offering in return such volumes of the memoirs of the American Academy as may be wanting in the Library of this Society.

A letter from Maximilian Prince de Wied, dated Neu-wied on the Rhine, January 8th, 1850, offering to exchange specimens of European Quadrupeds, Birds, &c., for those of this country. Referred to the Zoological Committee.

A communication from Dr. Lewis R. Gibbes, dated Charleston, March 5th, 1850, accompanying "A Catalogue (prepared by himself) of the Crustacea in the Cabinet of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. August 20th, 1847, with notes on the most remarkable." The latter being intended for publication, was referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. Bridges, Zantzinger, and Leidy.

On motion of Mr. Vaux, it was *Resolved*, That the Publication Committee be authorized to transmit to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, such numbers of the first series of the Journal as the Committee may deem expedient.

March 19th.

DR. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

A communication was read from Peter A. Browne, Esq., entitled "Microscopic description of some piles on the head of Albinos." Referred to Mr. Fisher, Dr. Elwyn and Prof. Haldeman.

On leave granted, the Zoological Committee, to which was referred the Messrs. Short's communication to Mr. Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia, in relation to their proposed scientific expedition to Africa, reported that it was inexpedient to recommend any action on the subject at this time by the Academy.

March 26th.

The Committee to which was referred Prof. Gibbes' Catalogue of the Crustacea in the Cabinet of the Academy, reported in favor of its publication in the Proceedings, with observations by the Committee.

Catalogue of the Crustacea in the Cabinet of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, August 20th, 1847, with notes on the most remarkable.

By Prof. LEWIS R. GIBBES, Charleston, South Carolina.

In August, 1847, the collection of Crustacea in the Cabinet of the Academy was kindly laid open to me for inspection and study; and as the specimens were not all labelled, I endeavored to make some return for the favor by labelling the whole collection, as far as practicable, in the few days I spent in the city, in a mode uniform with that I adopted for the collection belonging to the Boston Society of Natural History. No labels were attached, of course, to those

specimens described by Mr. Say and Dr. Randall, which retain the original labels. The catalogue given below, with the notes on the principal species, were made during the examination of the collection, and I had intended to communicate them to the Academy soon after my return home, but several circumstances, which it is hardly necessary to mention, prevented my doing so as early as I intended, and I offer them now, as I believe no communication has yet been made to the Academy of the extent of their collection. The catalogue includes the Podophthalmian Crustacea only, as there were but few specimens belonging to the other subdivisions, and those not all in good condition.

In a few cases I have had to correct the determinations of Dr. Randall. The necessity for these corrections I communicated to Dr. R. after my return home, and begged that he would himself correct his own errors; but his distance from the specimens, and his present engagements, have induced him to entrust that office to me. I have therefore made the requisite corrections, influenced by that friendly consideration for Dr. R. which a consciousness of one's own liability to error should ever induce for the errors of others.

The nomenclature adopted is in general that of Milne Edwards.

CATALOGUE.

PODOPHTHALMIA. DECAPODA.

