**ADAM WHITE: THE CRUSTACEAN YEARS**

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**ABSTRACT.** - Adam White was appointed to the Zoology Branch of the Natural History Division in the British Museum at Bloomsbury in December 1835. During his 28 years service as an assistant, his scientific output was prodigious. This study concentrates on his contribution to Crustacea and includes a brief life history, a list of crustacean species attributed to White with appropriate remarks and a full list of his crustacean publications.

**KEYWORDS.** - Adam White, Crustacea, Bibliography, list of valid indications.

**INTRODUCTION**

Adam White was born in Edinburgh on 29th April 1817 and was educated at the High School of the city (McLachlan, 1879). At the age of 18, White, already an ardent naturalist, went to London with a letter of introduction to John Edward Gray at the British Museum. White was appointed as an Assistant in the Zoological Branch of Natural History Division of the British Museum in December 1835 (Dunning, 1879; Gilbert, 1977).

White was remembered fondly by several authors. Cowtan (1872), for example commenting on his “first appearance at the Museum in a short jacket, which, together with his ruddy and youthful appearance, gained for him the epithet of the boy White”. McLachlan (1879) asserts that “no one was more willing to go out of his way to oblige” and to proffer “wise counsel and ready assistance”. Dunning (1879) further recalls White’s “broad Scotch accent with which his words of sound advice were delivered”. Photographs of White in later life have been published in Ingle (1991) and Waterston (1997).

Ingle (1991) notes that White initially worked on the bird collections, but later was instructed to assist Mr George Samouelle in the Insect Room two days a week and curate the arthropod collection. Samouelle trod an unsteady path as Assistant. He took to drink, neglected his duties, was constantly absent from work and was insulting to his supervisors. He even spied co-worker White by deliberately removing the registration numbers affixed to the specimens, thereby creating total confusion in the collections. Samouelle was eventually dismissed in 1841 (Steam, 1981; Ingle, 1991).

Subsequently, White was placed in charge of the arthropod collection and, as a consequence, he published extensively on Insecta and Crustacea. As his experience of the advantages enjoyed by a national museum increased, White wrote tirelessly to Scottish newspapers, under the pseudonym Arachnophilus, campaigning for the establishment of a National Museum in Scotland. The name was meant to signify patient perseverance, and he lived up to it, the campaign continuing for a number of years. He felt strongly about education for all in the elitist society of the day, a view that became central in the debate leading to the establishment of Scotland’s national museum (Waterston, 1997).

At the British Museum, White’s relationship with J.E. Gray (appointed Keeper of Zoology in 1840) was not entirely satisfactory. In a letter (White, 1862; letter to Smith, Natural History Museum [NHM] Archives) to Frederick Smith (then Assistant Keeper) White speaks of “…poor Dr Gray’s enmity to me - very marked since 1850…”. Later, in a letter to his good friend Carruthers (White, 1870; letter to Carruthers, NHM Archives), White exhibited genuine sorrow for the breakdown of his relationship with Gray. “I wish I could from the heart forgive him for the many injuries he has occasioned to me, by his calumniating tongue” (White’s underlining).
White remarried and had three more children (he had one accused of willful destruction of a hook and dishonesty), but financial worries continued. He begged for help, writing "if any friends I have at the Museum were to write me that they deem me incapable of such conduct it would cheer me" (White, 1870; letter to Carruthers, NHM Archives).

Sadly, despite White’s considerable contributions to the fields of entomology and carcinology, he grew despondent in later life, describing himself as "one who has been somewhat unsuccessful in the race of life" (White, 1874; letter to Carruthers, NHM Archives). White died in January 1879 at Glasgow, aged 63 (Dunning, 1879).

**WHITE’S PUBLICATIONS**

White published a truly prodigious number of works on natural history, including such diverse works as *A popular history of Mammalia* (1850), *A popular history of Birds* (1855), *Heads and Tails; or Anecdotes ... of Quadrupeds and other beasts* (1870). With R. M. Stark he wrote *The instructive picture book* (1857) and for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge he arranged the plates for *The Tabular view of MyClassopoda, Arachnida, & Crustacea, and Tabular view of the orders and leading families of insects, for the Diagrams of Natural History series*. The *Tabular view of Crustacea* arranged by White (1861c: pls 2, 3) for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge appears to be an obscure publication. The two pages of plates contain beautifully engraved illustrations of various Crustacea taxa by J. W. Lowry and the list of species represented has been tabulated (Tables 1, 2). White made two important contributions to British carcinology. In 1850, White catalogued the Crustacea for a series which attempted to list specimens of British animals and (White, 1857), wrote *A popular History of British Crustacea*. He (White, 1855b) also edited with notes a volume on "A collection of documents on Spitzbergen & Greenland, comprising a translation from F. Martens’ voyage to Spitzbergen; A translation from Isaac de la Peyrère’s histoire du Groenland", for the Hakuy Society. In addition to his fascination with animal life, White was also a keen botanist and apparently contributed many specimens to the British Museum Herbarium (Anon, 1879).

This present study comments upon White’s publications relating to his descriptions of new Crustacea species in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* and their duplication in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology* which journal was published first and took priority? Further difficulties were encountered with the precise dates of White’s papers published in the *Journal of Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London*. A matter also confused by duplication in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology*. Strangely neither the NHM Library nor Crustacea Section possesses a compendium of White’s reprints that might help resolve these issues, but the Crustacea Section Library does have White’s (1847a) personal, annotated copy of his *Catalogue of Crustacea in the British Museum* and this has been the source of much information.

