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MALACOSTRACA PODOPHTHALMATA

BRITANNIÆ;

OR,

DESCRIPTIONS OF SUCH BRITISH SPECIES OF THE LINNEAN GENUS

Cancer

AS HAVE THEIR EYES ELEVATED ON FOOTSTALKS.

BY

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ILLUSTRATED WITH

FIGURES OF ALL THE SPECIES,

BY

JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S. G.S. & W.S. &c.

Veniet Tempus quo ista, quæ nunc latent, in lucem dies extrahet.
Linn.

London :

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CORYSTES.

CORYSTES. *Latreille, Leach, Lamarck.*

ALBUNEA. *Fabricii, Bosc.*

CANCER. *Pennant, Herbst.*

Antennæ exteriores corpore longiores, setaceæ, utrinque ciliatæ; segmento tertio ex articulis elongatis, cylindricis efformato.

Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo (primo longiore) Augusto, apice angustiore rotundato, latere interno latè emarginato.

Pedes decem: par anticum majus æquale, didactylum, digitis deflexis; *MARIS* corpore duplo longius, subcylindricum, manu gradatim suberassiore, subcompressâ; *FEMINÆ* corporis longitudine manu compressâ: paria reliqua tibiis tarsisque longitudine subæqualibus, unguibus elongatis, rectis, acutis, longitudinalitèr sulcatis instructa.

Abdomen *MARIS* 5-articulatum; articulo primo transverso-lineari; secundo longiore utrinque posticè producto; tertio æqualitèr subquadrato; quarto præcedente angustiore, transverso; quinto angustiore, subtriangulari apice rotundato:

FEMINÆ 7-articulatum; articulis sex primis transversis anticè arcuatis; septimo triangulari, apice rotundato.

Testa oblongo-ovata anticè subrostrata, posticè truncata, marginata: *orbita* supernè fissurâ unâ. *Oculi* pedunculo reclivi haud crassiores.



Exterior antennæ longer than the body, setaceous, ciliated on each side: the third segment composed of elongate, cylindrical joints. *External double feetpalpes*, with the second joint of the internal footstalk (longer than the first), narrow, its point more slender and rounded; its internal side broadly notched. *Legs* ten: anterior pair largest, unequal, didactyle, with deflexed fingers; of the *MALE* double the length of the body, subcylindric; the hand gradually somewhat thicker, and subcompressed: of the *FEMALE* the length of the body; hand compressed: other legs with the tibiæ and tarsi of subequal length: claws elongate, straight, sharp, longitudinally sulcated. *Abdomen* of the *MALE* five-jointed: first joint transverse-linear; second longer, produced on each side behind; third equally subquadrate; fourth narrower than the third, transverse; fifth narrower, subtriangular; the apex rounded: of the *FEMALE* seven-jointed; six first joints transverse anteriorly arcuated; seventh triangular, its apex rounded. Shell oblong-ovate, anteriorly subrostrated, behind truncate, margined: orbit above with one fissure. *Eyes* not thicker than their peduncles, which bend backward.

One species only of this genus, has hitherto been noticed by naturalists, and of its economy and mode of life nothing is known.

CORYSTES CASSIVELAUNUS.

TAB. I.

C. testâ granulari posticè subcrenulatâ; fronte bifido; lateribus tridentatis
Cancer Cassivelaunus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 6. tab. 7. mas. et fem.

Herbst. i. 195. tab. 12. fig. 72. mas.

Cancer personatus. *Herbst.* i. 193. tab. 12. fig. 71. fem.

Albunea dentata. *Fabr. Suppl. Ent. Syst.* 398.

Corystes longimane. *Latr. Hist. Nat. des Crust. et des Insect.* vi. 122. mas.

Corystes dentatus. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* i. 40.

Corystes Cassivelaunus. *Leach, Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 395.

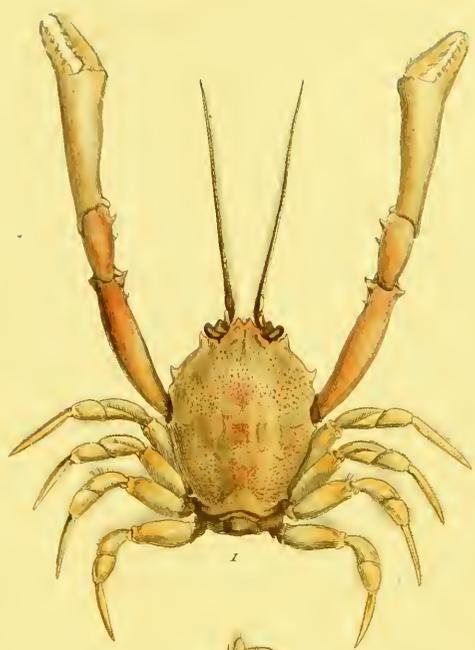
———— *Trans Linn. Soc.* xi. 311.

Fig. 1, mas. 2, maris abdomen ampl. 3, Feminae abdomen auct. 4, Femina. 5, Pedipalpus geminus externus.



On most of the sandy coasts of Great Britain, *Corystes Cassivelaunus* occurs in great abundance, especially after storms or gales of wind that have been tending towards the shore.

By Herbst the sexes of this animal were considered as distinct species, and Latreille, in the sixth volume of his "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés et des Insectes," entertained the same opinion, which he has since corrected in his "Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum."



1



3



5



2



4

ATELECYCLUS.

ATELECYCLUS. *Leach.*

CANCER (Hippa). *Montagu.*

Antennæ exteriores corporis dimidio longiores, setacæ, utrinque ciliatæ; segmento tertio ex articulis elongatis cylindricis effecto.

Pedipalpi gemini externi, caulis interni articulo secundo breviorè ad apicem internum producto et ad latus internum apicem versus emarginato.

Pedes decem, par anticum majus, æquale, didactylum, digitis deflexis; *MARIS* corpore longius manu compressâ; *FEMINÆ* corporis longitudine manu compressâ: paria reliqua tibiis tarsisque longitudine æqualibus, unguibus rectis, elongatis, quadratis, longitudinaliter sulcatis, ad apices teretibus, acutis, nudis (postices obscurè subcompressis.)

Abdomen MARIS 5-articulatum; articulo primo transverso-lineari; secundo duplo longiore; tertio valdè elongato, apicem versus angustiore, apice subrecto; quarto subquadrato, angulis anticis productis; quinto lageniforme, apice acutissimo:

FEMINÆ articulis 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 transversis longitudine vix diversis; articulo sexto transverso-quadrato anticè emarginato; articulo ultimo elongato-subtriangulari posticè subproducto.

Testa subcircularis lateribus sensim posticè in angulum convergentibus posticè truncata et granulati-marginata; *orbita* posticè externè fissuris duabus, internè externè fissurâ unâ.

Oculi pedunculo angustiores.

External antennæ longer than half of the body, setaceous, ciliated on each side; the third segment composed of elongate cylindric joints. *External double feetpalps*, with the second joint of their internal footstalk shorter than the first, produced at its interior apex, and towards its internal side notched. *Legs* ten: anterior pair largest, didactyle; fingers deflexed: of the *MALE* longer than the body with the hand compressed: of the *FEMALE* of the length of the body with a compressed hand: other legs with their tibiæ and tarsi of equal length; claws straight, elongate, quadrate, longitudinally sulcated; their joints rounded, naked, sharp, hinder ones obscurely subcompressed. *Abdomen* of the *MALE* five-jointed: first joint transverse-linear; second twice as long; third very long, narrower towards its extremity, apex nearly strait; fourth nearly quadrate, the anterior angles produced; fifth flask-shaped, its point very sharp: of the *FEMALE* with the first five joints transverse and scarcely differing in length; sixth joint transverse-quadrate anteriorly notched; seventh joint elongate-subtriangular, slightly produced behind. *Shell* subcircular, the sides gradually converging into an angle behind; posterior margin truncate, and granulate-margined; orbit behind externally, with two fissures, below externally, with one fissure. *Eyes* narrower than their peduncles.

ATELECYCLUS HETERODON.

TAB. II.

A. testa granulata, fronte tridentata, dentibus denticulatis, medio longiore; lateribus dentatis, dentibus inæqualibus margine subdenticulatis; manibus granulatis, granulis nonnullis majoribus in lineis digestis.

Cancer (*Hippa*) septem-dentatus. *Montagu Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. tab. i. fig. i.

Atelecyclus septem-dentatus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 430.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 313.

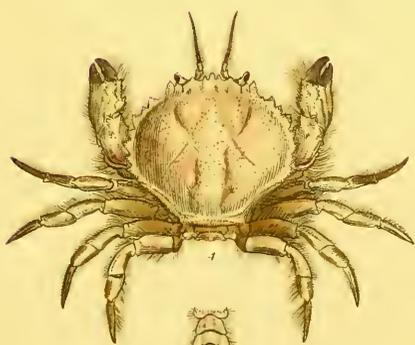
Fig. 1, mas. 2, maris abdomen amplif. 3, feminae abdomen auct. 4, femina. 5, pedipalpus geminus externus.

Zoologists are indebted to the late Montagu for the discovery of this species, which is found in great plenty along the southern coast of Devonshire, in deep water; and is occasionally also found thrown on the shore after long continued storms.

Females are extremely rare, two full-grown specimens only having been observed amongst several hundreds of the male, and these were found by Mr. C. Prideaux and Mr. J. Cranch.

I have received the young of this species from Mr. Stephenson, of Edinburgh, who obtained them from the Bell Rock.

The legs and arms are beautifully ciliated with testaceous hair, which gives to the animal a very handsome appearance.



PIRIMELA.

CANCER. *Montagu.*

Antennæ externæ elongatæ, setacæ ad oculorum canthum internum insertæ :
internæ in foveolis obliquis reponendæ.

Pedipalpi gemini externi cauli interno articulo secundo quadrato, ad apicem internum truncato-submarginato palpigero.

Pedum par anticum æquale, didactylum ; paria alia ambulatoria, subcompressa : *ungues* acuti.

Abdomen MARI 5, FEMINE 7-articulatum.

Testa subtransversa, margine antico in lineam subsemicircularem arcuato ; *orbita* supra ac infra fissurâ unicâ.

Oculi pedunculo subcrassiores.

Obs. MAs abdomine articulo quarto quadrato.



External antennæ elongate, setaceous, inserted at the internal corner of the eyes ; internal antennæ placed in oblique excavations. External double pedipalpes with the second joint of their internal footstalks, having the internal apex truncate-emarginate for the insertion of the palpes. Anterior pair of legs unequal, didactyle ; the other pairs formed for walking, subcompressed ; claws sharp. Abdomen of the MALE with five, of the FEMALE with seven joints. Shell somewhat transverse, the anterior margin bent in a semicircular line ; orbit above and below with one fissure. Eyes somewhat thicker than their peduncles.

This Genus is distinguished from *Carcinus*, to which it makes the nearest approach, by having the four hinder pair of legs equally compressed, by the greater length of its antennæ, and by the form of the fourth segment of the abdomen of the male.

PIRIMELA DENTICULATA.

TAB. III.

P. testa lævi tuberculata, lateribus utrinque 5-dentatis, orbitâ posticè 2-dentatâ ; dente anteriore majore, fronte 3-dentato ; dente medio longiore.

Cancer denticulatus. *Montagu Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 87. *Tab. 2. fig. 2.*

Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 391.

Fig. 1, Mas. 2, Maris abdomen. 3, Femina. 4, Feminae abdomen. 5, Pedipalpus. 6, Antenna externa. 7, Antenna interna.



Montagu first described this beautiful little crab from a specimen sent him from the Sandwich coast, by Mr. Boys.

Donovan has in his Museum a specimen from the Scottish shores, from whence I also have received a fragment. Dead examples were found at Bantham on the South coast of Devon, by C. Prideaux, Esq. who, with his usual liberality, supplied my cabinet with a fine series, exhibiting considerable variation in colour ; but the finest individual that I have seen, and which is figured in the adjoining plate, was found amongst the rubbish of some Trawl-fishers, at Torquay, by that accurate observer of nature, Dr. Goodall Provost of Eton, who gave it to me with a number of other marine productions, that now enrich my cabinet.



PORTUMNUS.