A. Brachyura.

1. Family OXYRHINCA.

I. Leptopodia, Leach.
1. L. sagittaria, Leach.
2. L. calcarata, Say.

II. Libinia, Leach.
3. L. canaliculata, Say.
4. L. dubia, M. Edw.
5. L. affinis, Randall.

III. Lissa, Leach.
6. L. fissirostra, Say.

IV. Herbstia, M. Edw.
7. H. parvifrons, Randall.

V. Chorinus, Leach.
8. C. heros, Leach.

VI. Mithrax, Leach.
9. M. spinosissimus, M. Edw.
10. M. hispidus, M. Edw.
11. M. sculptus, M. Edw.

VII. Pericera, Latr.
12. P. cornuta, M. Edw.

VIII. Epialtus, M. Edw.
13. E. Nuttalli, Randall.
14. E. productus, Randall.

IX. Lambrus, Leach.
15. L. echinatus, M. Edw.

X. Parthenope, Latr.
16. P. horrida, Fabr.

2. Family CYCLOMETOPA.

XI. Cancer, M. Edw.
17. C. limbatus, M. Edw.

XII. Carpilius, Leach.
18. C. corallinus, M. Edw.

XIII. Lagostoma, M. Edw.
19. L. nodosa, Randall.

XIV. Panopeus, M. Edw.
20. P. Herbstii, M. Edw.
21. P. limosus, M. Edw.

XV. Pseudocarcinus, M. Edw.
22. P. mercenaria.

XVI. ETISUS, M. Edw.
23. E. lævimanus, Randall.
XVII. PLATYCARCINUS, Latr.
24. P. irroratus, M. Edw.
25. P. productus, Randall.
XIX. ERIPHIA, Latr.
26. E. gonagra, M. Edw.
XX. PILUMNUS, Leach.
27. P. aculeatus, M. Edw.
XXI. TRAPEZIA, Latr.
28. T. cymodoce, Guerin.
XXII. CARCINUS, Leach.
29. C. mænas, Leach.
XXIII. PLATYONICHUS, Latr.
30. P. ocellatus, Latr.
XXIV. LUPA, Leach.
31. L. sanguinolenta, Desm.
32. L. dicantha, M. Edw.
33. L. cribraria, M. Edw.
34. L. rubra, M. Edw.
35. L. pelagica, Say.
XXV. THALAMITA, Latr.
36. T. pulchra, Randall.
XXVI. PODOPHTHALMUS, Lamk.
37. P. vigil, Leach.

3. Family CATOMETOPA.

XXVII. POTAMIA, Latr.
38. P. dentata, Latr.
39. P. latifrons, Randall.
XXVIII. ORTHOSTOMA, Randall.
40. O. dentata, Randall.
XXIX. UCA, Latr.
41. U. una, Latr,
XXX. CARDISOMA, Latr.
42. C. carnifex, Latr.
43. C. guanhumi, Latr.
XXXI. GECARCINUS, Latr.
44. G. ruricola, Lin.
45. G. lateralis, M. Edw.
XXXII. PINNOTHERES, Latr.
46. P. byssomiæ, Say.
XXXIII. OCYPODA, Fabr.
47. O. arenaria, Say.
XXXIV. GELASIMUS, Latr.
48. G. vocans, M. Edw.
XXXV. MACROPHTHALMUS, Latr.
49. M. compressipes, Randall.
XXXVI. SESARMA, Say.
50. S. cinerea, Say.
51. S. reticulata, Say.
52. S. recta, Randall.
XXXVII. GRAPSUS, Lamk.
53. G. cruentatus, Latr.
54. G. pictus, Latr.
55. G. rudis, M. Edw.
XXXVIII. PACHYGRAPSUS, Randall.
56. P. crassipes, Randall.
57. P. parallelus, Randall.
XXXIX. NAUTILOGRAPSUS, M. Edw.
58. N. minutus, M. Edw.
XL. PLAGUSIA, Latr.
59. P. clavimana, Latr.
60. P. squamosa, Latr.

4. Family OXYSTOMA.

XLI. CALAPPA, Fabr.
61. C. marmorata, Fabr.
62. C. cristata, Fabr.
63. C. tuberculata, Fabr.
XLII. HEPATUS, Latr.
64. H. fasciatus, Latr.
XLIII. GUAIA, M. Edw.
65. G. punctata, M. Edw.
66. G. ornata.

B. Anomoura.

XLIV. DROMIA, Fabr.
67. D. lator, M. Edw.
XLV. RANINA, Lam.
68. R. dentata, Latr.
XLVI. ALBUNEA, Fabr.
69. A. symnista, Fabr.
XLVII. BLEPHARIPODA, Randall.
70. B. occidentalis, Randall.

XLVIII. Hippa, Latr.
71. H. emerita, Fabr.
XLIX. Cenobita, Latr.
72. C. Diogenes, M. Edw.
L. Monolepis, Say.
73. M. spinitarsus, Say.
LI. Porcellana, Lam.
74. P. sociata, Say.
75. P. cinctipes, Randall.
LII. Pagurus, Latr.
76. P. Bernardus, Fabr.
77. P. punctulatus, M. Edw.
78. P. granulatus, Olivier.
79. P. aniculus, Fabr.
80. P. pollicaris, Say.
81. P. carinatus, Randall.
82. P. symmetricus, Randall.
83. P. decorus, Randall.
84. P. lævimanus, Randall.
85. P. latens, Randall.