White was an industrious worker, but access to his publications is restricted because they are approximately 120 years old, rare and therefore difficult to obtain. This is a problem as White described a large number of new arthropod species. A measure of White’s endeavours can be gained from the catalogue of scientific papers compiled by the Royal Society of London (1872: 347-349, 763), but although 59 journal references relating to Arthropoda are listed, it is incomplete and sometimes misleading. For example, reference 31 states “Short descriptions of some new species of Crustacea in the collection of the British Museum, Proc. Zool. Soc.Lond., XV, 1847, pp. 84-86, 118-127”. This publication is in fact two separate papers, with almost identical titles (White, 1847d, 1847g). Further, citation 32 is dated 1847, but Waterhouse (1893: 438) and Duncan (1937: 50) suggested it was published on the 29th March 1848. Moreover, none of White’s catalogues, books or contributions to the identification of expedition collected specimens, is cited. The latter are recorded in the Library Catalogue of the British Museum (Natural History) (1915: 2306-2307) and a total of 26 arthropod (Insecta and Crustacea) publications are indexed. Yet again the list is not complete and is inaccurate, especially for his crustacean works. For example the Crustacea of the H.M.S. *Samarang* voyage, published jointly with Arthur Adams, is dated 1848. However, according to Sherborn (1922: exi), the Crustacea chapter was published in two parts dated 1848 and 1849. The Library Catalogue (1915: 2307) cites White’s contribution to the “Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*” as 1852, the date on the title page, but during this present study the copy in the British Library was examined and it was dated stamped 27 DE 1851. The above examples are just a few of the problems encountered while

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researching the crustacean publications of Adam White.

White, through no fault of his own, has left a legacy of nomenclatural confusion that has been difficult to resolve and relates to the date of publication of three journals. White communicated papers that contained descriptions of new species at the Entomological and Zoological Societies of London, which were published in *Journal of Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London*. A contemporary serial of the period was *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany and Geology* and it contained regular reports entitled “Proceedings of Learned Societies”. As a consequence, this Journal duplicated the majority of papers printed by the Entomological and Zoological Societies and the following explanatory comments may be helpful in recommending dates of priority.

**THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

White published two crustacean papers in the *Journal of Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London*. This serial was issued in sheets A - K (the letter J was not used) sometime between 1841 and 1846, or later. This series was later reprinted by the Entomological Society in 1864 (see White, 1864, b) because of its rarity, but it had different pagination from the original. The original 1841-46 volume presents a number of problems. Establishing the publication dates of these sheets proved difficult because a fire at the Royal Entomological Society destroyed many records (Neave, 1933: 89). However, Wheeler (1911) listed the publication dates of all *Proceedings* between January 1840 and December 1846. Wheeler’s work confirms the dates of these sheets proved difficult because a fire at the Royal Entomological Society destroyed many records (Neave, 1933: 89). However, Wheeler (1911) listed the publication dates of all *Proceedings* between January 1840 and December 1846. Wheeler’s work confirms the publication date of the two White papers in *J. Proc. ent Soc. Lond.* His paper presented at the meeting of the 2nd of August, 1841 was included in the sheet IIIC (erroneously printed on the first page of the sheet as IIC), which was first available on the 1st of February 1842. White’s second paper, given on the 7th April 1845, was published on the 1st July 1845. However, these two White papers, were reprinted contemporaneously in *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (see White, 1842b, 1846a). According to the Accessions Register of the Linnean Society Library the publication dates of these can also be established as the first of February 1842 and the first of July 1845 respectively. The authors of this present study recommend that the White papers published in the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Entomological Society* take priority because these were the original submissions and were reprinted by *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany and Geology*.

**THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

White published seven papers in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (White, 1847b, 1847d, 1847g, 1848b, 1848d, 1849b, 1851a, 1861a). These were duplicated in *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology* under a section entitled “Proceedings of Learned Societies” (White, 1847c, 1847f, 1848a, 1848c, 1849a, 1849e, 1851b, 1861b respectively). The major difference between the two publications is that the plates were not reproduced in the *Annals*. The only *Proceedings* paper of White (1856) not to be reprinted in the *Annals* was the Zoological Society meeting held on the 13th of May 1856. However the problem with this duplication of papers is nomenclatural priority and the distribution (availability) dates of each journal.

Only the works of White published in the Entomological and Zoological Society house journals are listed in the catalogue of scientific papers compiled by the Royal Society (1872) and this seemed to suggest it is these journals that were the original descriptions and have nomenclatural priority. In order to confirm priority date, copies of the *Proceedings of Zoological Society* and *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* were examined in the libraries of the Zoology Department and Mollusca Section, Natural History Museum, Linnean Society, Zoological Society and the British Library.

The *Proceedings*

None of the volumes examined suggested that the “Proceedings” was distributed in sheets/numbers and there is no evidence of additional wrappers within the bindings. The date stamps in the British Library copies of volumes 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1848 are as follows:-

- 1844 (part XII) = 12th November 1845
- 1845 (part XIII) = 15th February 1847
- 1846 (part XIV) = 2nd December 1847
- 1847 (part XV) = 7th July 1848

The Accessions Register of Linnean Society revealed a different distribution story for the same volumes:-

- 1844 (part XII), sheets (no.) 131-142 and 1845 (part XIII), sheets (no.) 143-145 = 16th October 1845
- 1845 (part XIII), sheets (no.) 146-148 = 10th April 1847
- 1845 (part XXIII), sheets (no.) 149-154 and 1846 (part XIV), sheets (no.) 155-158 = 18th August 1846
- 1846 (part XIV), sheets (no.) 160-166 = 21st March 1847
- 1847 (part XV), sheets (no.) 167-176 = 14th September 1847
- 1847 (part XV), sheets (no.) 177-179 = 29th May 1848

The publication dates of the *Proceedings* were confused and have obviously been a problem in the past, but are important. This matter was resolved when Sclater (Anon. 1893: 435) laid before the Zoological Society meeting of May 2, 1893 a list of the *Proceedings* dates. This list was compiled from the printers’ (Taylor & Frances) receipts for the sheets of the *Proceedings* from 1831-1859 by Waterhouse (1893) who was the Librarian to the Zoological Society from 1872 to 1913. Waterhouse was not originally credited with the authorship of the delivery dates and his work was later reprinted at the request of Sherborn in Duncan (1937: 78-83). The sheets were referred to as numbers in the list assembled by Waterhouse. What is not clarified is whether
these sheets were individually distributed to the members of the Zoological Society as they became available from the printers or if the Society distributed the volumes in parts. Further, two papers by White (1847g, 1848a) run into the following sheet. However, the dates of delivery from the printers to the Zoological Society have produced a stable nomenclature with regard to papers published in the Proceedings and this has been generally accepted.

