61-85, Pls. vi., vii.

In this paper three Amphipods are described:—

"CANCER PHASMA. Tab. vi. Fig. 3. *Cancer linearis*, Linn. Syst. p. 1056, Gmelin Syst. p. 2992. *Bast. Op. Subs.* 1, p. 32, t. 4, f. 11. *Turton Linn.* iii. p. 761. *Oniscus scolopendroides*. *Pall. Spic. Zool.* 9. t. 4. f. 15. *Cancer atomos*. Linn. Syst. p. 1056. Gmel. Syst. p. 2992. *Brit. Zool.* iv. t. 12, f. 32. *Turt. Linn.* iii. p. 761." Montagu thought he had good reason for uniting the species mentioned in the synonymy with his *Cancer phasma*, but nevertheless thought it well to retain the new specific name to prevent further confusion. This species was named *Astacus phasma* by Pennant in 1812, referred to *Caprella* by Leach in 1814, and to *Protella* by Spence Bate in 1862, where it still stands (see Mayer, *Caprell.*, p. 29) at the head of a long list of synonyms, though one quite different from Montagu's list. His imperfect description is as follows:—"With a slender body of six joints, independent of the head: on the first joint are two spines, a third on the fore part of the second joint, and a fourth on the head, all pointing forwards: the rest of the body smooth: antennæ four, the upper pair nearly as long as the body; lower pair half that length, and the extreme joint of each pectinated with bristles: eyes fixed, reticulated, usually of a reddish colour: close to the mouth are two very short palpi, or feelers, with hooked claws; behind these are two others much longer, armed with single moveable fangs: on the first joint of the body are two long arms, with very large oblong oval hands, furnished with a strong spine on the inside, and a long moveable fang, which is capable of closing upon the spine, in order to secure its prey: the front of the hand in some is also narrowed and elongated into a spine; the second and third joints of the body are each provided with a pair of flat oval fins; the three posterior joints are each furnished with a pair of long slender legs, with a single hooked claw; the hindmost are the longest, and originate from the extremity of the body, the animal being destitute of tail. Length rarely exceeds three-quarters of an inch, and seldom so much: colour various, sometimes red, but more commonly pellucid olive green. The female differs in possessing several plates or valves beneath the body, situated between the two pairs of fins: the office of these is to carry and protect its eggs or young, at which time they extend very considerably, and form a kind of pouch. We have seen this receptacle distended with ova, from fifteen to twenty, readily distinguished through the transparent plates. In this part a very strong pulsation is observable."