CANCER latipes, *Planci*.

CANCER, *Pennant*.

PORTUMNUS, *Leach*.

Antennæ externæ setaceæ articulis duobus primis majoribus, in oculorum cantho interno insertæ.

Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad latus internum emarginato pro insertione palpi triarticulati, elongato-subconici.

Pedum par anticum majus, æquale didactylum; paria 2, 3, et 4 compressa unguibus compressis, sulcatis interneque basin versus dilatatis instructa; par quintum compressum ungue foliaceo, sublanceolato.

Abdomen Maris 5-articulatum articulis tertio longiore, quarto elongato*: *Feminae* 7-articulatum articulo ultimo præcedente haud abrupte angustiore.

Testæ margo anticus arcuatus, semicircularis lateribus sensim postice in angulum convergentibus, apice subtruncato; diametro longitudinali transversum æquante; orbita integra, angulo interno imperfecto.

Oculi pedunculo mediocri haud crassiores.



External antennæ setaceous, with the two first segments largest, inserted at the internal corner of the eye. Second joint of the internal footstalk of the external double palpes with the internal side notched for the insertion of the elongate-conic palpes, which are composed of three joints. Anterior pair of legs largest, didactyle, and equal in size; second, third, and fourth pairs compressed, furnished with compressed, longitudinally grooved claws, which are dilated internally towards their base; fifth pair compressed with a foliaceous somewhat-lanceolate claw. Abdomen of the male five-jointed, the third segment longest, the fourth elongate; of the female seven-jointed, the last segment not abruptly narrower than the sixth. Anterior margin of the shell semicircular, with the sides gradually converging to an angle behind; the apex truncate; the transverse diameter not exceeding the longitudinal; orbit entire, with the internal angle imperfect. Eyes not thicker than their footstalk, which is short.

The genus *Portumnus* is distinguished from *Portunus* by having equal sized fore legs; by having all the claws compressed; by the proportion of the first joint of the abdomen in the male, and the seventh in the female; by the form of the shell; the entire orbits, and more slender eyes. From the more compressed form of the legs it has doubtless a much greater facility of swimming in the ocean.

* In *Carcinis*, *Portunis* transverso.

PORTUMNUS VARIEGATUS.

TAB. IV.

P. testa obscure subgranulata, utrinque 5-dentata dentibus 2 et 3 subobsoletioribus; fronte 3-dentata; carpis interne unidentatis.

Cancer latipes variegatus. *Planch. de Conch. min. notis.* p. 34. tab. III. fig. 7. B. C. mas.

Cancer latipes. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* IV. p. 3. tab. 1. fig. 4. mas.

Herbst I. p. 267. tab. XXI. fig. 126.

Cancer Lysianassa. *Herbst tab.* LIV. fig. 6?

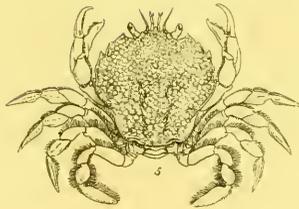
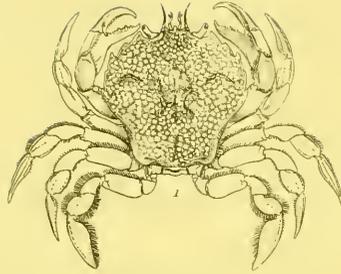
Portumnus variegatus. *Leach Edin. Encycl.* 7. 391.

Habitat littora maris passim sub arena latitans.

Fig. 1, mas. 2, maris abdomen. 3, pedipalpus geminus externus auctus. 4, antenna externa auct. 5, femina. 6, feminae abdomen.

Portumnus variegatus is one of the most beautiful as it is the most common species of the Malacostracous animals that inhabit our coasts; it is taken by digging beneath the sand at low water mark, and is found thrown on all the sandy shores of Great Britain in great abundance, especially during storms.

The very fine specimens represented in the annexed plate were given to me by my indefatigable friend, C. Prideaux, Esq. along with a vast number of rare and curious Crustacea, taken by himself on the southern coast of Devonshire.



CARCINUS.

CANCER, *Auctorum.*

CARCINUS, *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ setaceæ articulis duobus primis majoribus, in oculorum cantho interno insertæ.

Pedipalpi externi apice interiore truncato-emarginati.

Pedum par anticum inæquale, didactylum, manibus externè glabris: paria 2, 3 et 4 subcompressa, unguibus quadratis longitudinaliter sulcatis: par quintum compressum, subnatatorium, ungue compresso.

Abdomen MARI 5-articulatum, articulo quarto transverso precedente vix angustiore: FEMINÆ 7-articulatum.

Testa diametro transverso submajore utrinque 5-dentata, margine antico semicirculari, orbitâ posticè et infernè unifissâ, cantho interno imperfecto.

Oculi pedunculo angustiores.

External antennæ setaceous, with the two first joints longest, inserted in the internal angle of the orbit. External pedipalpes with their internal apex truncate-emarginate. Anterior pair of legs unequal didactyle, their hands externally smooth; second, third, and fourth pairs slightly compressed, with quadrate claws longitudinally sulcated: fifth pair compressed, with compressed claws. Abdomen of the male five-jointed, the fourth joint transverse, scarcely narrower than the preceding joint; of the female seven-jointed. Shell rather broader than long, with five dentations on each side, the front margin semicircular: orbit behind and beneath with one fissure, the internal canthus imperfect. Eyes narrower than their peduncles.

One species only of this Genus is known.

CARCINUS MÆNAS.

TAB. V.

C. testâ granulari, fronte trilobato: lobo medio sublongiore.

Cancer Mænas. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* xii. 1. 1043.

— *Fn. Sv.* 2026.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. 3. tab. 3. fig. 5.

Fabr. Ent. Syst. ii. 450. 41.—*Suppl.* 334. 3.

Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect. i. 30. 2.

Portunus Mænas. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 390.

Carcinus Mænas. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 429.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 314.

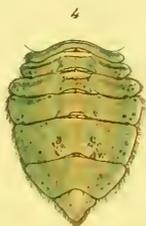
— *Encycl. Britann. Suppl.* i. 410.

Fig. 1. Carcinus Mænas MAS. 2. MARIS abdomen. 3. FEMINA. 4. FEMINÆ abdomen.
5. Antenna externa. 6. Pedipalpus externus. 7. Carcinus Mænas, junior.

This very common species inhabits all the estuaries and rocky shores of Great Britain, lurking beneath stones and tangle or burrowing in the sand. It is sent to London in immense quantities, and is eaten by the poor, who esteem it a great delicacy.

The young or fry, are frequently mottled or bordered with white, and in this state the front of the shell is entire, but this part becomes gradually more lobed as the animal increases in size, and old specimens are rarely found without the rudiments of the lobes.

The colour of the adult is generally similar to that given in the annexed plate, but is sometimes of a pale green more or less mottled with a darker teint, which has probably given rise to the supposition of the existence of several species.



PORTUNUS.

PORTUNUS. *Dald., Fabr., Lam., Bosc, Latr.*

CANCER. *Linn., Penn, &c.*

Antennæ externæ setacæ articulis duobus primis majoribus, in oculorum cantho interno insertæ. Pedipalporum genivorum externorum caulis interni articulus secundus ad apicem internum truncatus, aut ad internum latus emarginatus pro insertione palpi triarticulati, elongato-subconici.

Pedum par anticum majus, inæquale, didactylum, manibus externe elevato-lineatis; paria 2, 3, et 4 unguibus elongatis, quadrangulatis, acutis, longitudinaliter sulcatis; par quintum tarsi unguibusque foliaceis, natatoriis.

Abdomen MARIIS 5-articulatum, segmento antepenultimo longiore basi ultrinque abrupte producto;

FEMINE 7-articulatum, articulo ultimo præcedente abrupte angustiore.

Testæ margo anticus arcuatus, semicircularis lateribus (sæpius 5-dentatis) sensim postice in angulum convergentibus, apice subtruncato; diametro transverso majore; orbita postice externe bifissa, subtus externe unifissa, angulo interno imperfecto aut subimperfecto.

Oculi pedunculo brevi crassiores.

GENERIS DIVISIONES.

* *Ungues postici linea longitudinali elevata. Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad apicem internum truncato.*

a. *Orbita interne ad antennarum insertionem imperfecta; carpi bidentati.*

b. *Orbita interne subimperfecta: carpi unidentati.*

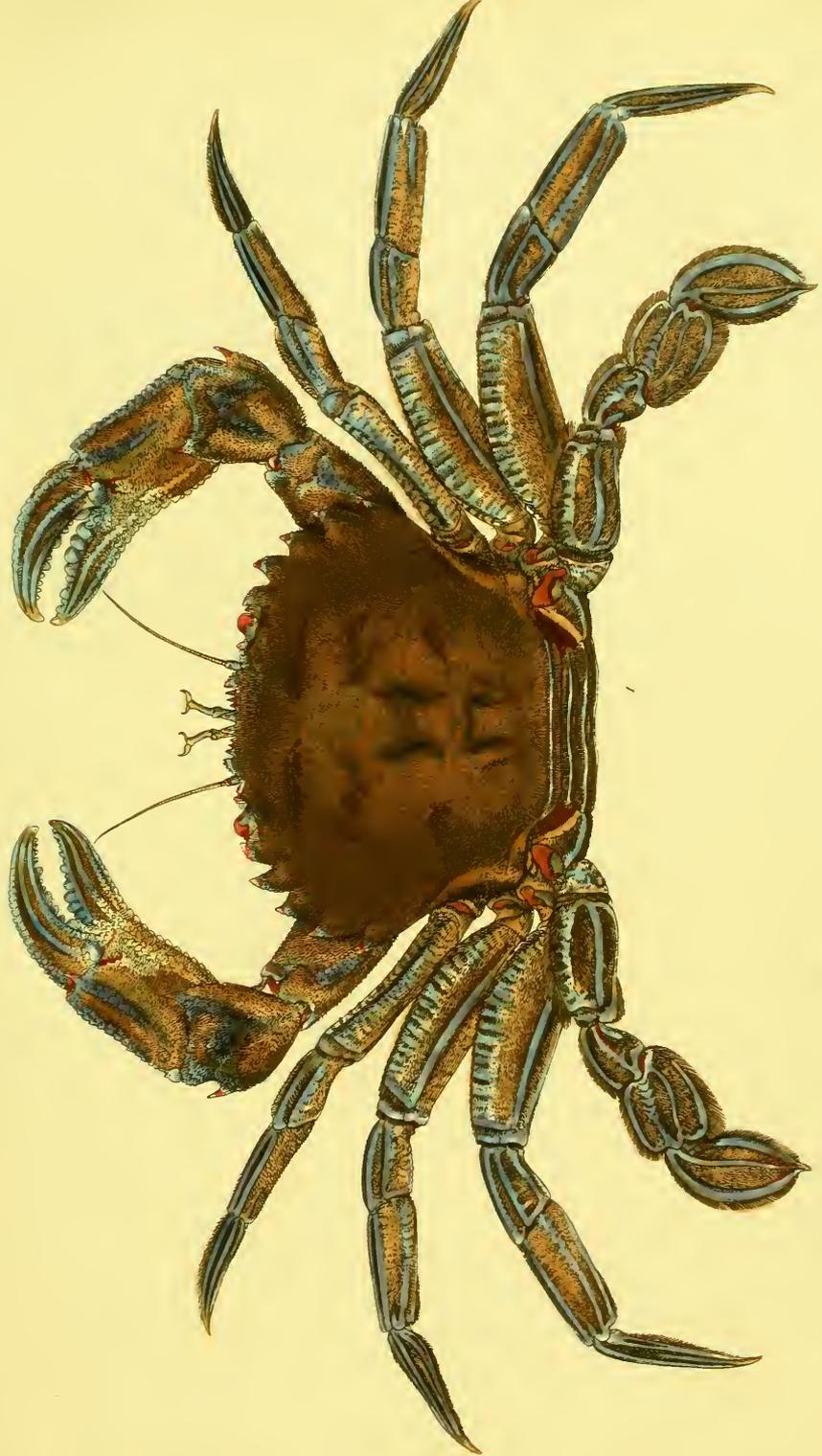
** *Ungues postici ecostati. Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad latus internum emarginato. (Orbita interne sub antennarum externarum insertionem imperfecta. Carpi unidentati).*

External antennæ setaceous, with the two first segments largest, inserted at the internal corner of the eye. Second joint of the internal footstalk of the external double palpes, with the internal apex truncate, or with the internal side notched for the insertion of the elongate-conic palpes, which are composed of three joints. Anterior pair of legs largest, didactyle, and unequal in size, the hands with elevated longitudinal lines; the second, third, and fourth pair with elongate, acute, four-sided longitudinally grooved claws; the fifth pair with the tarsi and claws compressed and formed for swimming. Abdomen or flap of the male five-jointed, the middle segment longest with the base on each side abruptly produced; flap of the female seven jointed, the last joint abruptly narrower than the sixth. Anterior margin of the shell semicircular with the sides (armed with five teeth in the indigenous species) gradually converging into an angle behind, the apex truncate, the transverse diameter greatest: orbit of the eyes externally behind with two fissures, below externally with one fissure, the internal corner more or less imperfect. Eyes thicker than their footstalk, which is short.