The Annals
In comparison, the distribution dates of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology appear to be without contention. The date stamp in the British Library volumes are as follows:

No. 130. July 1847 = 15th July 1847
No. 131. August 1847 = 12th November 1847
No. 132. September 1847 = 22nd September 1847
No. 133. October 1847 = 15th October 1847
No. 134. November 1847 = 12th November 1847
No. 135. December 1847 = 27th December 1847

Richard Taylor was one of the leading printers/publishers during this period and his firm printed most of the scientific journals in London. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society. From studying the Linnean Society Library Accession book for the period of White’s publications, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. appears to have been made available at the beginning of the month as stated on the title heading of each part. This was made possible because one of the Journal editors (Richard Taylor) ensured that a copy of the Journal was promptly delivered to the library.

No. 130. July 1847 = 1st July 1847
No. 131. August 1847 = 2nd August 1847
No. 132. September 1847 = 1st September 1847
No. 133. October 1847 = 2nd October 1847
No. 134. November 1847 = 1st November 1847
No. 135. December 1847 = 1st December 1847

Priority of Proceedings and Annals

From Waterhouse (1893) and the Linnean Society Library Accessions Register, White’s papers published by the Proceedings of the Zoological Society are considered here to take priority because they were available before the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology.

HMS Fly

July 1847 saw three papers published by White (1847e,d,e) but establishing the distribution date of the HMS Fly narrative was difficult. The copy in the Natural History Museum General Library has the month July hand written by Sherborn, in pencil, on the title page. Also in the General Library is a book containing the correspondence of Juke and within is a letter to a friend dated the 28th August 1847 which gives a list of newspapers that have reviewed the book. These were traced via the British Library newspaper section but gave no further help. Spectator Saturday 14th August; Morning Post Tuesday 24th August; The Daily News and Morning Herald Thursday 26th August. However, the HMS Fly copy in the British Library was date stamped with the numbers 47, 7, 28, 25 establishing the distribution date as the 28th July 1847.

VALID GENERA & SPECIES ATTRIBUTED TO WHITE

White is the authority for 31 genera of which nine were jointly established with Arthur Adams, three were attributed to White by Kinahan (1850) and two of the genera established by White are invalid.

Two hundred and eighty-nine crustacean species were considered by White to be new to science, but for various reasons this figure should be revised. One hundred and seventy-one species thought to be new by White (mainly 1847a) are *nomina nuda* because they are without a valid indication. Sixty-five new species were described solely by White, 42 jointly with Arthur Adams, five species descriptions were attributed to White by Miers (1874), one replacement name (White, 1847a: 30, *Thetphusa dehaaudi*) and two new species were attributed to White by Kinahan (1859). While is also the authority for 31 genera.

Of the *nomina nuda*, White (1847a) was preparing figures with the intention of describing new crustacean species and publishing them in the zoological account of the HMS Erebus & Terror voyage, but this study was never completed. Instead Miers (1874) completed an account of the Crustacea from the Voyage and published some of White’s figures, amounting to four plates. Miers (1874: 1) wrote an introduction to the paper stating “The greater number of Crustacea here figured have been described by Mr. Adam White. The plates having been printed off many years since, and the stones destroyed, it has not been possible to alter their lettering, and bring it into correspondence with the nomenclature adopted in the text; but whenever I have adopted for any species a different generic or specific name from that used by Mr. White, and printed on the plate, a reference has been made to the latter in the synonyma of the species”.

Further, White (1847a) indicated that a number of species descriptions appeared in Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 1846 but the authors of this present study did not find this paper and therefore the names appear to be *nomina nuda*.

Additional problems were encountered when establishing the correct authorship of some White proposed species. With Doubleday he recorded a list of annulose animals from New Zealand but only the name of White appears after the descriptions of the crustacean species. Crustacea from the voyage of HMS *Santander* were described jointly with Arthur Adams. In a number of instances Adams and White incorrectly attributed the authority of the species to
themselves when a previous description by only White took priority. In one instance the earlier combination of White & Adams (in White, 1847a: 84) was later altered to Adams & White (Adams & White, 1848: 30).

**GENERA AND SPECIES**

The following is a list of crustacean genera and species attributed to Adam White. The list does not include any synonymsies accepted by White. The list does not include any synonymsies accepted by White and includes Adams & White (1848), Gosse (1851), Kinahan (1859) and Miers (1874). This list is ordered alphabetically by genus with valid indications in bold type. Abbreviations used in the text, *n.n.* = *nom. nudum.*

- **Aecanthoniscus** White (in Kinahan, 1859)—White, 1847a: 83 |n.w..|.
- **Aaeanthoniscus spiniger** While (in Kinahan, 1859)—While, 1847a: 129 |n.n.|
- **Aecanthoniscus White** (in Kinahan, 1859)—While, 1847a: 99 |n.n.|

**Alima aphrodite** White (in Miers, 1874)—White, 1847a: 129 |n.n.|. REMARKS: The name *Alima aphrodite* was established by White, 1847a: 129 as a *nom. nudum.* Although White had prepared an illustration of this species, it was Miers, (1874, Tab. 4, fig. 5) who finally published the drawing and wrote a brief description of (1874: 5) the species making the name valid and available. The authority for this species is attributed to White by Miers (1874: 1).

**Alima doris**—see **Alima strenua**

**Alima galathea** White (in Miers, 1874)—White, 1847a: 75 |n.n.|. Miers, 1874: 5, Tab. 4, fig. 4. REMARKS: The name *Alima galathea* was established by White, 1847a: 75 as a *nom. nudum.* Although White had prepared an illustration of this species, it was Miers, (1874, Tab. 4, fig. 4) who finally published the drawing. There is no written description but the figure does constitute an indication making the name valid and available. The authority for this species is attributed to White by Miers (1874: 1).

