

Thaumalea depilis, which Spence Bate considers to be a *Vibilia*. But while *Thaumalea* appears to have the characteristic antennæ of a *Vibilia*, this *Erythrocephalus* is certainly without them, so that Templeton's guess must be wide of the mark. In the figure here copied from Tilesius we may probably recognise the first two pairs of pereopods, one limb of the third pair, and one of the fourth. If this be correct, it may be inferred that the gnathopods and fifth pereopods were either wanting in the specimen examined or, from their position and insignificant size, escaped the attention of the draughtsman. In addition to the appendages above mentioned, I interpret the figure as showing a vertical head produced below the peræon, a peræon of six segments, without side-plates, and a pleon of six segments and a telson, with pleopods attached to the first three segments and uropods confusedly in attachment with the fifth and sixth segments and the telson. It will be observed that the third pereopods, as in *Pronœ capito*, Guérin, and many other Hyperina, greatly exceed in size the other pairs. In saying that Pallas referred such animals to the genus *Scolopendra*, Tilesius has fallen into error, and should have said *Oniscus*.

Fig. 6 evidently belongs to the Hyperina and probably to the Hyperidæ. The front pereopods not unfrequently lie across the sides of the head and protruding beyond it. They have apparently here been mistaken for antennæ. The species intended remains for the present uncertain. It can scarcely belong to the same genus as the preceding species, and the want of well-developed eyes, to which the specific name refers, must itself be regarded as very doubtful.

Figs. 7 and 8 appear remote from the Amphipoda. Figs. 9 and 10, with the large stalked eyes, to which Tilesius himself refers, can have no connection with the Caprellina, though they show a general resemblance. *Amblyrrhyncotus* and *Phasmatocarcinus*, occasionally referred to as if among the Amphipoda, have evidently no right to be so placed.

1820. RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ, C. S.

Annals of Nature or Annual Synopsis of New Genera and Species of Animals, Plants, &c., discovered in North America by C. S. Rafinesque, Professor of Botany and Natural History in Transylvania University, at Lexington in Kentucky, and member of several Learned Societies in the United States and in Europe, &c. *Exertion unfolds and increases knowledge.* First Annual Number, for 1820. Dedicated to Dr. W. E. Leach, of the British Museum, London. Printed by Thomas Smith, Lexington, Ky. (16 pp. 80. In the Library of the New York Academy of Sciences.)

For the title page and other extracts from this rare little book I am indebted to my friend and former pupil, William Bradford, Esq., Counsellor at Law, New York. In the course of his plaintive preface Rafinesque remarks, "I shall not be prevented from publishing my new species because it may happen that one out of fifty may be previously noticed in some costly and inaccessible work."

On p. 2 he gives "Animals. I Class. Mastosia—the Sucklers;" on p. 4 "II Class. Ornithia—the Birds;" "III Class. Erpetia—the Reptiles;" on p. 6 "IV Class. Ichthyosia—the Fishes;" V Class. Plaxomia—the Crustacea." In this Class he enters:—

"iii. N. G. SPERCHIUS: Antenna double than the head, four nearly equal, with two long truncate articles, the upper pair rather broader and longer. Body compressed, with seven segments, each with a large lateral appendage or scale. The fourth larger and with an additional posterior appendage, the corresponding feet larger and with a large rounded and