"Pedes primi non cheliformes nec subcheliformes, articulo styliformi confecti; secundi sæpe subcheliformes, manu sive parvula et debili sive nulla. Antennæ superiores basi inferiorum breviores. . .

Talitrus (Latreille).

Talitronus (Dana).

"3. Pedes primi secundique plus minusve subcheliformes. Antennæ superiores basi inferiorum breviores. Maxillipedes apicem obtusi.

Orchestia (Leach).

"4. Pedes primi secundique plus minusve subcheliformes. Antennæ superiores breviores, basi inferiorum longiores. Maxillipedes apicem unguiculati.

Allorchestes (Dana)."

1850. DE HAAN, WILLEM, born February 7, 1801, died April 15, 1855 (Hagen).

Fauna Japonica, auctore Ph. Fr. de Siebold. Crustacea elaborante W. de Haan. C. tab. Lith. LXV. Lugd-Bat. 1850.

During the publication of this fine work M. de Haan was stricken down with a grievous illness which confined him to his bed for years, but did not prevent his courageously completing the publication (Herklotz).

The only Amphipod dealt with is "Caprella Kröyeri," of which the author only had a dried specimen to describe, hence, Mayer says, in spite of the good figure, it cannot be determined with certainty, though he believes it to be synonymous with Caprella equilibra, Say.

1850. Hosius, A.

Ueber die Gammarus-Arten der Gegend von Bonn. Von Dr. A Hosius. (Hiezu Taf. III. und IV.). Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Sechszehnter Jahrgang. Erster Band. Berlin, 1850. pp. 233–248.

He complains that Gervais and Milne-Edwards, in attempting to distinguish Gammarus fluviatilis vel röselii from Gammarus pulex, disagree with one another, though both dealing with specimens from the neighbourhood of Paris. He assigns Gammarus pulex to Degeer and Gammarus fluviatilis to Rösel, but as he has never met with this latter species in rivers, he thinks that the name Gammarus röselii given it by Gervais ought to stand. He enters into a detailed comparison between these two species and the blind Gammarus puteanus of Koch. In regard to habitat, Hosius says that Gammarus puteanus is confined to wells, that he has only found Gammarus röselii in still or weakly flowing deep waters, but Gammarus pulex in strongly flowing, shallow, brooks, often only an inch deep. In Milne-Edwards' Manual, he says, we must cross out Gammarus pulex, put Gammarus pulex, Degeer, in place of Gammarus fluviatilis, and lastly insert Gammarus röselii, Gervais (or Gammarus fluviatilis, Rösel), and Gammarus puteanus, Koch.

1850. LILJEBORG, V.

Bidrag till den högnordiska hafsfaunan. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 7. 1850. No. 3. (Sjunde Årgången. 1850. Stockholm, 1851). pp. 82–88.

In a letter to Hr Lovén, Liljeborg mentions that in Russian Lappland he had observed among other Crustacea, Gammarus locusta, Mont., Kröy.; "Anonyx Edwardsii, Kröy."; Caprella