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Observations on some of the Animals described in the Account of the Crustacea of the United States. By Thomas Say.

Ocypode (*Sesarma*) *reticulatus*. It would be more correct to refer this species to the genus *Grapsus* by its oral characters, than by its habit to *Ocypode*.

GRAPSUS cinereus. Since publishing the description of a species which I referred to this name, p. 99, I have found a distinct species, which from its locality I judge to be the true *cinereus* of Bosc and Lat. It is very numerous, inhabiting the bay of Charleston, the southern coast generally, and East Florida as high as fifty or sixty miles up the river St. John. I have not met with it so far north as the coast of Newjersey. It is widely distinct from the species before mentioned, although the brief description which has been given of it by authors, will apply equally well to both. Mr. Latreille interrogatively refers to *Sloane's* *Cancellus marinus minimus quadratus* as synonymous with *cinereus*; but as that species, from the lateral thoracic curvature, general form of the body, and mode of life, is without a doubt intended for the species described page 99, under which I have quoted it, we must suppose that it is an anonymous species, and not the *cinereus*, nor yet the *minutus*, to which it next approaches. I therefore appropriate to it the name of *pelagicus*, significant of its mode of life. The *cinereus* differs from the *pelagicus* in many striking characters, in having the thorax quadrate, the lateral edge not being arquated, nor having a sinus near the anterior angles, and the three terminal joints of the feet are not ciliate with hair on the an-

terior edge as in *pelagicus*, and the carpus is destitute of a spine. It is further distinct from the latter, and approximated to *reticulatus* above mentioned, by the granulated cheeks and sides of the body, and the abruptly smaller, orbicular, terminal joint of the abdomen in the female, inserted into a profound sinus of the penultimate joint. These and other traits contribute to refer it to my indicated genus *Sesarma*. It is probable, this genus will comprehend the land species, of the present genus *Grapsus*.

OCYPODE pugillator. Although this species approaches nearest to the genus *Uca* of Dr. Leach, yet it is at the same time widely distinct from it. In a work now publishing, the *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* Mr. Latreille has revived a genus, which Buffon called *GLASIMUS*, to include this species, and its two kindred ones.

ASTACUS affinis and *Bartoni* vary somewhat in their armature, but the form of the rostrum in each species continues constant. The latter species has the hands differently proportioned, with respect to the thumb, and more or less muricated. They are extremely common in the pine-barren marshes of the southern states, and particularly in those of Georgia and Florida.

LUPA hastata. I have often had an opportunity of observing the feet of this species regenerating; one of the joints, I think the third, appeared first, the remainder of the foot was as it were doubled, and was gradually elongated until the tip of the foot was disengaged.

We found the *hastata* in the river St. John, Florida, as far as Fort Picolata, one hundred miles from the sea, where the water is potable.

Dr. Leach informs us, that the fishermen of England believe that the *Portunus depurator* insinuates its flat-

tened hind foot into, and destroys the oyster; the same strange story is related of *L. hastata*. This story may have arisen from the accidental insertion of the foot into the oyster, for in this case the oyster would close his shell and detain the foot, and perish in this position. This supposition was suggested to me by seeing an *Ardea herodias* flying with a pendant leg, to the toe of which a *Venus mercenaria* was attached.

In the description of the parasitic worm, p. 67, the words "body silvery above and spotted with red," should be struck out, and substituted by *eyes two, black, oblong*. It stands thus in the MSS. and how the error has occurred I know not. It is most probably a *Fasciola*.

LUPA pelagica is not uncommon on the southern coast.

HIPPA talpoida. If Fabricius gave a false character to the *H. emeritus*, as Mr. Latreille supposes, in attributing to the terminal joint an ovate form, it is very possible that there is but one species of the genus.

STENOSOMA irrorata. The female is blackish, sometimes immaculate, usually margined with whitish, sometimes with large, white, marginal spots. The male is pale immaculate.

Length, male nine-tenths, female nearly seven-tenths of an inch.

The tail of *Idotea chelipes*, Latr. is described as tridentate, but the character "pedibus subchelatis," whence its name, is so remarkable, as to forbid the supposition of its being the same as this.