**Alima forceps**—White, 1847a: 75 [n.n.].

**Alima strenua** Miers, 1874—Miers, 1874: 5, Tab. 4, fig. 2. **Alima doris** White, 1847a: 75 [n.n.]. REMARKS: **Alima doris** is a *White, 1847a: 75 *nom. nudum.* Although White 1847a: 75 suggests by inserting *i.f.* after the species name that he is going to figure this species in the *Zoology of the Erebus and Terror* (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875), it was Miers (1874, Tab. 4, fig. 2) that eventually published the figure captioned **Alima doris.** Miers revised this White species, acknowledged that the description of **Alima strenua** by Dana (1853), 1852:545, pl. 34, f. 2 was the first available valid name and it took priority.

**Alima thets** White (in Miers, 1874)—White, 1847a: 75 [n.n.]; Miers, 1874: 5, Tab. 4, fig. 7. REMARKS: The name **Alima thets** as established by White, 1847a: 75 is a *nom. nudum.* Although White had prepared an illustration of this species, it was Miers, 1874: 5, who finally published it (1874, Tab. 4, fig. 7) and described the species, making the name valid and available. The authority for this species is attributed to White by Miers (1874: 1).
Alpheus niton—White, 1847a: 74 [n.n.].
Amphiurite argentata—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].
Amphiurite ceto—White, 1847a: 127 [n.n.].
Amphiurite phorcys—White, 1847a: 127 [n.n.].
Anilocra trichiura—White, 1847a: 108 [n.n.].
Anisonotus—White, 1847a: 97 [n.n.]. REMARKS: This genus is not valid because the species assigned to the taxon, Anisonotus falklandicus by White, 1847a: 97, is a nomen nudum.
Anisonotus falklandicus—White, 1847a: 97 [n.n.].
Apsetilites? tropicus—White, 1847a: 96 [n.n.].
Arcania belcheri—White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.].
Arcania laevimana—White, 1847a: 50 [n.n.].
Arctopsis tesselata—White, 1847a: 5 [n.n.]. REMARKS: This genus is not valid because the species assigned to the taxon, Arctopsis septemdentaia by White, 1847a: 31, is a nomen nudum.
Arica septemdentaia—White, 1847a: 31 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White (1847a: 31) stated that A septemdentaia was described in "Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1846" but in his personal annotated copy this statement is crossed out because the paper does not exist.
Arica isitrum—White, 1847a: 101 [n.n.].
Armadillo thoracicus—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.].
Asellus australis—White, 1847a: 97 [n.n.].
Asiacus :.ealandicus—see Paranephrops zealaudicus.
Aitalocarcinus—see Peltarion spinosulum.
Alergatis instilaris—Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 38, tab. VIII, fig. 1.
Alergatis sinuatifrons—White, 1848—White, 1847a: 14 [n.n.], 1848b: 224, 1848c: 284; Adams & White, 1849: 38, tab. VIII, fig. 3.
Alergatis subdritis—White, 1848—White, 1847a: 14 [n.n.], 1848b: 224, 1848c: 284; Adams & White, 1849: 38, tab. VIII, fig. 3.

VIII. fig. 3.
Athenasus edwardsii—Miers, 1874—Miers, 1874: 4. Tab. 4, fig. 3. Alpheus neptunus—White, 1847a: 74 [n.n.]. REMARKS: Alpheus neptunus is a nomen nudum. White (1847a: 74) suggested by insetting t. f. after the species name that he was going to figure this species in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875). However, Miers, 1874, Tab. 4, fig. 3 eventually published the figure prepared by White and captioned Alpheus neptunus. But Miers (1874: 4) revised this White species, acknowledged that the description of Athenasus edwardsii by Audouin, 1826: 91, pi. 10, f. 1 was the first available valid name, it took priority and he assigned this species to Alpheus.
Callianassa? abdominalis—White, 1847a: 70 [n.n.].
Callianassa? carinuadorsis—White, 1847a: 70 [n.n.].
Callianassa turnerana—White, 1861—White, 1861a: 42, pl. VI; 1861b: 479.
Cancer (Galene) dorsalis—see Galene dorsalis.
Caphyra pectenicola—White, 1847a: 54 [n.n.].
Caprella cercopoides—White, 1852—White, 1852: ccxvii, fig. 1.
Carpilus cinctuinus—Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 37, lab. X, fig. I.
Carpilus signatus—Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 37, tab. X, fig. 1.
Cenobita compita—White, 1847a: 62 [n.n.].
Cenobita laeviuscula—White, 1847a: 62 [n.n.].
Chlorodius congener—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.].
Chlorodius fragifer—White, 1848—White, 1847a: 18 [n.n.], 1848b: 225, 1848c: 286; Adams & White, 1849: 40, tab. XI, fig. 2.
Chlorodius birtipes—White, 1848—White, 1847a: 18 [n.n.], 155
atomos & Presswell: Adam White: the crustacean years

1848b: 226, 1848c: 286; Adams & White, 1849: 40, tab. XI, fig. 4.

**Chlorodius pilumnoides** White, 1848—White, 1847a: 18 [n.n.], 1848b: 226, 1848c: 286; Adams & White, 1849: 41, tab. IX, fig. 3.

**Chorinus acaenotonus** Adams & White (in White, 1847)—White, 1847a: 123 [n.n.], 1847g: 119, 1848a: 222; Adams & White, 1848: 11, Tab. 1, Fig. 1.

**Chorinus verrucosipes** Adams & White, 1848—Adams & White, 1848: 13, Tab. II, Fig. 3.

**Cirolauo pilumnoides** White, 1847a: 106 [n.n.]. REMARKS: While, 1847a: 106 erroneously states that this species is figured (Fig. 9) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

**Cosmonotus** Adams & White (in White, 1848)—White, 1847a: 129 [n.n.], 1848b: 227, 1848c: 287; Adams & White, 1849: 60.

**Cosmonotus grayii** White, 1848—White, 1847a: 129 [n.n.], 1848b: 227, fig. unnumbered; 1848c: 287, fig. unnumbered; Adams & White, 1849: 60, Tab. XIII, Fig. 3.

**Cryptopodia dorsalis** White & Adams (in White, 1847)—White, 1847a: 245 [n.n.], 1847g: 84, 1847h: 205, 1851c, pl. 2; Adams & White, 1848: 30, tab. 6, fig. 5, REMARKS: Adams & White, 1848: 30 erroneously cite the illustration of this species as Tab. 5, Fig. 6 instead of tab. 6, fig. 5 and altered the authorship of this species to Adams & White.