DIVISIONS OF THE GENUS.

- * *Hinder claws with a longitudinal elevated line. Second joint of the internal footstalk of the external double palpes with the internal apex truncate.*
- a. *Orbit internally at the insertion of the antennæ imperfect: wrists bidentate.*
 - b. *Orbit internally slightly imperfect: wrists unidentate.*
- ** *Hinder claws without an elevated line. External double palpes with the second joint of the internal footstalk notched at the internal side. (Orbit internally, under the insertion of the external antennæ, imperfect: wrists with one tooth).*

The *Portuni*, which are commonly named by our Fishermen *flying* or *flat-footed Crabs*, have the power of swimming in the ocean; they effect this by means of their flat hinder legs, which serve the purposes of fins. Some of the species, especially those of the first division, frequent rocky coasts, and are to be found at low tide lurking under stones, whilst those of the second division inhabit sandy coasts, approaching the shores only at certain seasons of the year.



PORTUNUS PUBER.

TAB. VI.

P. (*. a.) *antennis corporis dimidio longioribus, testâ pubescente, fronte multidentato.*

Cancer puber. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* xii. 1046.

Cancer velutinus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 5. *Pl. 4, fig. 8.*

Portunus puber. *Latr. Hist. Nat. des Crust. et des Insect.* vi. 10.

—— *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* i. 27. 3.

Lcack Edinb. Encycl. vii. 390.

—— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 315.

Fig. 1. Portunus puber MAS. mag. nat. 2. Pedipalpus externus.

Portunus puber is found in great plenty all along the South-Western coast of Devonshire, and is called *Velvet Crab* by the fishermen. It is used in France as an article of food, and is for that purpose taken in very large quantities. When living the colours are very vivid, as  as represented in the plate.

PORTUNUS CORRUGATUS.

TAB. VIII.---*Fig.* 1---2.

P. (*. b.) testa convexa lineis transversis serrato-granulatis ciliatis utrinque 5-dentata : dentibus tribus posticis acutioribus, fronte trilobo ; lobis subgranulato-serratis ; medio majore subacuminato : manibus supra uni-dentatis : unguibus posticis apice acutis.

Cancer corrugatus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 5. *Pl.* 5. *fig.* 9.

Herbst. Tab. 7, *fig.* 50.

Portunus corrugatus. *Bosc. Hist. Nat. des crust.* i. 217.

Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 390.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 315.

Fig. 1. P. corrugatus MAS. 2 Pedipalpus.

Pennant discovered this species on the shores of Skie, opposite to Loch Jurn, and I have received young specimens from Mr. C. Prideaux, who caught them in the Plymouth Sound.

The fissure in the under part of the orbit is wide ; in the two following species the sides of the fissure meet together.

PORTUNUS EMARGINATUS.

Fig. 3---4.

P. (*. b.) testa convexiore lineis abbreviatis e granulis compositis, dentibus quinque utrinque, penultimo minore ; fronte emarginato : manibus supra uni-dentatis : unguibus posticis acutis.

Portunus emarginatus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 390.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 316.

Fig. 3. Portunus emarginatus. 4. Feminae abdomen.

This species inhabits the South-Western coast of Devon, but is extremely rare. I have once received it from Mr. Gibbs.

PORTUNUS ARCUATUS.

Fig. 5---6.

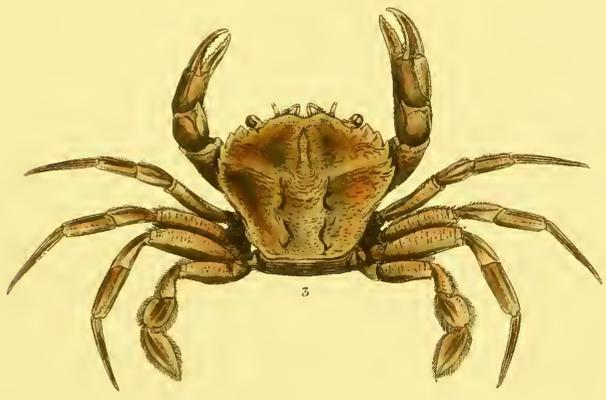
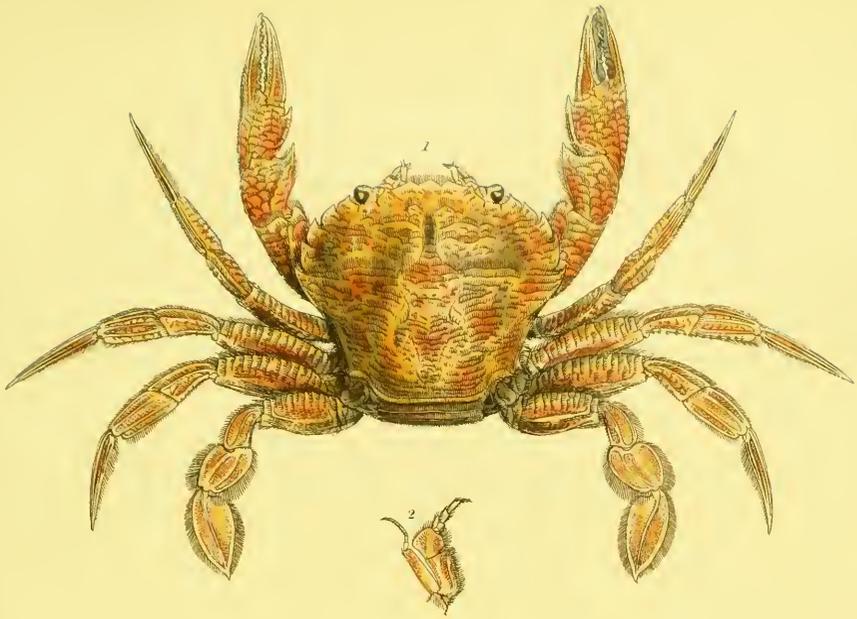
P. (*. b.) testa convexiore lineis abbreviatis e granulis compositis, dentibus utrinque quinque, penultimo minore; fronte arcuato integro; manibus supra uni-dentatis; unguibus posticis acutis.

Portunus arcuatus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 390.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 316.

Fig. 5. Portunus arcuatus. 6. Maris abdomen.

P. arcuatus differs from *P. emarginatus* only in the form of the anterior part of the shell, and may be no more than a variety of that species. It inhabits the northern and western coasts of England.



PORTUNUS MARMOREUS.

TAB. VIII.

P. (**). Testa convexa obsolete et tenuiter granulata, utrinque dentibus quinque subæqualibus; fronte dentibus tribus æqualibus, obtusis; manibus glabris lineis obsoleteusculis, supra unidentatis; tarsis posticis apice acutioribus.

Cancer *pinnatus* marmoreus. *Montagu mss.*

Fig. 1, mas. 2, maris abdomen. 3, femina. 4, abdomen feminae. 5, pedipalpus externus geminus paululum amplificatus. 6, antenna externa aucta.

MARbled PORTUNUS.

Shell convex obsolete and slightly granulated, with five nearly equal sized teeth on each side; front with three equal, obtuse teeth; hands smooth with obsolete lines, above unidentate; hinder tarsi with their points acute: color whitish elegantly marbled with reddish.

This very beautiful species, which derives its name from its color, was discovered by G. Montagu, Esq. who very kindly sent me specimens for description. It is not uncommon on the sandy shores of the Southern coast of Devon, from Torcross to the mouth of the river Ex, and is frequently found entangled in the shore nets of the Fishermen, or thrown on the shore after heavy gales of wind.

The rounded form of the dentations between the eyes, the very slight elevation of the lines on the hands, the convexity, remarkable smoothness and marbled appearance of the shell, at once distinguish this from any other species of the genus with which I am acquainted.

Young specimens are plain brown, and much resemble the fry of *Portunus depurator*, from which they may be easily separated by their more considerable convexity.

Full-grown specimens are subject to some variation in color and markings, as may be seen in the annexed plate, where the two extremes are depicted. The second and third joint of the abdomen is in both sexes transversely carinated.



PORTUNUS DEPURATOR.

TAB. IX.---*Fig.* 1---2.

P. (***) testâ subcomplanatâ lineis elevatis et transversis abbreviatis e granulis compositis, utrinque dentibus quinque: secundo brevior: postico subremotiore: fronte dentibus tribus: medio subacutiore sublongiore, manibus supra unidentatis, tarsis posticis apice acutioribus sæpè subemarginatis.

Cancer depurator. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* xii. 1043. 23.

Cancer depurator, var. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 4. fig. 6. A.

Portunus depurator. *Fabr. Suppl. Ent. Syst.* 365. 9.

Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 390.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 317.

Fig. 1. Portunus depurator MAS mag. nat. 2. MARIS abdomen.

The sculpture of the shell of *P. depurator*, which is by far the most common species that inhabits the British Coast, varies considerably in degree. The second and third joints of the abdomen of both sexes (especially of the male) are acutely carinated transversely. The abdomen of the male is triangular; of the female broad; the ciliæ which surround it being very long, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth joints are broader than the two first: sides of the sixth acute; the seventh abruptly narrower than the one before it.

It is often eaten by the poor of London.

PORTUNUS LIVIDUS.

Fig. 3---4.

P. (***) testâ complanatâ tenuè subgranulatâ utrinque dentibus quinque: secundo subbreviore: postico remotiore, fronte dentibus tribus acutis: medio longiore, manibus supra unidentatis, tarsis posticis apice abruptè productis.

Cancer depurator. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 2. fig. 6.

Portunus lividus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 390.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 317.

Fig. 3. Portunus lividus MAS. 4. MARIS abdomen.

This species most resembles *P. depurator*, from which it differs in having the shell narrower behind, with the surface minutely granulated, the eyes too are smaller and the antennæ shorter.

I found a single specimen amongst a number of the preceding species that were taken in the Frith of Forth, at Newhaven, and observed another in the collection of Montagu.

PORTUNUS PUSILLUS.

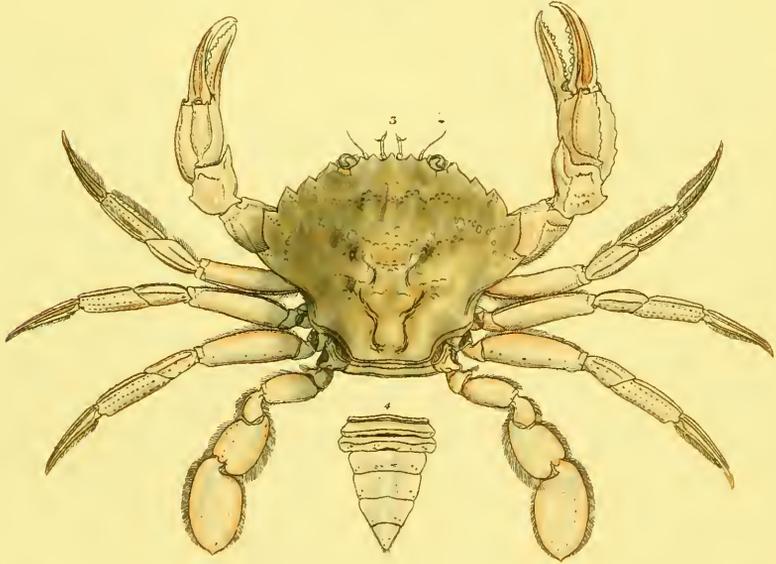
Fig. 5---8.