C. Macroura.

LIII. Scyllarus, Leach.
86. S. arctus, Fabr.
87. S. squammosus, M. Edw.
88. S. equinoxialis, Fabr.
LIV. Ibachus, Leach.
89. I. antarcticus, M. Edw.
LV. Palinurus, Fabr.
90. P. americanus, Lamk.
91. P. interruptus, Randall.
LVI. Nephrops, Leach.
92. N. occidentalis, Randall.
LVII. Astacus, M. Edw.
93. A. Bartoni, Fabr.
94. A. affinis, Say.
95. A. Blandingi, Harlan.
96. A. fluviatilis, Rond.
LVIII. Atyoidea, Randall.
97. A. bisulcata., Randall.
LIX. Alpheus, Latr.
98. A. dispar, Randall.
99. A. lævis, Randall.
LX. Hippolyte, Leach.
100. H. marmoratus, M. Edw.
101. H. gracilipes, Randall.
LXI. Palemon, Fabr.
102. P. carcinus, Fabr.
103. P. Gaudichaudi, M. Edw.
104. P. grandimanus, Randall.
105. P. gracilimanus, Randall.
106. P. punctatus, Randall.
LXII. Peneus, Latr.
107. P. setiferus, M. Edw.
108. P. canaliculatus, Olivier.

PODOPHTHALMIA. STOMAPODA.

LXIII Squilla, Latr.
109. S. maculata, Fabr.
110. S. nepa, Latr.
111. S. empusa, Say.
112. S. stylifera, Lamk.
113. S. Cerisii, Roux.
LXIV. Gonodactylus, Latr.
114. G. chiragra, Latr.
115. G. styliferus, M. Edw.

NOTES.

2. Lepidoptera calcarata. All that remains of Say's original specimen is the stomachal region of the carapace, with the eyes and rostrum attached. This was found in Charleston harbor; a second specimen has not, as far as I know, been yet obtained.

5. Libinia affinis, Randall, hardly appears to differ from L. dubia, M. Edw.

6. Lissa fissirostra is the name under which Say described this species. Some

of our naturalists regard it as identical with Hyas coarctata of the British coasts. I have had no opportunity of comparing specimens from both shores of the Atlantic, but the American species appears to me to resemble most Hyas aranea, judging from the figure in Herbst's work.

9. Mithrax spinosissimus. The specimen in the collection is of unusual size. Carapace 7 inches in length, as many in breadth, and 3 inches thick; hand and finger 7 inches long, 2½ broad; whole length of one of the first pair of feet 13 inches.

12. Pericera cornuto. This specimen has been described by Dr. Randall (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci.., vol. viii. p. 108) as Chorinus armatus. It does not belong to the genus Chorinus, as the orbits of the eyes are not incomplete, as they are in that genus, but embrace the peduncle of the eye on all sides like a tube, allowing no other motion to the eye than that of retraction or protrusion. On comparison, Dr. R.'s description will be found to agree in general with that given by M. Edwards of Pericera cornuta, (Hist. Crust., tome I. p. 335,) and a reference to the figure given in Hughes' Nat. Hist., of Barbadoes, pl. 25, fig. 3, or to Herbst, pl 59, fig. 6, will complete the proof.

13 and 14. Epialtus Nuttalli and productus Randall appear to be new and well marked species.

22. Pseudocarcinus mercenaria is the Cancer mercenaria of Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. i. p. 448,) abundant along our southern coast. It is referred by M. Edwards, with some doubt, to the genus Xantho of Leach, (M. Edw. Hist Crust., tome i. p. 399,) but I have no hesitation in referring it to his own genus Pseudocarcinus, and am disposed to think that he had it before him when writing his description of Pseudocarcinus ocellatus, (op. cit., p. 409.) His description applies in every particular, but is short. The country of his specimens he says is unknown.

25. Platycarcinus productus, Randall, is a distinct species from the three others known.

28. Trapezia cymodoce. The specimens in the collection agree exactly with Guerin's figure, (Voy. Coq. Crust., pl. 1. fig. 4.) M. Edwards' remarks are very just with regard to the difference between Guerin's Trapezia cymodoce, and the Cancer cymodoce of Herbst.