**Cryptosoma orientis** Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 62, Tab. XIII, Fig. 4.

**Cyclograpsus marmoratus**—White, 1847a: 41 [n.n.].

**Cymoistis jukesii** White, 1847—White, 1847a: 54 [n.n.], 1847g: 338, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1861c, pl. 2; Miers, 1874: 3, Tab. 3, fig. 4, 4a-c.

**Cymothoa aestigone**—White, 1847a: 110 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 110 erroneously states that this species is cited in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

**Cymothoa approximans**—White, 1847a: 110 [n.n.].

**Cymothoa contraca**—White, 1847a: 110 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 110 erroneously states that this species is figured (Fig. 1) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

**Cymothoa novae-zealandiae**—White, 1847a: 110 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White (1847a: 110) erroneously states that this species is figured (Fig. 6) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

**Dactea calcitrapa** White, 1847—White, 1847a: 4 [n.n.], 1847b: 56, 1847c: 61, 1861c, pl. 2; Adams & White, 1848: 7, t. 1, f. 2.

**Dorippa armata**—White, 1847a: 54 [n.n.].

**Dromia pustulata**—White, 1847a: 129 [n.n.].

**Dromia verrucosipes**—White, 1847a: 55 [n.n.].

**Echinocerus** White, 1842—White, 1842a: 36, 1842b: 453, 1847a: 56 & 1861a: 30. **Echinocerus (Lithodes)**, White, 1848d: 48, 1849a: 226. **Lithodes (Echinocerus)**, 1855a: 307, 1856: 133. REMARKS: White used two different spellings for the generic name and although initially attributed generic status by him, he later assigned **Echinocerus** to a subgenus of **Lithodes**.

**Echinocerus (Lithodes) cibarius**—see **Lithodes (Echinocerus) cibarius**

**Echinocerus (Lithodes) cibarius**—see **Lithodes (Echinocerus) cibarius**

**Ephippiphora** White, 1847—White, 1847a: 130 [n.n.], 1847g: 124, 1848a: 226.

**Ephippiphora kroyeri** White, 1847—White, 1847a: 130 [n.n.], 1847g: 124, 1848a: 227. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 130 erroneously states that this species is figured in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

**Eriphia verrucosa**—White, 1847a: 22 [n.n.].

**Ertias phoebe**—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

**Etias occidentalis**—White, 1847a: 20 [n.n.].

**Galathea affinis**—White, 1847a: 66 [n.n.].

**Galathea elegans**—White, 1847a: 66 [n.n.].

**Galathea subrugosa** White (in Miers, 1874)—White, 1847a: 66 [n.n.]; Miers, 1874-3, Tab. 3, fig. 2, REMARKS: Although White 1847a: 66 appeared to suggest that he was going to figure this species in Zoology of the Erebus and Terror, (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875), it was Miers (1874, Tab. 3, fig. 2.) that published the prepared drawing, described G. subrugosa and assigned (1874: 31) the species to Munida. Miers (1874: 1) attributed the species to White.

**Galene dorsalis** (White, 1849)—**Cancer (Galene) dorsalis** White, 1849b: 144, pl. 6; 1849c: 581. **Galene dorsalis**—White, 1861c, pl. 2.

**Galene? panopeoides**—White, 1847a: 18 [n.n.].

**Gammarus zeto**—White, 1847a: 89 [n.n.].
Gebia hirtifrons White, 1847—White, 1847a: 71 [n.n.]; 1847g: 122; 1848a: 225; Miers, 1874: 4, Tab. 3, fig. 5, 5a. REMARKS: Although White 1847a: 71 suggested that he was going to figure this species in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875), it was Miers (1874: 4, Tab. 3, fig. 5, 5a) that published the prepared figure.

Gelasimus bellatrix—White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.].

Gelasimus bellator White, 1847—White, 1847a: 36 [n.n.]; 1847d: 84, 1847f: 205; Adams & White, 1849: 49.

Gelasimus crassipes White, 1847—White, 1847a: 36 [n.n.]; 1847d: 84, 1847f: 205; Adams & White, 1849: 49.

Gelasimus calvinianus White, 1847—White, 1847a: 36 [n.n.]; 1847d: 84, 1847f: 205; Adams & White, 1849: 49.

Gelasimus forcipatus Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 36 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 50.

Gelasimus praeauratus White, 1847—White, 1847a: 36 [n.n.]; 1847d: 85, 1847f: 206; Adams & White, 1849: 50.

Gelasimus robustus—White, 1847a: 36 [n.n.].

Gelasimus tenuimanus—White, 1847a: 35 [n.n.].

Gonatonotus Adams & White (in White, 1847)—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.]. 1847b: 57, 1847c: 62; Adams & White, 1848: 32.

Gonatonotus pentagonus White, 1847—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.]; 1847b: 28, 1847c: 62; Adams & White, 1849: 33, tab. VI, fig. 7.

Gonodaetylus eultrifcr White, 1851—White, 1851a: 96, pi. XVI, fig. 1, 2, 1851b: 422.

Gonodaetylus graphurus—White, 1847a: 85 [n.n.].

Gonodaetylus guerinii White, 1861—White, 1861a: 43, pl. VII, 1861b: 480.

Gonodaetylus trispinosus—White, 1847a: 85 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White (1847a: 85) erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 5, f. 2) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Grapsus fluvieola—White, 1847a: 39 [n.n.].

Grapsus latifrons White, 1847—White, 1847a: 40 [n.n.]; 1847e: 337, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Grapsus striigilatus White, 1842—White, 1842e: 78; White & Doubleday, 1843: 265.

Halicarciinus White, 1847—Hyhemosoma (Halicarciinus) White, 1846c: 178; White, 1847a: 33. REMARKS: Originally this taxon was afforded subgeneric status within Hymenosoma by White (1846c: 178) but later he (1847a: 33) established it as a genus.