P. (***) testâ subrugosâ, fronte productâ trilobâ, lateribus 5-dentatis: dente postico acutiore.
Portunus pusillus. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 318.

Fig. 5. *Portunus pusillus* MAS. 6. MARIS abdomen. 7. FEMINA. 8. FEMINÆ abdomen.

This beautiful little species is found occasionally in the Frith of Forth; and is very common in some parts of the southern coast of Devon, where it is taken by dredging in deep water.

The fingers are generally annulated with red and whitish, and the back is not unfrequently ornamented with a red streak or spot.



PORTUNUS LONGIPES.

TAB. IX. a. FIG. 1.

P. testa transversè subquadrata, margine antico-laterali quam posticum breviori, fronte quadrilobata; dentibus marginalibus acutis; postico elevato, acutissime producto; pedibus angustis elongatis.

Portunus longipes. Risso, Crust. Nice, t. 1, fig. 5.

Fig. 1. *Portunus longipes*, mas. mag. nat. 2. Pedipalpus. 3. Feminae abdomen.

This species is more slender in all its parts than any others of the genus. The front of the carapace is wide and short, with five teeth on each side, the last of which is much produced. Like many other crustacea long known as Mediterranean, this *Portunus* has been tardily discovered as an inhabitant of our shores.

THIA.

THIA, *Leach*.

CANCER, *Linnæus*.

Antennæ externæ subtus oculi pedunculum instructæ.

Pedipalpi versus foveam antennarum extensi, articulo superiori magis lato quam longo.

Oculi minuti, pedunculis brevissimis.

Testa cordata, posticè angustata, lateraliter arcuata.

Pedum par anticum breve, unguibus deflexis.

Abdomen utroque sexu angusto.

External antennæ placed beneath the peduncle of the eye. Pedipalps extended towards the antennal pit, with upper joint broader than long. Eyes very minute, with short peduncles. Carapace heart-shaped, narrow posteriorly, arched from side to side. Anterior pair of feet short, with the fingers bent downwards. Abdomen narrow in both sexes.

THIA POLITA.

FIG. 4—6.

T. testa polita, valde arcuata, margine obsolete dentato, ad oculum unisulcato, posticè angustissimo, ad terminum truncato, omnino ciliato, orbitis minutissimis, oculis ferè obtectis.

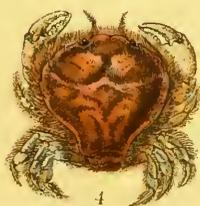
Pedum pari antico robusto, unguibus incurvis leviter tuberculatis, paribus alteris brevibus complanatis; ultimo brevissimo. Abdomine feminae septem-articulato.

Thia polita. *Leach*, Zool. Misc. II. tab. CIII.

Cancer residuus. *Herbst*. 1. t. XLVIII. fig. 1.

Thia Blainvillei. *Risso*.

Fig. 3, Thia polita, mas. 5, Maris abdomen. 5, manus.



POLYBIUS.

Antennæ externæ setaceæ articulis duobus primis majoribus, in oculorum cantho interno insertæ.

Pedipalporum geminorum externorum caulis interni articulus secundus ad latus internum prope apicem emarginatus pro insertione palpi triarticulati, elongato-subconici.

Pedum par anticum majus æquale didactylum, manibus externe elevato-lineatis : paria 2, 3, 4, et 5 (pari 5 præsertim) compressa foleacea natatoria.

Abdomen MARIS 5-articulatum segmento antepenultimo longiore basi utrinque abruptè producto: FEMINÆ 7-articulatum ; articulo ultimo præcedente abruptè angustiore.

Testæ margo anticus arcuatus, semicircularis, lateribus 5-dentatis, sensim posticè in angulum convergentibus, apice subtruncato : diametro transverso submajore : orbita posticè externè bifissa, subtus externè unifissa, angulo interno imperfecto.

Oculi pedunculo suo brevi crassiores.

External antennæ setaceous, with the two first joints largest, inserted into the internal canthus of the eyes. External double pedipalpes, with the second joint of their internal footstalk notched near its apex, for the insertion of the palpi, which are three jointed and elongate-conic. Anterior pair of legs equal, didactyle, the hands externally with elevated lines ; the other pairs, especially the last, compressed and formed for swimming. Abdomen of the male five-jointed ; the last joint but one longest ; its base on each side abruptly produced. That of the female seven-jointed ; the last joint abruptly narrower than the one before it. Anterior margin of the shell, semicircularly bent, its sides with five teeth, gradually converging into an angle behind, where it is truncated : its transverse, exceeding the longitudinal diameter : orbit behind externally with two fissures, beneath externally with one ; its internal angle imperfect. Peduncle of the eyes narrower than the eyes themselves.

The only species of this genus hitherto discovered, is described below.

POLYBIUS HENSLOWII.

TAB. IX.---B.

P. testa planiuscula moderatim convexiuscula obscurissimè granulata utrinque 5-dentata : dentibus brevibus latis, fronte trilobo : lobo medio angustiore.

Fig. 1. Polybius Henslowii MAS. 2. FEMINA. 3. MARIS abdomen. 4. FEMINÆ abdomen.

This species was first communicated to me by John Henslow, Esq. who found it in the net of a Herring fisher, on the Northern coast of Devon, in 1817. It was taken under similar circumstances in Pilchard-nets, off Bigbury Bay, in the South-Western coast of Devon during the same season by C. Prideaux, Esq. I have since received it from the Rev. Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton, by whom it was observed in considerable plenty on the shore of Dorset opposite Portland Island, amongst the refuse from the nets of Fishermen.

Since writing the above, I have observed in the collection of the Linnean Society, a specimen of this species, which was taken off the coast of Spain, by the Rt. Honorable Sir Joseph Banks.



CANCER.

CANCER. *Auctorum.*

Antennæ externæ breves, inter oculorum canthum internum et frontem insertæ :
internæ clypei medio, in foveolis receptæ ; pedunculus sublunaris.

Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad apicem internum emarginato.

Pedum par anticum inæquale didactylum : paria 2, 3, 4 et 5 ambulatoria.

Abdomen MARI 5, FÆMINÆ 7-articulatum.

Testa transversa, margine antico in lineam semiellipticam arcuato, portice marginata : *orbita*
postice externe fissuris duabus, subtus fissuris duabus ; una utrinque.

Oculi pedunculo brevi.

External antennæ short, inserted between the internal Canthus of the eye and the front. Internal antennæ received into foveolæ situated about the middle of the Clypeus ; their peduncles sublunate. External double pedipalpes, with the second joint of their internal footstalk notched at its internal apex. Anterior pair of legs unequal, didactyle : the other pairs formed for walking. Abdomen of the Male with five ; of the Female with seven joints. Shell transverse ; its anterior margin semielliptically bent, hinder part margined : Orbit with two fissures externally behind and with two below ; one on each side. Eyes with a short peduncle.

CANCER PAGURUS.

TAB. X.

C. testa granulata utrinque novem-plicata, fronte trilobo.

Cancer Pagurus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. XII. i. 1044.*

—— *Fn. Sv. II. 2028.*

Fabr. Ent. Syst. Supp. 334.

Latr. Hist. Nat. des C. et. des I. v. 365.

Herbst Krab. tab. 9. f. 59.

Penn. Britt. Zool. iv. 4. pl. 3. f. 7.

Leach Edin. Encycl. vii. 391. § 430.

—— *Encycl. Britt. Suppl. i.*

—— *Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 320.*

Cuv. Règne Animal, iii. 12.

Lam. H. N. des A. sans V. v. 270.

Fig. 1. Cancer Pagurus MAS. 2. MARI abdomen. 3. Fæminæ abdomen. 4. Pedipalpus.

Cancer Pagurus, Crabe Pagure of French Naturalists, is the common Crab of our Markets, and is in season between Christmas and Easter, being by many esteemed more delicious than the Lobster, *Astacus Gammarus*. Its natural history is but little known. During the Summer months, it frequents all our rocky coasts, generally preferring deep water. It is more rarely met with in the Winter, when it is said to burrow in the sand.

It is taken in wicker baskets resembling a common Mouse-trap, or in nets with large meshes, which are baited with garbage and sunk to the bottom of the sea. During the breeding season, the female approaches the shore and takes up her residence in a hole amongst the rocks, where she is very soon visited by the male, and if he be removed, another will be found at the recess of the next tide. Old Fishermen who are acquainted with this fact, discover as many females in their retreats, as possible, and are sure of two males a day from each female, for from three to five weeks.

The proportion of males to females, is, one to eleven, which is usual with most of the Brachyurous Malacostraca.

The tips of the claws, were formerly used in medicine, to correct acidities in the Stomach.



XANTHO.

CANCER, *Montagu.*

XANTHO, *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ brevissimæ, in oculorum cantho interno insertæ :

internæ sub clypei prominentis margine antico foveolis receptæ ; pedunculo sublineari.

Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad apicem internum emarginato.

Pedum par anticum inæquale didactylum : paria 2, 3, 4 et 5 ambulatoria.

Abdomen MARIIS 5, FEMINE 7-articulatum.

Testa transversa, margine antico in lineam semiellipticam arcuato, posticè submarginata : orbita supra integra infernè externè fissurâ unicâ.

Oculi pedunculo brevi.

External antennæ very short, inserted in the internal canthus of the eye : internal antennæ received into foveolæ in the anterior prominent margin of the clypeus ; the peduncle sublinear. External double pedipalpes with the second joint of the internal footstalk, notched at its internal apex. Anterior pair of legs unequal didactyle ; other pairs formed for walking. Abdomen of the male five, of the female seven-jointed. Shell transverse ; the anterior margin semi-elliptically bent, hinder part slightly margined ; orbit entire above, externally beneath with one fissure. Eyes with a short peduncle.

XANTHO FLORIDA.

TAB. XI.

X. carpis supra bituberculatis, testâ utrinque dentibus quatuor obtusis: interstitiis excisis, digitis nigris.

Cancer floridus. *Montagu Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 85. tab. 2. fig. 1.

Cancer incisus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 391.

Xantho incisa. ————— vii. 430.

Xantho florida. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 320.

Var β . Digitis concoloribus.

Fig. 1. *Xantho florida* MAS. 2. FEMINA. 3. MARIS abdomen. 4. FEMINÆ abdomen. 5. Antenna externa aucta. 6. Pedipalpus.

On the rocky parts of the southern coast of Devon this species occurs in very great abundance. The variety, with the tops of the claws of the same colour with the other parts of the animal, is not common.



PILUMNUS.

CANCER. *Linné, Pennant.*

PILUMNUS. *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ setacæ, subelongatæ, graciles, ad oculorum canthum internum insertæ :
internæ in foveolis transverso-subobliquis reponenda.

Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interioris articulo secundo sub transverso-quadrato, ad apicem
internum emarginato, palpigero.

Pedum par anticum valdè inæquale, didactylum ; digitis dentatis ; paria alia ambulatoria ;
ungues apice acuti, nudi.

Abdomen in utroque sexu 7-articulatum.

Testa transversa, posticè truncata, margine antico in lineam semiellipticam arcuato.

Oculi pedunculo brevi haud crassiores.

External antennæ setaceous, subelongate, inserted at the internal angle of the eyes ; internal antennæ placed in transverse somewhat oblique excavations. External double pedipalpes with the second joint of their internal footstalk, having its internal apex notched for the insertion of the palpi. Anterior pair of legs very unequal, didactyle ; the fingers toothed ; other pairs formed for walking ; claws with their extremities sharp and naked. Abdomen in both sexes seven-jointed. Shell transverse, the anterior margin semielliptically bent, hinder margin truncate. Eyes not thicker than their peduncles, which are short.

The animals of this Genus live in holes of rocks and under stones in the sea. Their motion is slow, and all the species that I have seen are more or less covered with bristly hairs, which are most obvious on their legs.

PILUMNUS HIRTELLUS.

TAB. XII.