33. Lupa cribraria. The crab of our southern coast described by Say as Lupa maculata, (J. A. N. S., vol. i. p. 445,) appears by Edwards' description and figure, (op. cit., tome 1, p. 452, pl. 17,* fig. 1,) to be same as Lamarck's Portunus cribrarius, (Anim. sans Vert., tome v., p. 259, and 2me. edit., t. v., p. 476.) Say's paper was read Dec. 1st, 1818, and Lamarck's fifth volume was published, as declared by the title page, in July, 1818, and his name has right of priority, and I have, therefore, adopted it.

35. Lupo pelagica. This specimen has Say's original label affixed, and is doubtless one of the specimens described by him in the Jour. Acad., vol. i. p. 97. It is not the L. pelagica of M. Edwards, and does not appear to be the young of the L. dicantha common along our coast; but further examination is requisite to determine what claims it has to be considered new.

* He refers, through mistake, to pl. 18, fig. 1.

39. Potamia latifrons, Randall, is distinct from Boscia dentata, M. Edw. Potamia, as generic name, ought to take precedence of Boscie.

40. Orthostoma dentata, Randall, forms a genus distinct from the others of the same group.

49. Macrophthalmus compressipes, Randall, is a distinct species, and is the same as the M. podophthalmus figured in the *Voyage of the Bronite.* Priority of publication must determine which name shall prevail. The text of the work I have not seen.

53. Grapsus eruentatus. The individuals in the Collection of the Academy, belonging to this species, were erroneously regarded by Dr. Randall as new, and were described by him as G. longipes, in the Journal of the Academy, (vol. viii. p. 125.) It was doubtless a mistaken supposition that they were brought from Surinam, as stated p. 126, and this error probably misled Dr. R.

55. Grapsus rudis, M. Edw., is the same as G. hirtus, Randall, (J. A. N. S., vol. viii. p. 124.) Milne-Edwards' name has priority. With him I regard G. rudis as distinct from G. pictus, though it differs only in the following particulars: the carapace is clothed with numerous but distant transverse lines of hairs; the front is not so perpendicularly turned down; the four lobes of the front are more tuberculous, and the limbs smaller when compared with the body. There is but one specimen in the collection, but that is in good condition.

56 and 57. Pachygrapsus crassipes and P parallelus appear to be distinct from the described species of the genus Grapsus.

66. Guaia ornata. This is a very distinct and pretty species of the genus Guaia, described by Dr. Randall as Ilia ornata, (J. A. N. S., vol. viii. p. 129,) but it really belongs to the genus to which I have referred it. This error, of confounding the two genera, Ilia and Guaia, has been committed by others besides Dr. R., until specimens really belonging to the genus Ilia fell into their hands, when a distinctive character is at once perceived in the peculiar contorted form of the hands in this genus. For want of attention to this point, Myra fugax and Guaia punctata have been confounded with Ilia punctata, many points in the description of each being common.

68. Ranina dentata. Two fine specimens. Dimensions of largest: carapace $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad; carapace and abdomen extended, 7 inches; breadth of hand, finger excluded, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, including finger, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of thumb or moveable finger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; length of one of the first pair of feet, thumb extended, is 7 inches.

70. Blepharipoda occidentalis, Randall. A well marked genus. The individual is a female; abdomen with appendages, first pair of feet cheliform; hence it is near Albunea, but quite distinct.

74. Porcellana sociata, Say. In Say's article (J. A. N. S., vol. i. p. 456) the name of this species is given P. soriata. Say's original specimen is still in the collection of the Academy, but the label could not be found to determine how he wrote the name; there can be but little doubt that the name as printed is a typographical error arising from an imperfection in the manuscript, and that Leach, Desmarest, and Milne Edwards are right in regarding *sociata* as the true specific name; an imperfectly formed *c* connected with the preceding letter being easily mistaken for one of the manuscript forms of *r*. Another example of deviation

from the original orthography is furnished by Leach's genus Lupa, but in this case the deviation is unjustifiable. In Leach's article Crustaceology, in the Edinb. Encycl., he uses Lupa throughout, and Desmarest does the same in the Consid. Gen. Crust. Milne Edwards, misled apparently by the orthography of the name in French, *Lupée*, erroneously uses Luper in his Hist. Nat. Crust. tom i. p. 445, text and note,) while in the references in the notes in the following pages, he uses Lupa; in his notes to the second edition of Lamarck's Anim. sans Vert. tom. v. p. 473, he gives Leach's genus as Lupea, while in the references to his own work (Hist. Nat. Crust.) on page 476, he uses thrice Lupa, and once Lupea. Lastly, in the Appendix to Leach's own article in Edin. Encyc., the genus is called Lima!