Harrovia Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 51 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 55. REMARKS: The establishment of Harrovia by White (1847a: 51) was based on the species H. albo-lineata White, 1846, and White (1847a: 51) cites the indication as White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1846. This paper does not exist in the literature, consequently the genus (White, 1847a) and species (White, 1846) are nomina nuda. The first available indication of Harrovia is Adams & White, 1849: 55.

Harrovia albo-lineata Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 51 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 56, Tab. XII, Fig. 5. REMARKS: White 1847a: 51 erroneously refers the description of this species to Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1846. The first available description of this species is Adams & White, 1849: 56.

Hippolyte iyagamis—White, 1847a: 76 [n.n.].

Hippolyte metis—White, 1847a: 76 [n.n.].

Huemia dehaanii White, 1848—White, 1847a: 10 [n.n.], 1848b: 223, 1848c: 283.

Huemia frontalis White, 1847—White, 1847a: 40 [n.n.]; 1847c: 237, pi. 2, fig. 2.

Huemia strigilatus White, 1842—White, 1843: 265.

Hymenosoma (Halicarciinus) White, 1846c: 178; White, 1847a: 33. REMARKS: Originally this taxon was afforded subgeneric status within Hymenosoma by White (1846c: 178) but later he (1847a: 33) established it as a genus.

Idotea compacta—White, 1847a: 95 [n.n.].

Idotea elongata—White, 1847a: 95 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White (1847a: 95) erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 5, f. 7) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Idotea lobarata—White, 1847a: 95 [n.n.].

Inachus lorina Adams & White, 1848—White, 1847a: 123 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1848: 3, Tab. II, f. 2.


Iphiculus spongiosus Adams & White, 1849—White,
Clark & Presswell: Adam White: the crustacean years

1847a: 51 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 57.

Iphis novemspinosa Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 51 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 56, Tab. XIII, Fig. 1.

Ica megaspi Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 129 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 55, Tab. XII, Fig. 1.

Jaera gigantea—White, 1847a: 97 [n.n.].

Lambrus crenatus—White, 1847a: 12 [n.n.].

Lambrus harpax Adams & White, 1848—Adams & White, 1848: 25, Tab. VI, Fig. 3.

Lambrus kopionatus Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 35, Tab. VII, Fig. 3; White, 1864a, pl. 2.

Lambrus lamelilformis Adams & White, 1848—Adams & White, 1848: 26, Tab. V, Fig. 1.

Lambrus lupoides—White, 1847a: 12 [n.n.].

Lambrus pisoide Adams & White, 1848—White, 1847a: 12 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1848: 28, Tab. V, Fig. 4.

Lambrus rapax—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.].

Lambrus segnis—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.].

Lambrus turriger White, 1847—White, 1847a: 12 [n.n.].

Leucosia cummingii—White, 1847a: 48 [n.n.].

Leucosia haematosticta Adams & White, 1849—Leucosia haematosticta White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.];—Leucosia haematosticta Adams & White, 1849: 54.—Leucosia haematosticta Adams & White, 1849: 39, Tab. XII, Fig. 2.

REMARKS: The spelling of the species epithet is a problem because in the original description reference (Adams & White, 1849: 54) is made to blood red spots on the fore-legs and a blood red band on the hind legs. Therefore the species name should perhaps be Leucosia haematosticta as referred to in White's (1847a: 128) catalogue and the caption of Adams & White, 1849, Tab.XII.

Leucosia hestia—White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.].

Leucosia marmorea—White, 1847a: 48 [n.n.].

Leucosia obscura—White, 1847a: 48 [n.n.].

Leucosia phyllocheira—White, 1847a: 48 [n.n.].

Lissacarcinus Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 45.

Lissocarcinus polybioides Adams & White, 1849—Portunus polybioides White, 1847a: 25 [n.n.].—Lissocarcinus polybioides White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 46, Tab. XI, Fig. 5.

REMARKS: Originally White (1847a: 25) assigned this species to Portunus but later in his catalogue (1847a: 126) he assigned this species to a new genus Lissocarcinus. However the new combination only became available when the Zoology of the Samurang was published.

Lithodes (Echinoecerus) cibarius (White, 1842)—Echinoecerus cibarius White, 1842a: 36, 1842b: 453, 1847a: 56 & 1864a: 30.—Echinoecerus (Lithodes) cibarius White, 1848: 48, 1849: 226.—Lithodes (Echinoecerus) cibarius, White, 1855a: 307; 1856: 133.

Lithodes (Patalocerus) White, 1855—White, 1855a: 307; 1856: 133.


Lupocyclus rotundatus Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 127 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 47, Tab. XII, Fig. 4.

Lygia dubia—White, 1847a: 98 [n.n.].


Menaethius porcellus White, 1848—Menaethius porcellus White, 1847a: 10 [n.n.];—Menaethius porcellus White, 1848b: 224; 1848c: 284.—Menaethius porcellus Adams & White, 1848: 19. REMARKS: Adams & White, 1848: 19 [July] attribute the authority incorrectly to themselves, but the description by White, 1848b: 224 [March] takes priority. In the original description the spelling of the genus name is a typographical error.

Menaethius tuberculatus Adams & White, 1848—White, 1847a: 10 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1848: 19.

Menaethius subserculus Adams & White, 1848—White, 1847a: 10 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1848: 18, Tab. IV, Fig. 1, 2.

Menippe? cunningii—White, 1847a: 19 [n.n.].

Menippe signata—White, 1847a: 19 [n.n.].

Micippa bicarinata Adams & White, 1848—White, 1847a:...
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Mithraculus White, 1847—White, 1847a: 7.

Monolepis orientalis—White, 1847a: 65 [n.n.].

Myctis subverrucosus—White, 1847a: 34 [n.n.].

Myra affinis—White, 1847a: 49 [n.n.].

Myra carina—White, 1847a: 49 [n.n.].

Myra di/otimanus—White, 1847a: 49 [n.n.].

Myra elongata—White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.].

Neesia antennalis—White, 1847a: 105 [n.n.]. Remarks: White, 1847a: 105 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 6, f. 1) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Neesia genoensis—White, 1847a: 105 [n.n.].

Neptunus hespera—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

Nerodia consens—White, 1847a: 108 [n.n.].

