

*Cambarus putnami* Faxon. In his "Monograph on the American Astacidae," Dr. Faxon mentions the probability of this species occurring in the southern part of the state. I have specimens taken between Paoli and Wyandotte cave, in the summer of 1888.

*Cambarus rusticus* Girard. This species, which is very like *propinquus*, is tolerably common. It has been collected at Madison and at Indianapolis.

*Cambarus sloanii* Faxon. The only known locality for this species in Indiana is in the region about New Albany.

*Cambarus virilis* Hagen. Is very common and widely distributed in the northern part of the state. I have also found it at Irvington.

*Palæmon ohionis* Smith. The river shrimp has been taken in large numbers in the Ohio at Lawrenceburg. It will probably be found to occur in the lower Wabash and possibly some of the other large streams in the south of the state.

*Allorchestes dentata* Smith. This small crustacean was taken on one occasion from a small pool along Fall creek, north of Indianapolis. It has also been observed by Prof. S. A. Forbes in northeastern Indiana.

*Crangonyx gracilis* Smith. Very common in stagnant water in central Indiana. I have never observed it in the streams. Early spring is the best collecting time for this crustacean, as it then attains its largest size.

*Crangonyx packardi* Smith. I have not yet collected this species, but it is said to be common in the southern portion of the state.

*Crangonyx mucronatus* Forbes. This interesting species, I think, will be found to occur over a large portion of Indiana. I have found it under logs in a swamp near Irvington, have taken it from at least one well in the vicinity, and have observed and collected it in nearly every cave in Monroe, Lawrence, Crawford and Harrison counties.

*Mancasellus tenax* Harper. An exceedingly large and abundant species which may be found in early spring in the water courses. I have often observed it in stagnant water, but in running water, as at the mouth of a tile drain, they may be collected by the hundreds.

*Asellus communis* Say. This species appears to take the place of the preceding species in the ponds. I have rarely observed it in running water, but in early spring it is very common in the ponds about Indianapolis.

*Asellus stygius* Packard. This interesting blind *Asellus* I have found in two wells, three or four miles north of Irvington. It is also very common in the caves, but does not appear to grow to so large a size as those taken from the wells.

*Scyphacella putea* W. P. Hay. This very curious and remarkable crustacean is as yet undescribed, but is here included. The type specimens were obtained from a well in Irvington. Soon after the specimens were taken the well was cleaned, and no crustaceans have been observed since. Its nearest relative is *Scyphacella arenicola*, a salt water crustacean.

*Branchipus vernalis* Verrill. In the central portion of the state, about Irvington, this beautiful crustacean is very abundant. In one sweep of the net I have taken over a hundred of them. It has also been taken at Bloomington, Ind.

*Branchipus gellidus* W. P. Hay. Abundant at times about Irvington. It was described February, 1883, in the American Naturalist, from specimens collected in the early spring of that year. On the drying up of the ponds it disappeared, and although careful search was made every winter after, it was not seen again till April, 1892, when it was again found to be common. It is much smaller than *B. vernalis*, and seems to congregate in little groups of 15 to 20. They are very delicate and die soon after capture.

*Euphiloscia elrodi* Packard. This is the only "sow-bug" described from the state, although several species are common.

*Diaptomus sanguineus* Forbes. At times so common as to give the pond water a pinkish color. I have observed it only about Irvington.

*Daphnia rosea* Sars. Very abundant, in company with other species, in ponds about Irvington.

*Ceriodaphnia quadrangula*. Common, in company with other species, in ponds about Irvington.

*Ceriodaphnia cristata* Birge. Occurs frequently with the two preceding species.

*Cyclops parvus* Herrick. Collected from ponds about Irvington.

*Cyclops insectus* Forbes. Collected from ponds about Irvington.

It will be seen that so far thirty-one species of crustaceans have been collected from the state. A little careful search would doubtless more than double the number.