89. Ibachus antarcticus. One individual marked as "brought from Santa Cruz by R. E. Griffith," agrees with Milne Edwards' character for I. antarcticus, the spine being *present* on the fifth pair of feet, the *absence* of which marks his I. Parræ, a native of the Antilles. Is I. Parræ a distinct species? or is it only imperfectly distinguished by the character he assigns to it?

98. Alpheus dispar, Randall, is hardly distinct from A. brevirostris, M. Edw.

101. Hippolyte gracilipes. The specimen thus labelled was in bad condition, but certainly belongs to the genus Palemon; probably some interchange of labels had taken place.

103. Palemon Gaudichaudii, M. Edw. Two fine specimens of this species of Milne Edwards, first brought from Chili by Gaudichaud.

111. Squilla empusa. The specimen I labelled thus, was said to be brought from the Pacific, and does not perceptibly differ from S. empusa, Say, from the Atlantic coast; if it really came from the Pacific, direct comparison with S. empusa of our Coast ought to be made, which I was not able to do for want of specimens of the latter at hand.

113. Squilla Cerisii. This specimen was brought from the Pacific, and agreed with M. Edward's description of the S. cerisii of Roux, inhabiting the Mediterranean; direct comparison is necessary to determine in what points they really differ It is more probably the same as S. Lessonii, of Guérin.

There were also some eight or ten undetermined species, and several of Say's original specimens of the lower orders of the Crustacea.

Several of the species described by Dr. Randall were wanting, and have been omitted of course in the preceding catalogue.

Additions and Observations by the Committee.

In cases where the additions are of species in genera already in the collection, the numbers for the genera in Prof. Gibbs' paper are used, while higher numbers are employed for the additional genera.

LXV. STENORHYNCHUS, M. Edw.
116. S. phalangium, Pennant.
LXVI. INACHUS, Fabr.
117. I. Dorsettensis, Leach.
LXVII. MAIA, Lam.
118. M. squinado.
LXVIII. HYAS, Leach.
119. H. coarctata, Leach.
120. H. avanea, Leach.

LXIX. Eurynome, Leach.
121. E. aspera, Pennant.
XIV. Panopeus, M. Ed.
122, 123. P. (undetermined) from Brazil.
LXX. Daira, De Haen.
124. D. perlata.
LXXI. Xantho, Leach.
125. X. intonsus, Rand.
126. X. floridus, Montagu.
XV. Pseudocarcinus, M. Ed.
127. P. Rhumphii.
XVII. Platycarcinus, Latr.
128. P. pagurus, Linn.
129. P ? (cancer) decorus, Herbst. (a carapax only, from Tampa Bay, Florida.)
LXXII. Piremela, Leach.
130. P. denticulata, Leach.
LXXIII. Portunus, Fab.
131. P. pusilus, Leach.
132. P. puber, Leach.
133. P. arcuatus, Leach.
XXIV. Lupa.
134. L. (undetermined.)
XXXII. Pinnotheres, Latr.
135. P. pisum. Pennant.
XXXIII. Ocypode, Fabr.
136. O. Rhombea, Fabr.
137. O. Urvillii, Guerin.
XXXIX. Gelasimus, Latr.
138. G. platydactylus, Latr.
139. G. minor, Owen.
140, 141, 142. G. (undetermined.)
XXXV. Macrophthalmus, Latr.
143. depressus, Rupp.
144. transversus ?
XXXVI. Sesarma, Say.
145. S. tetragona, Fabr.
146. S. ——— ——— ?
XXXVII. Grapsus, Lam.
147. G. plicatus.
LXXIV. Corystes, Leach.
148. C. cassivelaunus, Pennant.
XLIV. Dromia, Fabr.
150. D. Rhumphii, Bosc.
LI. Porcellana, Lam.
151. P. cristata.
152. P. longicornis, Penn.
153. P. platycheles, Penn.
154, 155, 156, P. (undetermined.)
LII. Pagurus, Latr.
157. P. longicarpus, Say.
158. P. Prideauxii, Desm.
159. P. vittatus, Bosc.
160. P. striatus, Bosc.
LXXV. Galathea, Fabr.
161. G. strigosa, Lin.
162. G. squamifera, Montagu.
LXXV. Thenus, Leach.
163. T. orientalis, Fabr.
LXXVI. Gebia, Leach.
165. G. affinis, Say.
LXXVII. Homarus, M. Ed.
166. H. vulgaris, M. Ed.
LVII. Astacus, Fabr.
167. A. pellucidus, Tellkampf.
168. A. Weigmanni, Erichson.
LXXVIII. Crangon, Fabr.
169. C. vulgaris, Fabr.
LXI. Palæmon, Fabr.
170. P. vulgaris, Say.
171. P. serratus, Fabr.
172. P. Jamaicensis, Oliv.
173. P. squilla, Fabr.
174. P. spinimanus, M. Ed.
LXIII. Squilla, Latr.
175. S. monoceros, M. Ed.