Nerolca macellii—White, 1847a: 108 [n.n.]. Remarks: White, 1847a: 108 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 3, f. 8) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875). The spelling of this species is incorrect as it has been named for MacLeay. White (1847a: 108) refers to White & Doubleday 1843: 268 where the species is cited as Cilonera macellii. Leach never described this species.

Nexia sinope see Pisa sinope

Ommatoacrinus maggillivrayi White, 1851—White, 1851c: 393, Tab. v. fig. 1: 1861c, pl. 2.

Oncinopus neptunus Adams & White, 1848—Adams & White, 1848: 1, Tab. II, Fig. 1; White, 1861c, pl. 2.

Oniscus? scaberlinas—White, 1847a: 98 [n.n.].

Oreophorus reticulatus Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 54, Tab. VI, Fig. 1.

Oreophorus tenerrimus—White, 1847a: 50 [n.n.].

Ourachorus White (in Kinahan, 1859)—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.]; Kinahan, 1859: 133.

Oxymerus caudatus White (in Kinahan, 1859)—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.]; Kinahan, 1859: 133.

Pandurus australis—White, 1847a: 119 [n.n.]. Remarks: White, 1847a: 119 erroneously states that this species is figure in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).
**Panopeus cycnius** Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 42, tab. IX, fig. 2.

**Panopeus dentatus** White, 1848—White, 1847a: 18 [n.n.]; 1848b: 226, 1848c: 286; Adams & White, 1849: 41, tab. XI, fig. 1.

**Panopeus formic** Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 42, tab. IX, fig. 1.

**Pandalus occidentalis**—White, 1847a: 70 [n.n.].

**Paramicippa sex-spinigera**—White, 1847a: 9 [n.n.].

**Paramithrax rotundatus**—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.].

**Paramicippus subcilirosa**—White, 1847a: 9 [n.n.].

**Paramythus dehaanii**—White, 1847a: 7 [n.n.].

**Paramithrax rotundatus**—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.].

**Peltarion spinosulutum**—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.].

**Parthenope reticulata**—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.].

**Parthenope cyntus**—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

**Parthenope calappoides** Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 13 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 34, Tab. V, Fig. 5.

**Parthenope cycrus**—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.].

**Parthenope reticulata**—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.].

**Parthenope tarpeius** Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 35, Tab. VII, Fig. 2.

**Pelatarion spinosulutum** (White, 1843)—*Attelecyclus spinosulus* White, 1843: 345.—*Pelatarion spinosulutum*—White, 1847a: 52. Remarks: White (1843: 355) originally assigned this species to *Attelecyclus spinosulus* but later (1847a: 52) moved the species to *Pelatarion*. White (1847a: 52) erroneously stated that this species was initially attributed to the genus *Corystes*. White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 12, p. 545.

**Pericera setigera** Adams & White, 1848—Adams & White, 1848: 17.

**Pericera tiarata** Adams & White, 1848—Adams & White, 1848: 17.

**Philyra granigera**—White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.].

**Philyra hungilis**—White, 1847a: 128 [n.n.].

**Pilumnus dilatipes** Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 21 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 44, tab. IX, fig. 4.

**Pilumnus diophippus**—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

**Pilumnus helix**—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

**Pilumnus xterope**—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

**Pilumnus scabriusculus** Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 21 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1849: 44, Tab. IX, fig. 5.

**Pilumnus spinimanus**—White, 1847a: 21 [n.n.].

**Pilumnus ursulus** Adams & White, 1849—Adams & White, 1849: 45, tab. IX, fig. 6.

**Pinnaea** White, 1846—White, 1846c: 177, 1847a: 33

**Pinnotheres orientalis**—White, 1847a: 127 [n.n.]. Adams, 1848: 355 [n.n.]. Remarks: Adams (1848: 355) states "I have detected a species of *Pinnotheres*, hitherto undescribed (*P. orientalis*, Adams & White,) that inhabits the large Avicenna so common in these seas". This species was never described by Adams or White.

**Pisa planasia** Adams & White, 1848—White, 1847a: 123 [n.n.]; Adams & White, 1848: 9, Tab. II, Fig. 4 & 5.

**Pisa sinope** Adams & White, 1848—*Natica sinope* White, 1847a: 123 [n.n.].—*Pisa sinope* Adams & White, 1848: 8.

**Porcellana annulipes**—White, 1847a: 63 [n.n.].

**Porcellana abcessa**—White, 1847a: 130 [n.n.].

**Porcellana parvula**—White, 1847a: 63 [n.n.].

**Porcellana pulcherpes**—White, 1847a: 129 [n.n.].

**Porcellana pura**—White, 1847a: 62 [n.n.].

**Porcellana rugosimanus**—White, 1847a: 62 [n.n.].
Porcellana squamulata—White, 1847a: 63 [n.n.].

Porcellana streptochirus—White, 1847a: 64 [n.n.].

Porcellana subpilosa—White, 1847a: 64 [n.n.].

Porcellana versimana—White, 1847a: 130 [n.n.].

Porcellana trioba—White, 1851—White, 1851: 394. Tab. v. fig. 2.

Porcellio echinata—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.].

Porcellio graniger—White, 1847a: 99 [n.n.].

Porcellio limb/t/am—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.].

PorceUiiio hexicera—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.].

Porcellio subnigrii—White, 1847a: 100 [n.n.].

Porcellio trispinis—White, 1847a: 99 [n.n.].


Remipes denticula/eus—White, 1847a: 57 [n.n.].

Remipes marmoratus—White, 1847a: 58 [n.n.].

Rhahdosoma Adams & White (in White, 1847)—White, 1847a: 130; Adams & White, 1849: 63.

Rhabdosoma armatum Adams and White, 1849—Adams and White, 1849: 63, tab. XIII, fig. 7.


Schizophyris serratus White, 1848—White, 1847a: 9 [n.n.], 1848b: 233, Text fig., 1848c: 283, Text Fig: Adams & White, 1848: 16 [July] attribute the authority incorrectly to themselves, but the description by White, 1848b: 223 [March] takes priority.


Phyllaropus insularis—White, 1847a: 67 [n.n.].