P. testa utrinque 5-dentata; dentibus duobus anterioribus minoribus, manibus, carpisque supra et externè granulatis.

Cancer hirtellus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. 1045.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. Pl. 6. fig. 11.

Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 391.

Pilumnus hirtellus. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 321.

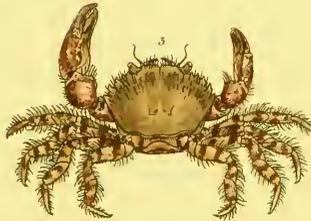
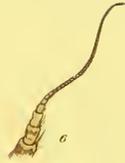
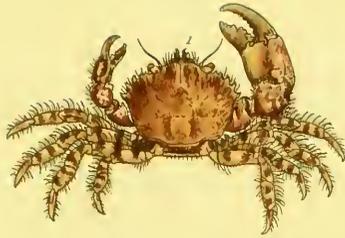
Var. β . maribus carpisque glabris non granulatis.

Fig. 1, Mas. 2, Maris abdomen. 3, Femina. 4, Feminae abdomen. 5, Pedipalpus. 6, Antenna externa. 7, Antenna interna.



This species is extremely common all along the rocky shores that bound the South-Western coast of Devonshire, from Plymouth to the Berry Head, and may be taken under stones at low tide.

The fore legs vary; at one time the left, and at another time the right being the largest; besides which, the wrists and hands are sometimes quite smooth, without the slightest appearance of that granulated surface which Linnè considered as the essential mark of this species.



GONOPLAX.

OCYPODA. *Bosc.*

CANCER. *Pennant.*

GONOPLAX. *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ setaceæ, graciles, elongatæ sub oculis insertæ :
internæ in foveolis transversis repositæ.

Pedipalpi gemini externi cauli interno biarticulato ; articulo secundo quadrato ad apicem
interiorem truncato-submarginato, palpigero.

Pedum par anticum æquale, didactylum, *MARIS* longissimum ; *FEMINÆ* testâ duplo longius ;
digitis subdeflexis internè inæqualiter dentatis ; paria alia cursoria, ordine 4, 3, 5 et 2 :
ungues subcompressi, acuti.

Abdomen in utroque sexu 7-articulatum.

Testa quadrata, transversa, anticè latior.

Oculi pedunculo articulo secundo valdè elongato, ad testæ marginem anticum ferè attingente.

External antennæ setaceous, slender and elongate, inserted under the eyes; internal antennæ situated in transverse excavations. External double pedipalpes with the second joint of their internal footstalk having its anterior apex truncate-submarginate, for the insertion of the palpes. Anterior pair of legs didactyle; of the *MALE* very long; of the *FEMALE* twice the length of the shell; fingers internally unequally dentated; other legs formed for running, in order, according to their length, 4, 3, 5 and 2: claws sub-compressed, sharp. Abdomen (in both sexes) seven-jointed. Shell quadrate, transverse, broader before. Eyes with the second joint of their peduncles very much elongated, almost reaching to the anterior margin of the shell.

Of this Genus one species only is known, the economy of which will be given in the following page.

There is another Genus allied to *GONOPLAX*, and with it forms a stirps in one of the most interesting families of the brachyurous Malacostraca.

GONOPLAX BISPINOSA.

TAB. XIII.

G. testa angulis anticis spini-formibus, lateribus utrinque, brachiis supra, carpis internè femoribusque apice unispinis.

Cancer angulatus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 7. *Pl.* 5. *fig.* 10. mas.

Fabr. Suppl. Ent. Syst. 341.

Herbst. i. 85. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 13.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. i. 2971.

Ocypoda angulata. *Bosc. Hist. Nat. des crust.* i. 198.

Ocypode angulata. *Leach Edin. Encycl.* vii. 393.

Gonoplax angulata. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 430.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 323.

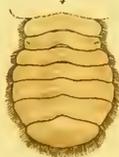
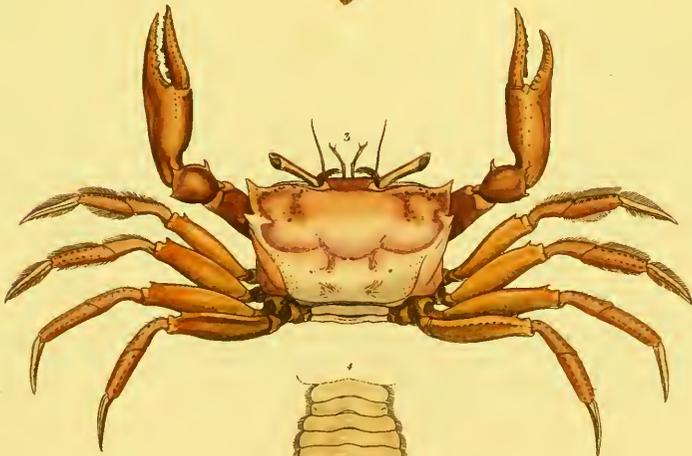
Fig. 1, Mas. 2, Maris abdomen. 3, Femina. 4, Feminae abdomen. 5, Mas junior. 6, Pedipalpus. 7, Antenna externa. 8, Antenna interna.

Gonoplax bispinosa was discovered at Weymouth by the late Dutchess of Portland, from whose cabinet it was first described and figured by Pennant. It is not uncommon in the Sound of Plymouth, and is often taken in trawl nets.

In the Kingsbridge estuary this species was first observed by Montagu, and has since been taken in great plenty by Mr. C. Prideaux, and by Mr. J. Cranch. The latter gentleman observes, that they live in excavations formed in the hardened mud, and that their habitations, at the extremities of which they live, are open at each end. The large specimens from which the annexed figures are taken, occurred at a bank called the Dentridge, which is rarely uncovered excepting at very low tides.

The colour is yellowish red, the thumb only being blackish or greenish-black.

The anterior legs of the adult male are nearly five times the length of the shell, but in younger specimens they are but little longer than those of the females, in whom they are about twice the length of the shell.



PINNOTHERES.

PINNOTHERES. *Latreille, Bosc.*

CANCER. *Linn., Gmel., Penn.*

ALPHÆUS. *Daldorff.*

Antennæ externæ setaceæ, brevissimæ, (articulis tribus primis majoribus,) in oculorum cantho interno insertæ.

Podipalporum geminorum externorum caulis internus uni-articulatus ad apicem subabrupte acuminato-rotundatus, palpigerus.

Pedum par anticum æquale; paria 2, 3, 4, et 5 simplicia, (maris præsertim) compressa, pari quinto breviora; Ungues arcuati, acuti, validi.

Abdomen in utroque sexu 7-articulatum.

Testa ovato-orbiculata, orbiculato-subquadrata aut transverse subquadrata.

Oculi crassi pedunculo brevi, in fronte inserti inter se dissiti.

External antennæ setaceous, very short, inserted at the internal corner of the eye, the three first joints largest. Internal footstalk of external double palpes one-jointed, with the apex somewhat abruptly acuminate, rounded and bearing the palpes. Anterior pair of legs equal, didactyle; the other legs simple compressed (especially in the male), fifth pair shortest: nails bent, sharp and strong. Abdomen seven-jointed in both sexes. Shell avote-orbicular, orbicular-quadrated or transversely-subquadrated. Eyes thick, with short footstalks, inserted at a distance from each other in the front of the shell.

All the Pinnotheres inhabit bivalve shells, and were supposed by some of the ancients to be consentaneous inmates with the animal, bound by mutual interest; the fable is beautifully told by Oppian, and is alluded to by Cicero*.

Aristotle supposed them to act as centinels, and believed that they guarded the Pinna (the shell in which they were first observed) from the attacks of its enemies; Rondeletius and some other naturalists held the same opinion.

The species are but little understood, and it is even probable that I may in some instances have considered the sexes as distinct species; those which are described, however, have received the sanction of my friend Mr. Montagu, who entertains the same opinions with myself on this difficult subject, and to whom my warmest thanks are due for the trouble and time which he has ever most kindly and willingly bestowed in giving me his opinion when it has been required.

* "Pinna verò, (sic enim græcè dicitur,) duabus grandibus patula conchis, cum parva squilla quasi societatem coit comparandi cibi. Itaque cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innativerint, tum admonita à squilla pinna morsu, comprimit conchas."

Cic. de nat. Deor. Lib. 2. Sec. XLVIII.

PINNOTHERES PISUM.

TAB. XIV. FIG. 1, 2, and 3.

P. (*Fem.*) Testa orbiculato-subquadrata, molliuscula, glaberrima, fronte subarcuato, integro; manibus oblongis subtus femoribusque supra linea ciliata; pollice subarcuato; abdomine latissimo segmentorum lateribus arcuatis, articulo quinto latiore, ultimo præcedente angustiore, apice tenuè et obscurè à latè emarginato

Cancer Pisum. *Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. XII.* 1039? *Pem. Brit. Zool. IV.* 1. T. 1. f. 1. *Fabr. Suppl. Ent. Syst.* 343.

Pinnotheres Pisum. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Ins. T. 1.* p. 35. *Bosc Hist. Nat. des Crust.* 1. 243.

Habitat inter Modiolorum, Mytilorum testas frequentissime.

Fig. 1, mag. nat. 2, ead. sp. aucta. 3, Feminae abdomen auctum. * Pedipalpus geminus externus auctus.

It is not without doubt that I have quoted this species (which is very often found in the shells of Modioli and Mytili) as *Cancer Pisum* of Linnæus, as he has described it to be of the size of a pea, ("magnitudine pisi"), without making any mention of its habitat.

The shell of the female is orbiculate-quadrate, soft, very smooth, with the front slightly arcuate and entire; hands oblong, with a ciliated line beneath; thighs with a ciliated line above; thumb slightly bent; abdomen very broad, with the sides of the segments arcuate, the fifth segment broader, the last narrower than the sixth, obscurely but broadly emarginate. Male unknown.

PINNOTHERES CRANCHII.

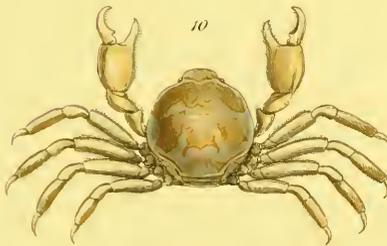
FIG. 4 and 5.

P. (*Fem.*) Testa orbiculato-subquadrata, molliuscula, glaberrima, lateribus postice dilatatis; fronte recto, obscure subemarginato; manibus oblongis subtus femoribusque supra linea ciliata; pollice subarcuato; abdomine latissimo segmentis lateraliter subarcuatis secundo sequentibusque postice distincte emarginatis, segmento quinto sublato; ultimo præcedente angustiore.

Habitat in Modiolis, Mytilis rarius.

Fig. 4, Fem. mag. nat. 5, Feminae abdomen mag. nat.

This new species was discovered by Mr. J. Cranch (a most assiduous Collector of marine productions) in the Kingsbridge estuary, where it is occasionally found in Modioli and Mytili. It is easily distinguished from P. PISUM by the form of the front, which is straight and slightly emarginate, by the breadth of the hinder part of the sides of the shell, and by the abdomen, all the joints of which, excepting the first, are distinctly notched behind. Male unknown.



PINNOTHERES LATREILLII.

FIG. 6, 7, and 8.

P. (Fem.) Testa ovato-orbiculata, antice subangustiore, convexa, glaberrima, subsolida, fronte producto integro vix subarcuato; lateribus postice utrinque lineis duabus obliquis gradatim postice concurrentibus impressis; manibus subovatis subtus femoribusque supra linea ciliata; digitis arcuatis; abdomine subangusto segmentis lateraliter subarcuatis, ultimo præcedente angustiore, apice subacuminato, rotundato, integro.

Cancer mytilorum albus. *Herbst.* 1. 101. *T. 2.* fig. 24?

Pinnotheres mytilorum. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Ins.* 1. 35. *Leach.*

Leach Edin. Enc. art. Crust. p. 430.

Habitat in Modiolis rarissime.

Fig. 6, mag. nat. 7, ead. auct. 8, feminae abdomen auctum.

A single specimen of this elegant little crab was taken by myself in the Frith of Forth. Although a female, it has very much the general appearance of the male of the following species, from which it differs in not having the under part of the thighs hairy, and in only having one line of ciliæ under the hands; but the most remarkable point of distinction is in the two impressed lines on each side of the hinder part of the shell.