Making the whole number of genera in the collection seventy-eight, and of species, one hundred and seventy-five.

Macrophthalmus compressipes, Rand., is Gelasimus telescopicus, Owen, Voy. Blossom, pl. 24, fig. 1, and M. podophthalmus, Voy. Bonite, pl. 3, fig. 6, 7.

Pachygrapsus parallelus, Rand., is Grapsus Thukuhar, Owen, l. c., fig. 3.

Pagurus decorus, Rand., is P. pictus, Owen, l. c. fig. 2.

Voyage de la Bonite bears date of 1841, and is posterior to both the others, the Voyage of the Blossom being dated in 1839, and Dr. Randall's paper having

been read before the Academy, June 18th, 1839, although not actually published in the Journal until January, 1840.

Prof. Gibbes in stating that several of Dr. Randall's specimens had been lost, has overlooked Xantho intonsus Rand., which is still in the cabinet of the Academy. But one other species is omitted in Prof. Gibbes' list, Astacus Oregonus, which was lost or destroyed while in the hands of the artist by whom the drawing, published in the eighth volume of the Journal, was made.

The Committee to which was referred Mr. Peter A. Browne's paper on the hair of the Ornithorynchus paradoxus, reported that in consequence of the author's observations having been already anticipated by a number of distinguished naturalists and others, the Committee deem it inexpedient to recommend Mr. Browne's paper for publication.

In accordance with a resolution offered at last meeting of business, a life membership was conferred on Dr. J. K. Townsend, in return for his numerous valuable contributions to the Cabinet, at various times.

ELECTION.

M. Alfred Malherbe, President of the National Academy of Metz, in France, was elected a *Correspondent*, and Charles M. Wheatley, Esq., of New York, was elected a *Member* of the Academy.

April 2d.

DR. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, dated March 26th, 1850, acknowledging the receipt of Vol. 3, No. 3, and Vol. 4, Nos. 9—12, of the Proceedings, and Vol. 8, Part 2, first series of the Journal.

Also a letter from Mr. James Deane, offering to prepare for publication in the Journal of the Academy, a paper on the fossils of the new red sandstone of the Connecticut valley. Referred to the Publication Committee.

Dr. Morton, on resigning the chair to Mr. Vaux, then read a further continuation of his paper on the size of the brain in the various races of man.

The following is an analysis of this portion of the Memoir:—

In regard to the diversity of the human species, some ethnologists account for it by supposing changes to be effected by varieties in food, vicissitudes of climate, and other physical agents. Others again attribute the differences to the rise of accidental varieties, by which individuals have been produced, from whom, at first, tribes, then races and nations have sprung in succession.

If, therefore, we suppose all mankind to have been originally white, the hypothesis would necessarily require that negroes must be a mere accidental variety. This is Dr. Prichard's view of the case.