Phyllaropus sonagensis—White, 1847a: 67 [n.n.].

Serolites kautftrons—White, 1847a: 106 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 106 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 6, f.) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Serolites quadricarinatus—White, 1847a: 106 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 106 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 6, f.) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Sesarma? graptocnurus—White, 1847a: 9 [n.n.].

Sesarma helicoides—White, 1847a: 38 [n.n.].

Sesarma subintegrum—White, 1847a: 39 [n.n.].

Sesarma armatum—White, 1847a: 103 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 103 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 6, f.) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Sesarma lanceolatatum—White, 1847a: 104 [n.n.].

Sphaeroma lanceolatum var. lanceolatum White, 1843: 345.—Sphaeroma lanceolatum White, 1847a: 102. REMARKS: Originally assigned by White (1843: 345) as a variety of Sphaeroma gigas, but later (1847a: 102) establishes this taxon as a species.

Sphaeroma leucura—White, 1847a: 104 [n.n.].

Sphaeroma spongiosum—White, 1847a: 103 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 103 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 6, f.) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).

Sphaeroma armatum—White, 1847a: 103 [n.n.]. REMARKS: White, 1847a: 103 erroneously states that this species is figured (t. 6, f.) in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).
Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875). In Sherborn 1931: 6863 the spelling of the genus is a typographical error, Sphaemut.

Squilla halesus—While, 1847a: 84 [n.n.].

Squilla multicarinata White, 1849—White, 1847a: 84 [n.n.], 1849b: 144, pl.6, 1849c: 381.

Telmessus White, 1846—White, 1846a: 124; 1846b: 497, 1847a: 124, 1846b: 103; Adams & White, 1848: 14. Remarks: The generic name Telmessus first appeared in an anonymous report on the proceedings of an Entomological Society meeting dated April 7th, 1845, chaired by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President. The proceedings report states that, “Mr A. White exhibited a drawings and various remarkable species of Crustacea...”. In the text a valid description of the genus Telmessus is given and this is attributed to White.

Telmessus serratus White, 1846—White, 1846a: 124. 1846b: 497. 1847a: 124. 1864b: 103; Adams & White, 1848: 14. Remarks: The species name Telmessus serratus first appeared in an anonymous report on the proceedings of an Entomological Society meeting dated April 7th, [1845], chaired by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President. The proceedings report states that, “Mr A. White exhibited a drawings and various remarkable species of Crustacea...”. In the text a valid description of the genus Telmessus serratus is given and this is attributed to White.

Thatassina talpa—White, 1847a: 71 [n.n.].

Thelphusa deinii White, 1847—White, 1847a: 30 [n.n.].

Thelphusa dehaanii White, 1847—White, 1847a: 30. Remarks: This species of White (1847a: 30) was a replacement name for the Cancer [Thelphusa] berardi of de Haan (1835: 52, T. VI, f.2) not Thelphusa berardi Audouin, 1826.

Thelphusa gracilipes—White, 1847a: 30 [n.n.].

Thelphusa spini—White, 1847a: 30 [n.n.].

Ihysanopoda australis—White, 1847a: 130 [n.n.]. Remarks: White, 1847a: 103 erroneously states that this species is figured in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875).


Tlos muriger Adams & White, 1849—White, 1847a: 129 [n.n.]; Adams & White 1849: 58, Tab. XIII, Fig. 2.

Trapezia affinis—White, 1847a: 126 [n.n.].

Trichodactylus affinis—White, 1847a: 31 [n.n.].


Trichopus mystacius—White, 1847a: 43 [n.n.].

Tyche emarginata White, 1847—White, 1847a: 10 [n.n.], 1847e: 85, 1847f: 206.

Uca africana—White, 1847a: 127 [n.n.].

Utica White, 1847—White, 1847a: 43 [n.n.], 1847e: 85, 1847f: 206; Adams & White, 1859: 52.

Utica gracilipes White, 1847—White, 1847a: 43 [n.n.], 1847d: 86, 1847f: 207, 1846c, pl. 2; Adams & White, 1849: 53, Tab. XIII, Fig. 6.


Valdivia convexicosta—White, 1847a: 31 [n.n.].

Valdivia serrata White, 1847—White, 1847a: 31 [n.n.], 1847d: 85, 1847f: 206. Remarks: White (1847a: 31) erroneously stated that V. serrata was described in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1846. The first available description of this species was White, 1847d: 85.

Xanthusia White, 1846—White, 1846c: 179, 1847a: 33.

Xanthusia muriger Adams & White, 1846—White, 1846c: 177, pl. II, fig. 3, 1847a: 33.


Xanthusia denticulatus White, 1848—Xanthusia denticulata White, 1847a: 17 [n.n.]. Remarks: In his catalogue, White (1847a: 17) named this species Xanthusia denticulata.


Xanthusia dia—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.].


Xanthusia pence—White, 1847a: 125 [n.n.].

Xanthusia spinigera—White, 1847a: 16 [n.n.].
Xenoecarcinus White, 1847—White, 1847a: 123 [n.n.], 1847c: 335, 1847g: 118; 1848a: 221; Miess, 1874: 1.

Xenoecarcinus tuberculatus White, 1847—White, 1847a: 123 [n.n.], 1847c: 336, 1847g: 119,1848a: 221; Miess, 1874: 1, Tab. 2, fig. 1, a-e. Remarks: Although White 1847a: 123 suggests by inserting f.f. after the species name that he is going to figure this species in the Zoology of the Erebus and Terror (see Richardson & Gray, 1844-1875), it was Miess (1874, Tab. 2, fig. 1.a-e) that eventually published the figure.

Xenophthalmus White, 1846—White, 1846c: 177, 1847a: 127; Adams & White, 1849: 63.

Xenophthalmus pinnothereoides White, 1846—White, 1846c: 178, pl. II, Fig. 2, 1847a: 127; Adams & White, 1849: 63, Tab. XII, Fig. 5.


Zebridae adamsii White, 1847—White, 1847a: 124 [n.n.], 1847g: 121, 1848a: 223, 1861c, pl. 2; Adams & White, 1848: 24, tab. VII, fig. 1.

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