The abdomen in the more adult state is probably as broad as in the preceding species. Montagu supposes it to be the young of *P. Pisum*. Male unknown.

PINNOTHERES VARIANS.

FIG. 9, 10, and 11.

P. (Mas) Testa ovato-orbiculata, antice subangustiore, convexa, glaberrima, solida; fronte producto, arcuato, integro; manibus ovatis subtus lineis duabus ciliatis; digitis valde arcuatis; femoribus supra ac infra linea ciliata; abdomine lateribus late emarginatis, articulo ultimo præcedente abrupte angustiore, apice angusto, rotundato, integro.

Cancer varians. *Oliv. Encycl. méth. hist. nat. tom. 6.* p. 155.

Cancer minutus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.?*

Cancer mytilorum fuscus. *Herbst Tab. 2.* fig. 25.

Habitat in Modiolis et Mytillis sat frequens.

Fig. 9, mas magn. nat. 10, idem amplificatus. 11, maris abdomen auctum.

This species, which I formerly considered as the male of *P. Pisum*, is found with that species in Modioli and Mytilli.

Latreille considers this as the same species with *P. Latreillii*, and Pennant seems to have given it, or some species akin to it, as the Linnæan *Cancer minutus*, which is a species of the genus *Grapsus*.

The contour and consistence of the shell in this and in the preceding species is nearly the same, but they are readily distinguished by the characters pointed out above. The female (unless she be *P. Pisum*) is unknown.

PINNOTHERES VETERUM.

TAB. XV. FIG. 1, 2, 3, 4, et 5.

P. Fronte subemarginata; manibus infra arcuato sinuatis.

(*Mas.*) Testa transverso-subquadrata, subsolida, punctata; manibus ovatis digitis arcuatis; abdomine lateribus integris segmento ultimo præcedente abrupte latiore apice acuminato-rotundato.

(*Fem.*) Testa subtransverso-subquadrata, molliusecula, punctulatissima; manibus elongato-ovatis digitis subarcuatis; abdomine latissimo noduloso-carinato, segmentis 5, 6, et 7 postice emarginatis ultimo præcedente angustiore.

Cancer pinnotheres. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* XII. 1. 1040. 9.

Oliv. Encycl. Method. Crabe. 23.

Pinnotheres veterum. *Bosc Hist. Nat. des Crustacés.* 1. 243.

Pinnotheres pinnae. *Leach Edin. Encycl.* 7. 431.

Fig. 1, Fem. mag. nat. 2, ejusdem abdomen. 3, Mas. mag. nat. 4, sex idem amplificatus. 5, maris abdomen amplif.

Habitat intra Pinnas, Ostreas rarius.

Mus. Montagu, *Mas.* et *Fem.* Francillon, Leach, Prideaux, *Fem.*

Montagu first observed this interesting species in Britain; he found both sexes in Pinnae from the Salcombe estuary, where it has likewise been taken by Mr. J. Cranch.

It occurs enveloped in the mantle of the Pinna, but it is not confined to that genus of animals, having been once noticed in *Ostrea edulis* (the common oyster) by my assiduous friend Mr. C. Prideaux. This is most probably the species alluded to by Cicero and Pliny*, and may be the same with the species given in vol. 2. tab. 34, of the splendid work of Poli on the shells of the Sicilies; but the figure is not sufficiently correct to enable me to refer to it with any degree of certainty.

PINNOTHERES MONTAGUI.

FIG. 6, 7, et 8.

P. (*Mas.*) Testa transverso-subquadrata, subsolida, punctata, fronte emarginata; manibus ovatis; digitis arcuatis; abdomine lateribus late emarginatis, segmento ultimo præcedente subabrupte latiore apice obtuse rotundato, integro.

* *Hist. Nat. Lib.* 9. cap. 42.

Pinnotheres modioli. Leach Edin. Encycl. 7. 431.

Habitat in *Modiolorum testis*; semel obvius.

Mus. Montagu.

Fig. 6, mas. 7, mas amplificatus. 8, ejusdem abdomen auctum.

This species was discovered in a *Modiolus* from the Salcombe estuary by Montagu, who sent it to me as *Cancer minutus*, which is, as I before remarked, referable to the genus *Grapsus*.

This and the preceding species differ from those figured in Tab. 14, by having their whole shell more or less punctate, and may on further examination be found to constitute a division of the genus.

P. Montagui is distinguished from *P. Vcterum* by the form of its abdomen, by the greater depth of the notch in the front of the shell, and by the form of the fore feet; the last character for discrimination is obscure, and may be more easily seen than described.



MEGALOPA.

MEGALOPA. *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ setaceæ articulis elongatis :

internæ setis duabus articulatis terminatæ ; superiore longiore.

Pedipalpi externi caule interno articulis duobus primis compressis ; secundo brevior apice
exteriore producto palpigero.

Pedes decem ; par anticum majus didactylum ; paria alia consimilia ungue simplici instructa.

Abdomen 7-articulatum.

Testa elongata anticè rostro lato instructa.

Oculi maximi ; peduncula oculis non angustiora, articulo secundo cylindrico.

External antennæ setaceous, with elongated joints : the internal ones terminated by two articulated setæ, the upper of which is the longest. External pedipalpes with the two first joints of their internal footstalks compressed ; the second shortest with its internal point produced and palpigerous. Legs ten ; the anterior pair largest and didactyle ; other pairs alike, terminated by a simple claw. Abdomen seven jointed. Shell elongate, the front furnished with a broad flat rostrum. Eyes very large, their peduncles not narrower than the eyes, with their second joint cylindric.

MEGALOPA MONTAGUI.

TAB. XVI.---*Fig.* 1---6.

M. rostro integro apice uni-spinoso, testâ posticè inermi, coxis octo anticis spinâ curvatâ instructis.

Cancer rhomboidalis. *Mont. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vii. 84. *tab.* vi. *fig.* 1.

Megalopa rhomboidalis. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 431.

Fig. 1. *Megalopa Montagui* mag. natur. 2. *Eadem* aucta. 3. *Antenna externa* amplificata. 4. *Antenna interna* auct. 5. *Pes anticus sinister* auctus. 6. *Pes secundi* paris ampl.

Montagu discovered one specimen of this species amongst corallines on the back of *Maia Squinado*, on the southern coast of Devon ; and I have received from *J. Bulwar, Esq.* two others that were taken amongst some floating marine plants in *Torbay*.

MEGALOPA ARMATA.

Fig. 7---9.

M. rostro integro apice uni-spinoso, testâ posticè carinatâ ; carinâ in spinam acutam prodeunte, coxis quatuor anticis spinâ curvatâ instructis.

Fig. 7. *Megalopa armata* mag. nat. 8. *Eadem amplificata.* 9. Pedipalpus externus auctus.

The discovery of this new species is due to the indefatigable zeal of C. Prideaux, Esq. who took two specimens from a crab-pot in Bigbury Bay, South Devon.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

EURYNOME.

CANCER. *Pennant.*

EURYNOME. *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ distantes rostro paululum longiores, in oculorum cantho interno insertæ, articulis primo secundo subbreuiore, tertio minore, ultimo e plurimis segmentis efformato piloso.

Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad apicem interiorem truncato-emarginato.

Pedum par anticum aliis crassius didactylum digitis deflexis; **MARIS** corpore triplo longius,

FEMINÆ corpore longius; paria 2, 3, 4, et 5, consimilia, mediocria; ungues acuti apice nudi.

Testa subtriangularis verrucata antice rostrata; *rostrum* bifidum laciniis divaricatis: *orbita* superne fissura unica, infra externe emarginata.

Oculi distantes globosi pedunculo mediocri crassiores.

Abdomen 7-articulatum;

MARIS articulis tertio latiore, ultimo acuminato apice rotundato;

FEMINÆ ovatum late ciliatum.

External antennæ distant, a little longer than the rostrum, inserted at the internal corner of the eye, the first joint rather shorter than the second, the third less, the last hairy and composed of several segments. External double feet-palpes with the interior point of the second joint of their internal footstalks truncate-emarginate. Anterior pair of legs thicker than the others, didactyle with deflexed fingers, of the Male three times the length of the body, of the Female longer than the body; second, third, fourth, and fifth pair of moderate length. Claws sharp, with naked tips. Shell somewhat triangular, warted, terminated anteriorly by a bifid rostrum with divaricating laciniæ; orbit above with one fissure, beneath externally with a notch. Eyes distant, thicker than their peduncle, which is of moderate length. Abdomen seven-jointed; of the Male with the third joint broader than the others, the last joint acuminate with a rounded joint; of the Female ovate and broadly ciliated.

EURYNOME ASPERA.

TAB. XVII.

E. pedibus anticis femoribusque tuberculatis; dorso tuberculis octo elevatioribus 2, 1, 2, 3 plurimisque aliis irregularibus depressis pilis-marginatis; lateribus utrinque lamellis quatuor; rostro laciniis simplicibus, acuminatis.

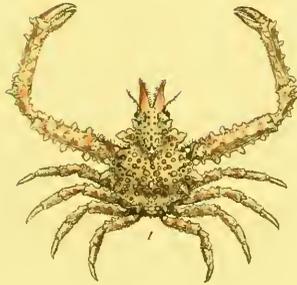
Cancer asper. *Pen. Brit. Zool. IV. 18. Pl. IX. A. 20.*

Eurynome aspera. *Leach Edin. Encycl. 7. 431.*

Fig. 1, Mas. 2, Maris abdomen. 3, Femina. 4, Feminae abdomen. 5, Pedipalpus externus geminus auctus.

This species, which is the type of the genus, and the only one that has hitherto been noticed, is found by dredging in deep water on the coasts of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. The very fine specimens figured in the plate, were sent to me by my very industrious friend, C. Prideaux, Esq. who obtained them from the trawl-fishers of the Plymouth Sound.

Many of the tubercles on the back of the shell have a cauliflower sculpture.



MAIA.

MAIA, *Aristotelis*.

MAIA, *Lamarck, Latreille, Bosc, Leach*.

CANCER, *Olivier, Scopoli, Herbst, Sowerby*.

Antennæ externæ setaceæ, articulis duobus basilaribus crassioribus et longitudine subæqualibus ; articulo primo subcrassiore.

Pedipalpi externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad apicem internum profundè emarginato.

Pedum par anticum aliis haud aut vix crassiores : paria octo postica subelongata consimilia, *unguibus* simplicibus apice nudis, acutis.

Abdomen 7-articulatum.

Testa connexa ovato-subtriangularis, spinosissima, anticè rostro bifurco terminata.

Oculi pedunculo suo elongato haud crassiores.

External antennæ setaceous with the two first joints thickest and nearly equal in length ; the first joint thickest. External pedipalpes with the second joint of their internal footstalk deeply notched at its internal apex. Anterior pair of legs not or scarcely thicker than the rest : the other legs alike in form, subelongate : the claws simple, with their joints sharp and naked. Abdomen seven-jointed. Shell convex, ovate-subtriangular, very spinose, terminated anteriorly by a bifurcate rostrum. Eyes not thicker than their peduncles which are elongate.

MAIA SQUINADO.

TAB. XVIII.

M. testâ fasciculato-pilosâ, orbitâ supernè spinâ unicâ, lateribus validè 5-spinosis, clypeo infra frontem spinâ breviusculâ supra excavatâ.

Cancer Squinado. *Herbst.* iii. tab. 56. *adultus.*

——— i. t. 14. f. 84. 85.

Cancer Maïa. *Scopol. Ent. Carn.* 1126

Sowerby Brit. Miscel. t. 39.

Cancer spinosus. *Oliv. Encycl. méth. hist. nat.* vi. 173.

Maja Squinado. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Ins.* i. 37.

Bosc, Hist. Nat. des. Crust. i. 257.

Leach, Edinb. Encycl. vii. 394. 431.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 326.

——— *Encycl. Britan. Suppl.* i. 415.

Fig. 1. Maïa Squinado MAS. 2. Antenna externa. 3. Pedipalpus externus. 4. MARIS abdomen. 5. FEMINÆ jun. abdomen. 6. Maïa Squinado FEMINÆ, jun.

