

pour en former un ordre spécial. Ses caractères ont été développés à l'article CYSTIBRANCHES. V. ce mot." Already to the article on the Isopods, his fourth order, he had appended a note, "On pourroit former un ordre particulier, sous le nom de *læmodipodes* (*læmodipoda*), des *isopodes cystibranches*. Leurs quatre mâchoires sont disposées sur le même plan transversal, en forme de lèvre, comme celles des myriapodes; la première paire de pieds proprement dits est annexée à la tête; ils n'ont point de branchies sous la queue; de petits corps vésiculeux, analogues à ceux qu'on voit à la base des pieds des amphipodes, paroissent en tenir lieu."

These *Læmodipodes*, he thinks, lead towards the Myriapods or the Pycnogonides.

Throughout the work the various genera of Amphipoda and Læmodipoda accepted at this period are discussed in the alphabetical order of their French names, but without, so far as I have seen, any novel information being contributed. In most instances the French and Latin names begin with the same letter, but *Gammarus* is an exception, being in French Crevette or Chevrette. Of the "CREVETTINES, *Gammarinae*," Latreille says, "J'ai, dans mes ouvrages précédens sur l'entomologie, désigné sous ce nom une famille de crustacés composée de ceux qui forment aujourd'hui l'ordre des *amphipodes* et la division des *isopodes*, que j'appelle *Cystibranches*."

1816. RISSO, A., born 1777, died 1845 (Hagen).

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés des environs de Nice. Par A. Risso. Ornée de gravures. A Paris, 1816.

Risso begins with a quotation from Cuvier, "La détermination précise des espèces, et de leurs caractères distinctifs fait la première base sur laquelle toutes les recherches de l'Histoire Naturelle doivent être fondées," &c. Risso's own intention, doubtless, was to act in accordance with this maxim. Nevertheless, the species he established have in several cases caused great perplexity, owing in part, perhaps, to the want of repeated researches in those localities in which Risso's specimens were taken. In discussing the habitations of Crustacea, he regards *Talitrus* as amphibious, delighting in the rocks; *Caprella* (les chevrolles) hides under stones covered with fucus; *Cyamus* attaches itself to cartilaginous fishes; *Phronima* floats on the surface, leaps lightly out, or penetrates to small depths below. *Typhis* is found beyond the *Zostera* zone.

He divides the class Crustacés into two orders, the first "Cryptobranches. Tégumens durs; branchies cachées sous le corcelet; yeux pediculés; sans palpes ou antennules; dix pattes foliacées ou mutiques," subdivided into two sections (1) Brachiures, with two families containing between them eleven genera, and (2) Macroures, with three families containing among them seventeen genera; the second, "Gymnobranches. Tégumens coriaces; branchies cachées ou inconnues; yeux le plus souvent sessiles; mandibules palpigères; dix pattes ou plus; terminées par des crochets," subdivided into three sections (1) "Squillines. Tête distinct du corcelet;" (2) Tétracères; (3) Entomostracés. The Squillines include two families, "Squillares. Queue munie de lames ou de filets, yeux pediculés," with the genera *Squille* and *Mysis*; "Crevettines. Queue avec ou sans appendices foliacés, yeux sessiles," with the genera, "31. Phronime. 32. Typhis. 33. Euphée. 34. Talitre. 35. Crevette. 36. Chevrolle. 37. Cyame." The second section, Tétracères, contains two families, Asellotes and Cloportides, each with six genera; the third section, Entomostracés, contains two families, the Clypéacés with one genus, and the Ostracodes with two genera.

The Isopod *Anceus*, it may be noticed, is here given as a new genus, among the third family, Paguriens, the first of the Macroures. It is, in fact, a synonym of the genus *Gnathia*,