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SOME CHANGES IN CRUSTACEAN NOMENCLATURE.

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There has recently come into my hands, through the kindness of Dr. Charles W. Richmond, a copy of Fridericus Weber's "Nomenclator entomologicus secundum Entomologiam systematicam ill. Fabricii adjectis speciebus recens detectis et varietatibus," published in Kiel ("Chilonii") and Hamburg, 1795. Under the Agonata or Crustacea, pp. 91–96, many of the genera first described in J. C. Fabricius's "Supplementum Entomologiæ Systematicæ" 1798, are enumerated, and as they are accompanied by lists of species most of which were previously known, the genera themselves must date from 1795 instead of 1798. This has already been brought out by Sherborn in his "Index Animalium," 1902.

Both Weber and Fabricius had access to a manuscript by Daldorf, who had made large collections of Crustacea in the Orient and had classified them under a more elaborate system than had yet appeared in print. Daldorf never published his results, and unfortunately his two followers did not make similar use of his manuscript. It follows that the earlier and little known arrangement of Weber must supersede the long accepted one of Fabricius. In the majority of cases the composition of genera is essentially the same by both authors. There are, however, seven notable exceptions:

1. The Linnæan genus *Cancer* is abandoned by Weber, and among its dissevered parts we find the genus *Alpheus* for that group of crabs which three years later Fabricius kept as typical of *Cancer*. *Alpheus* Weber therefore may be considered a synonym of *Cancer*, and, as it is a synonym, it can no longer be employed for the macruran genus which has so long served as the type of the Alpheidæ.

2. The name *Crangon* appears first in Weber attached to the four species of shrimps which were later called *Alpheus* by Fabricius, viz., *acarus*, *tumulus*, *rapax* and *malabaricus*; all but the last were *nomina nuda* at that time, and therefore *malabarica* is the type of *Crangon*. In place of *Crangon* Fabricius 1798, we may use *Crago* Lamarck,* type *Crago vulgaris* (= *Cancer crangon* Linnæus).

3. In Weber we find the genus *Homarus*, which is usually attributed to Milne Edwards 1837.† As Weber used *Alpheus* to include the typical crabs, abandoning *Cancer* altogether, so he used *Homarus* for the lobster, crayfish, and other typical species of *Astacus* Fabricius 1775 and abandoned *Astacus* altogether. Instead of regarding *Homarus* Weber as a synonym of *Astacus* Fabricius, it is desirable to allow both names to stand each with the type later assigned to it, viz, *Homarus gammarus* (Linnæus)‡ and *Astacus astacus* (Linnæus).§ This is in accordance with Canon XXVI of the A. O. U. code, which follows an earlier and similar canon promulgated by the British Association.

4. *Parthenope* Weber 1795 contains six species, *fornicata*, *giraffa*, *longimana*, *regina*, *lar* and *dubia*. Of these the second and last three were *nomina nuda* at that date, leaving *fornicata* and *longimana* the only valid species. *Parthenope* Fabricius has up to this time been limited according to the specification of its type by Leach 1814, as *horrida* Linnæus, a species included by Weber not in *Parthenope* but in a list of doubtful species of *Cancer* listed in his introduction. Strictly speaking, the limitation of *Parthenope* took place at an earlier date than that of Leach. In 1801 || Lamarck formed the genus *Maja* by uniting *Inachus* and *Parthenope*, giving the type of the latter group as

* Syst. Anim. sans Vert., 159, 1801.
† Hist. Nat. Crust., II, 333, 1837.
‡ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., II, 333, 1837.
§ Latreille, Consid. sur les Crust., 422, 1810.
|| Syst. Anim. sans Vert, 154, 1801.

the species *longimana* Linnæus, for which in 1815* Leach forms the genus *Lambrus*. *Lambrus* therefore is a synonym of *Parthenope* Weber. The species *horrida* hitherto regarded as type of *Parthenope* needs a new generic name,—**Daldorfia.**

Lamarck† gives the type of the *Inachus* group as *eriocheles* Lamarck [= *Lithodes maja* (Linnæus)], but as this species is not included by Weber in the original species of *Inachus* it can not serve as the type, which remains as hitherto considered, *I. dorsettensis* (Pennant) 1777 (=*I. scorpio* Fabricius 1781).

A word as to the genus *Maja* Lamarck which was made to include *Inachus* + *Parthenope*. According to that rule of nomenclature, "If a later name be so defined as to be equal in extent to two or more previously published genera, it must be cancelled *in toto*," *Maja* must lapse. *Mamaia* has recently been published by Stebbing‡ for the species *squinado* formerly considered the type of *Maja;* but the reasons for the change have not yet been published.

5. *Eurycla* Weber has one species, *Hippa dentata* Fabricius 1793, which is later§ made the type of *Corystes* by Latreille. The species should be known as *E. cassivelaunus* (Pennant) 1777. It is worthy of note that in the Kiel Museum there is a dried specimen of this species with the inscription "*Eurycle dentata* F."

6. *Idotea* Weber contains two species, *adactila* and *armigera*, new name for *Astacus emeritus* Fabricius. In 1900‖ I showed that the first of these species, *adactyla*, is the type of *Hippa* 1787; and that decision is not altered in the light of earlier but similar removals of the various other species by Weber in 1795. The second species of *Idotea*, *emerita*, is therefore its type, but this species has been reckoned the type of *Emerita* Gronovius 1764 (not 1763) by Benedict,¶ and if this action be sustained, *Idotea* Weber becomes a synonym of *Emerita;* it is obvious that in any event *Idotea* is not available for a genus of Isopods as defined by Fabricius 1798. The inclusion of *adactyla* and *emeritus* in *Idotea* is referred to by Roux under *Idotea* in "Crustacés de la Méditerranée," 1828, but is there attributed to Daldorf.

* Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XI, 308 and 310, 1815.

† Syst. Anim. sans Vert., 154, 1801.

‡ Spolia Zeylanica, II, pt. V, p. 2, April, 1904.

§ Hist. Nat. Crust., III, 27, 1802.

‖ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXII, 301, 1900.

¶ Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1900, vol. 2, p. 138.

7. *Ligia* Weber has three species, *inflexa*, *3 cuspitata*, and *granaria*; the first two are *nomina nuda*, the last is *Cancer granarius* Herbst, which is the megalopa stage of an undetermined crab. *Ligia* therefore may be considered a synonym of *Cancer;* and the name can not be used for an Isopod.

In consequence of changes in genera, the following names of families of Decapoda must also be changed: Alpheidæ to Crangonidæ, Crangonidæ to Cragonidæ, Corystidæ to Euryalidæ.