This animal has been confounded with *Lithodes Maïa* and with *Parthenopc horrida* in many cabinets. It is extremely common in deep water off the South Western coasts of Devon and Cornwall, being called by the fishermen King-crab or Thornback.

In the young state it approaches the shore, and is often taken in the common net: it differs so much in general appearance from the adult, that a figure of it is added.



PISA.

CANCER. *Pennant, Herbst, Montagu.*

INACHUS. *Fabricii.*

MAJA. *Latreille, Bosc.*

PISA. *Leach.*

BLASTUS. *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ setaceæ, hirtæ, pilis basilaribus clavatis, articulo primo secundo multo longiore. Pedipalpi gemini externi caulis interni articulo secundo ad apicem internum emarginato aut truncato.

Pedum par anticum majus crassius (MARIS corpore longius, FÆMINÆ corporis longitudine); paria octo postica mediocres, unguibus denticulatis apice nudis.

Abdomen 7-articulatum.

Testa subtriangularis, villosa, tuberosa, anticè rostro laciniis divaricatis terminata.

Oculi pedunculo vix crassiores.

GENERIS DIVISIONES.

* *Testa densius villosa, lateribus utrinque posticè spina terminatis. (PISA. Leach.)*

** *Testa villosa lateribus spinosis. (BLASTUS. Leach.)*

External antennæ setaceous, hairy, the lowest hairs clubbed, the first much larger than the second joint. External double footpalpes with the second joint of their internal footstalk notched or truncate. Anterior pair of legs didactyle and thicker than the rest; of the male larger than the body; of the female the length of the body: other legs moderate in length, armed with claws having naked tips and their internal edge denticulated. *Abdomen* 7-jointed. *Shell* somewhat triangular villose, tuberoso, terminated in front by a bifid rostrum with divaricating points. *Eyes* scarcely thicker than their footstalks.

DIVISIONS OF THE GENUS.

* *Shell more thickly villose, the sides behind terminated by a spine.*

** *Shell villose, with spiny sides.*

Of the economy and mode of life of this genus nothing is known

PISA GIBBSII.

TAB. XIX.

P. rostro descendente; testa spina utrinque pone oculos; brachiis femoribusque inermibus.

Cancer biaculeatus. Montagu Trans. Linn. Soc. XI. 2. t. 1. f. 2.

Pisa biaculeata. Leach Edinb. Encycl. VII. 431.

Pisa Gibbsii. Leach Trans. Linn. Soc. XI. 327.

Fig. 1, mas. 2, pedipalpus gem. extern. 3, maris abdomen. 4, feminæ abdomen.

Pisa Gibbsii is not an uncommon species on the Southern coasts of Devon and Cornwall; it inhabits deep water, and is taken by the Trawl net.

It was first noticed by Mr. Gibbs, employed by Montagu, and is named after that indefatigable and successful collector, by whom the British Fauna has been considerably enriched.

The shell, when the hair is removed, is whitish and covered with impressed punctures.



PISA TETRAODON.

TAB. XX.

P. testâ lateribus utrinque 6-spinosis: spinis duabus minoribus; quatuor majoribus.

Cancer tetraodon. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 7. *tab. viii. fig. 15.*

Maja tetraodon. *Bosc, Hist. Nat. des Crust.* 1. 254.

Leach, Edinb. Encycl. vii. 395.

Blastus tetraodon. ————— vii. 431.

Pisa tetraodon. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 328.

——— *Encycl. Britan. Suppl.* i. 415.

Fig. 1. Pisa tetraodon MAS. 2. MARIS abdomen. 3. FEMINA. 4. FEMINÆ abdomen. 5. Antenna. 6. Pedipalpus externus.

This animal inhabits deep water on the coasts of the Isle of Wight, Brighton, and Teignmouth. It is often thrown on the shore after storms.

The arms of the young males are scarcely thicker than those of the adult female.



1



2



5



6



3



4

HYAS.

CANCER, *Herbst.*

MAJA, *Bosc.*

INACHUS, *Fabricii.*

HYAS, *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ distantes, articulo primo externè dilatato secundo longiore.

Pedipalpi externi, articulo secundo ad apicem internum emarginato.

Pedum par primum aliis crassius, didactylum, æquale, MARIS corpore longius, FÆMINÆ corporis longitudine : paria alia elongata, simplicia.

Testa elongato-subtriangularis, subtuberculata, lateribus pone oculos hastato-productis, fronte rostrato; rostro fisso, laciniis approximatis.

Oculi pedunculo haud crassiores.

Abdomen 7-articulatum.

External antennæ distant, the first joint larger than the second, and dilated externally. External pedipalpes with the internal apex of the second joint notched. First pair of legs thicker than the others, didactyle and equal; of the male longer than the body, of the female as long as the body. Shell elongate-subtriangular, slightly tuberculated, the sides behind the eyes with a spear-shaped process, the front rostrated, the rostrum fissured, the laciniaë nearly parallel. Eyes not thicker than the peduncle. Abdomen seven-jointed.

Of this Genus two species have been discovered in the British seas.

HYAS ARANEUS.

TAB. XXI. A.

H. testâ processu hastiformi posticè tuberculato.

Cancer araneus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. 1044.

— *Fn. Sv.* 493. 2030.

Cancer Bufo. *Herbst.* i. 242. tab. xvii. fig. 59.

Inachus araneus. *Fabr. Suppl. Ent. Syst.* 356.

Maja Bufo. *Bosc. Hist. Nat. des Crust.* i. 255.

Maja araneus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 394.

Hyas araneus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 431.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 328.

— *Encycl. Britan. Suppl.* i. 416.

Fig. 1. Hyas araneus MAS. 2. MARIS abdomen. 3. FÆMINÆ abdomen. 4. Antenna externa. 5. Pedipalpus externus.

This species of Hyas is very abundant on the coasts of Scotland and of Kent. On the shores of Devonshire it is of rare occurrence.

The young is frequently found inhabiting pools of water amongst the rocks at low tide, and is often covered with fragments of marine plants, which adhere to the hairs of the legs and shell; in this state it has been observed on the coast of Mernshire, near Montrose, by G. Milne, Esq. and on that of Kent, near Sandgate, by myself.

HYAS COARCTATUS.

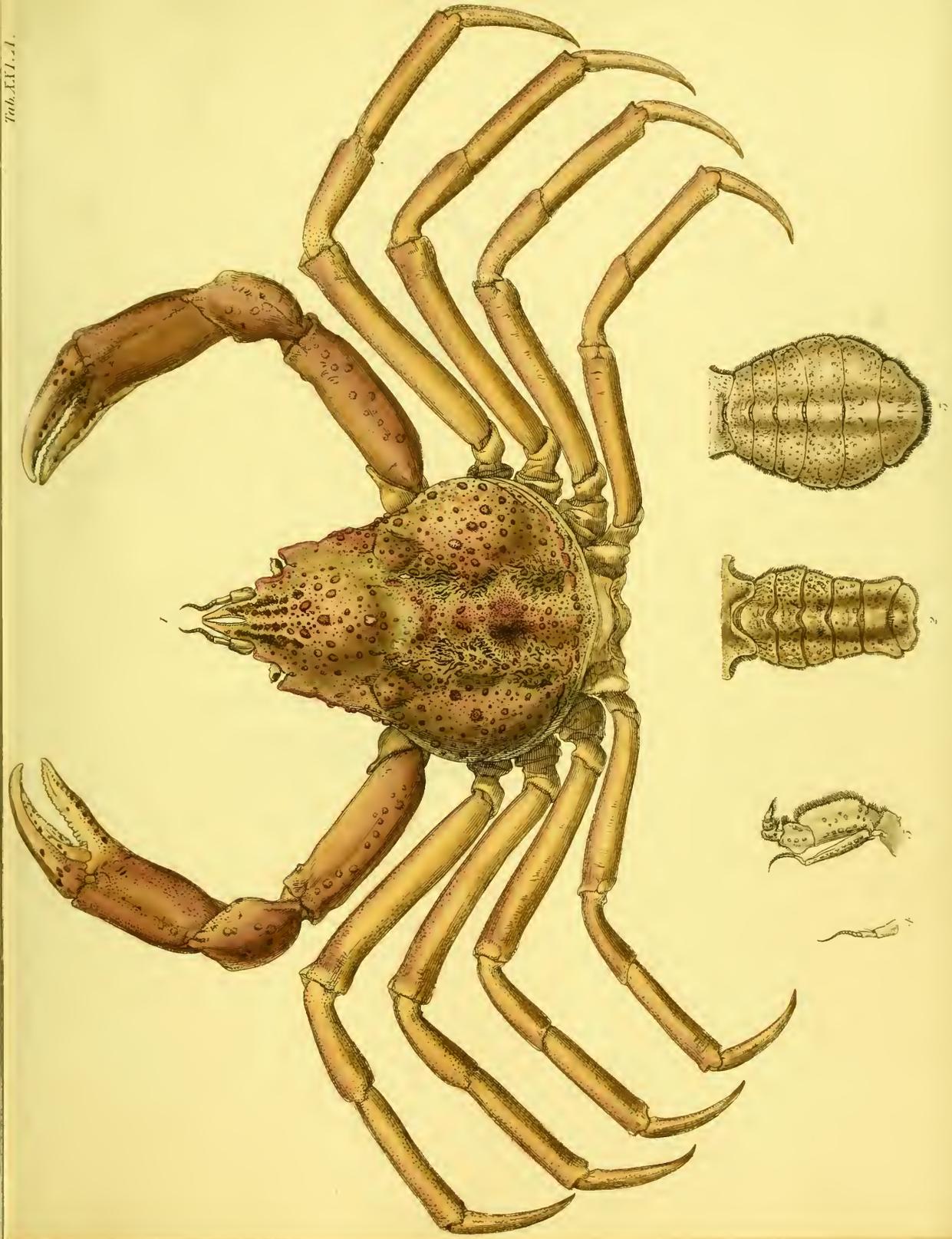
TAB. XXI. B:

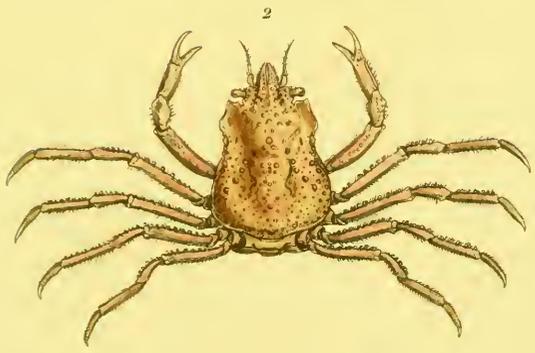
H. testâ lateribus coarctatis, processu hastiformi poticè valdè dilatato inermi.
Hyas coarctatus. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 329.

Fig. 1. Hyas coarctatus MAS. 2. FEMINA.

I discovered this species in the Frith of Forth, and on the southern coast of Devon, and I have received very fine specimens from a scientific friend, who took them off the coast of Kent, near Sandgate.

It is always found in very deep water, and is to be obtained by dredging.





INACHUS.

CANCER. *Pennant, Herbst, Gmelin.*

INACHUS. *Fabricius, Leach.*

MAJA. *Bosc, Latreille.*

Antennæ externæ distantes, corpore quintuplo breviores, setacea, ante oculus ad rostri latera inserta, articulis tribus basilaribus reliquis distincte crassioribus.

Pedipalporum geminorum catenarum caulis interni articulus secundus ad apicem internum truncatus ad insertionem palpi elongato-subconici, triarticulati.

Pedum par anticum majus, didactylum, æquale (MARIIS corpore duplo longius, manu ovata; FEMINE corporis longitudine manu subfiliformi: paria reliqua longissima tenuissima; pari secundo longiore, crassiore; tertio deinde, quarto postea, longioribus, quinto brevior. Ungues antici longiores subcurvati, secundi breviores magis incurvi, tertii et quarti secundis breviores, æquales, arcuati.

Testa subtriangularis parce spinosa, antice rostrata, spina utrinque ad latera oculos retractos protegente; (orbitam quasi duplicem efformante).

Oculi distantes, pedunculi mediocris basi vix crassiores.

