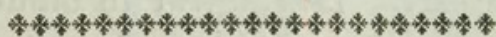


MONOCULUS PULEX.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Pedes natatorii.

Corpus crusta tectum.

Oculi (plerisque) approximati, testæ innati.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1057.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MONOCULUS antennis dichotomis, cauda inflexa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1058.

PULEX aquaticus.

Schaeff. monogr. t. 1. f. 1—8.

Daphnia PULEX.

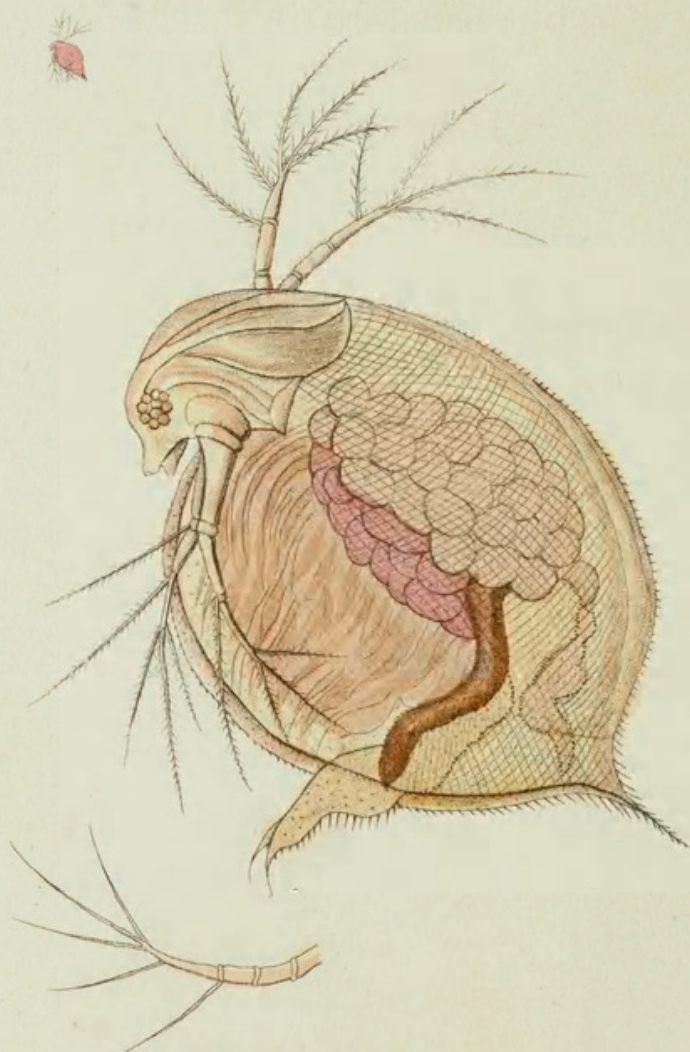
Mull. zool. dan. prod. 2400.

In stagnis fere omnibus generatur Monoculus Pulex. Interdum fit ut ipsæ aquæ ab animalculorum numero rubescant. Movetur quasi subsultim; quam ab causam magnitudini adjectam, antiquioribus nonnullis phycis placuit pulicem aquaticum nominare. Si microscopio examinetur, vix ullis cedit monoculis vel pulchritudine vel singulari partium conformatione; cumque pellucida sit testa, evidenter
apparent

apparent membra quoque interna. Oviparum est animalculum, et in ipso parente inclusa ova non raro datur contemplari. Depingitur in tabula tum vera magnitudo, tum aucta. Variat color; interdum fere albidus, seu ex albido flavescens: interdum fuscus, vel rubro-saturatior. Est etiam ubi subviret.

ERRATUM.

Page 14 of this Sheet, first line, for *probable* read *remarkable*.



Tab. 4. Dec. 98 by J. Nodder.

THE FLEA MONOCULUS.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Feet formed for swimming.

Body covered by a crustaceous shell.

Eyes (in most species) approximated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

MONOCULUS with dichotomous antennæ and inflected tail.

The Flea MONOCULUS or Water-Flea.

The WATER-FLEA with branched horns.

Baker. Empl. for Micr. p. 302.

pl. 12. *f.* 14.

The Monoculos Pulex, one of the most elegant species of this genus, is an inhabitant of almost every stagnant water, in which it is sometimes so very numerous as to diffuse a reddish tinge through the whole body of the water. The size of this animal, with its starting kind of motion, has induced many of the more ancient writers on natural history to call it by the title of the water-flea. Few of the Monoculi can exceed it in the beauty and singularity of

its appearance when microscopically examined; the transparency of the shelly covering admitting a most admirable view of the several internal parts. This animal is viviparous, and it frequently happens that the included eggs may be plainly perceived while contained within the parent animal. In the plate it is represented moderately magnified, as well as in its natural size. In color it varies, being sometimes merely whitish or very pale yellowish-brown; at other times brown, or even strongly tinged with red, and sometimes it is found of a greenish hue.



Shaw, George. 1798. "The Flea Monoculus, *Monoculus pulex* [Pl. 364]." *The Naturalist's Miscellany* 10(CXII), <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.304546>.

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