Abdomen 6-articulatum, longitudinaliter tuberculato-subcarinatum, articulo ultimo longiore:

MARIIS articulis primo latiore, secundo brevior, angustior, tertio primo latiore, quarto paululum angustior, quinto et sexto abrupte angustioribus, hoc ad basin subquadrato ad apicem abruptè angustior arcuato:

FEMINE articulis primo et secundo æqualibus, angustioribus, hoc cum reliquis conjunctis caudam latam, ovatam efformantibus.

External antennæ one-fifth of the length of the body, situated at a distance from each other on each side of the rostrum before the eyes, with the three first joints distinctly thicker than the others; second joint of the internal peduncle of the external double palpi truncated at its internal apex, for the insertion of the three-jointed elongate-conic palpus. Anterior pair of feet didactyle and large, equal in size and form (of the male twice the length of the body with an oval hand; of the female the length of the body with a nearly filiform hand): other legs very long and slender, second pair longest and thickest, the second shorter, the third still shorter, the fourth shortest. Anterior claws long, slightly curved; third shorter, and more curved; fourth and fifth still shorter, arcuate and equal. Shell somewhat triangulate with few spines, anteriorly rostrated, with a spine on each side protecting the eyes when retracted, forming as it were a double orbit. Eyes distant, scarcely thicker than the peduncle, which is of a moderate length. Abdomen six-jointed, with a kind of longitudinal tuberculated carina, the last joint longest; first joint in the male broader, the second shorter and narrower, the third broader than the first, the fourth a little narrower, the fifth and sixth abruptly narrower than the latter, nearly quadrate at the base, with the apex abruptly narrower and arcuate: the two first joints in the female equal and narrow, the latter joint with the others forming a broad ovate tail.

INACHUS DORSETTENSIS.

TAB. XXII. FIG. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, et 6.

1. Rostro brevi, emarginato, clypeo infra in spinam, producto; testa antice tuberculis quatuor parvis, æqualibus, transversim dispositis; deinde spinis tribus (antica dorsali validiore); postea spinis tribus validis, acutis (media sapius majore, acutiore) lineam subrecurvam delinientibus; margine postico tuberculis duobus distantibus obsoletis.

Cancer Scorpio *Fabr. Sp. Ins.* 1. 504. 47.

——— *Mant. Ins.* 1. 325. 77.

Herbst Krab. 1. 237. 130.

Gmelin Syst. Nat. 2978. 133.

Fabr. Syst. Ent. 2. 462. 83.

Inachus Scorpio. *Fab. Suppl. Ent. Syst.* 358. 16.

Inachus Dorsettensis. *Leach Edin. Encycl. art. Crust.* p. 431.

Fig. 1, mas. 2, feminae. 3, maris abdomen. 4, abdomen maturæ feminae. 5, abd. fem. immaturæ. 6, Pes anticus maris.

Rostrum short and emarginate, the clypeus beneath forming a spine; shell behind the rostrum with four small equal sized tubercles placed transversely; behind these are placed three spines, the anterior or middle one strongest; behind these again are three other strong acute spines (the middle generally largest and sharpest), arranged in a slightly recurved line; hinder margin with two distinct obsolete tubercles.

This species which is very abundant on the Devonshire coasts, was first described by Pennant from specimens in the Portland cabinet, and afterward by Fabricius as a native of the Norwegian seas, under the name *Scorpio*. Herbst and Gmelin never having seen this animal, have merely copied the Fabrician description, which, in *Entomologia Systematica*, is so good as to leave no doubt as to the reference. It is often taken by the shore net and dredge, at the mouths of rivers, and in deep water far from the shore; and is generally overgrown with coralloids, sponges, or other marine matter. The anterior or compound feet in the male are often very rough with little spines and tubercles; and those of the female also exhibit slight vestiges of spinules. The sides of the shell are often tuberculated, especially anteriorly.

INACHUS DORYNCHUS.

FIG. 7 et 8.

I. Rostro hastiformi, fisso; testa antee spinis tribus triangulum delinientibus, posticâ majore; deinde tuberculo utrinque; postea tuberculis quinque tribus mediis approximatus obtusioribus in triangulum dispositis pone lateralia et cum illis lineam retrorsum delinientibus; margine postico tuberculis duobus distantibus obsoletis.

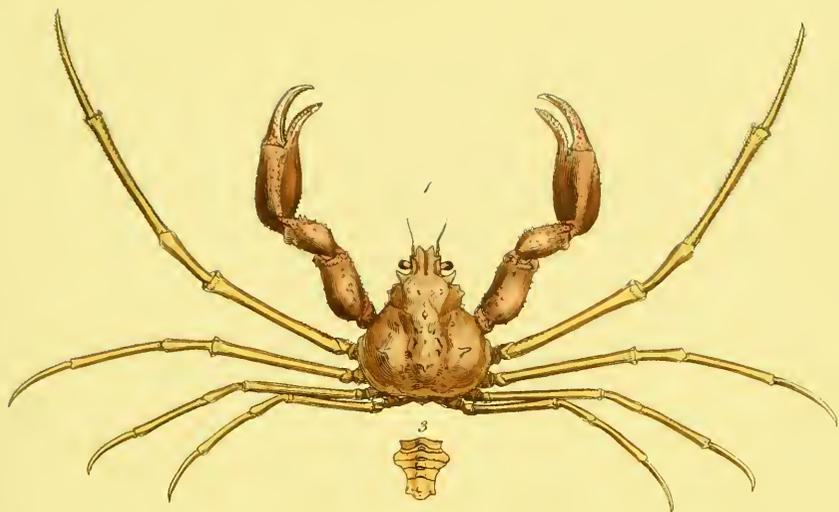
Cancer Phalangium. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* II. 463. 84?

Inachus dorynchus. *Leach Edin. Encycl. art. Crust.* p. 431.

Fig. 7, mas. 8, Ejusdem pes anticus.

Rostrum hastiform, fissured; anterior part of the shell with three spines placed in a triangle, the hinder one largest; then with a tubercle on each side; behind these with five tubercles, the three middle ones more obtuse, approximate and arranged in a triangle behind the lateral ones, and with them forming a line arched backwards; hinder margin with two obsolete distant tubercles.

Like the foregoing species, it is generally overgrown with marine matter, which circumstance has doubtless concealed it from notice. I discovered the distinctions whilst cleaning a parcel of *I. Dorsettensis* from the Salcombe estuary for examination. The sides of the shell rarely exhibit any vestiges of spines or tubercles, and the compound feet are less rugose than in *Dorsettensis*, indeed the hands are for the most part quite smooth. Like the foregoing species the shell is sprinkled with short yellowish or testaceous hair, which easily washes off with the Byesus; the hands too are slightly covered with long hair.



INACHUS LEPTOCHIRUS.

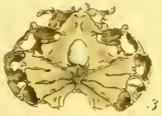
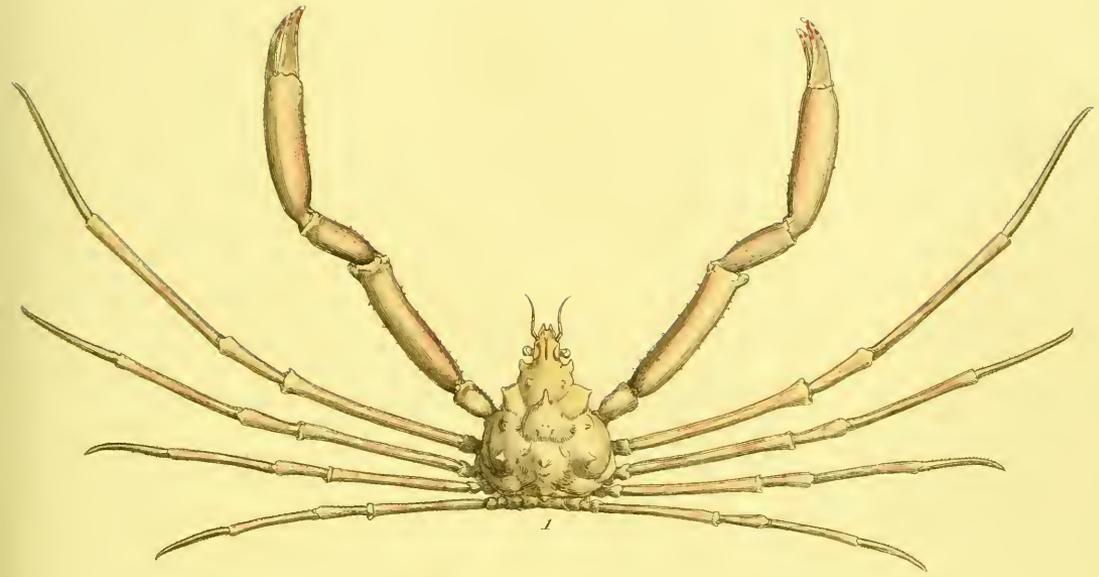
TAB. XXII.---B.

I. manibus brachiisque in utroque sexu tenuibus, rostro hastiformi, testâ anticè tuberculis duobus obsoletis cum spinâ triangulum delinientibus, deinde spinâ utrinque, postea spinis duabus in lineam subrectam digestis, (pectore MARIS inter pedes anticos elevato glaberrimo polito)

Fig. 1. *Inachus leptochirus* MAS mag. natur. 2. MARIS abdomen auctum. 3. MARIS pectus mag. nat.

Mr. John Cranch discovered this species of *Inachus* on the Western coast of Devon or Cornwall; and it has since been taken from a crab pot in Bigbury Bay, by C. Prideaux, Esq.

It is easily distinguished from *Inachus Dorkynchus* by its more slender arms, and by the number and disposition of the spines on the back. The tubercle also on the breast of the male is a very striking and curious character.



ACHÆUS.

Antennæ externæ distantes setaceæ ante oculos ad rostri latera insertæ, articulis duobus basilaribus reliquis distincte crassioribus : secundo primo duplo longiore at tenuiore : articulis aliis elongatis.

Pedipalpi externi cauli interno articulo primo apice interiore valde producto : articulo secundo subtriangulato ; angulis rotundatis.

Pedum par anticum majus didactylum ; par secundum unguibus rectis ; par tertium unguibus gradatim arcuatis ; paria quartum et quintum unguibus abrupte et valde curvatis.

Testa subtriangularis parce spinosa, antice breviter rostrata : rostro fisso.

Oculi distantes (pedunculi articulo secundo antice unituberculato) in orbitas laud retractiles.

Abdomen 6-articulatum tuberculato-subcarinatum.

External antennæ wide apart, setaceous, inserted on the sides of the rostrum before the eyes : the two first joints distinctly thicker than the others ; the second joint twice as long as the first, and more slender ; the other joints elongate. The external pedipalpes with interior apex of their first joint very much produced ; the second joint somewhat triangular ; the angles rounded. Anterior pair of legs largest and didactyle ; second pair with straight claws ; the third pair with gradually curved claws ; the fourth and fifth pairs with the claws abruptly and much curved. Shell subtriangular, with few spines, anteriorly terminated by a short fissured rostrum. Eyes distant (with the second joint unituberculated in front) not retractile within the orbits. Abdomen six-jointed, with a tuberculated keel.

The situation of *Achæus*, of which one species only has hitherto been discovered, is intermediate between *Inachus* and *Leptopodia* : it is the only known genus of the *Brachyura*, excepting the latter, whose eyes are not retractile.

ACHÆUS CRANCHII.

TAB. XXII.---C.

A. testa medio tuberculis duobus ; ordine 1, 1, et inter oculos lineis duabus elevatis.

Fig. 1., *Achæus Cranchii* FEM. mag. nat. 2. *Pedipalpus* externus auctus. 3. *Antenna* exterior aucta. 4. *Oculi* articulus secundus amplificatus. 5. FEMINE abdomen auctum.

Mr. John Cranch discovered, by dredging off Falmouth, a single specimen of the female of this curious species, which from the development of its abdomen is certainly adult.

Whether the tubercle in the second joint of the peduncle of the eyes, be a specific character only, or common to the whole genus, is extremely uncertain.

The legs are very hairy.



MACROPODIA.

INACHUS. *Fabricii.*

CANCER. *Herbst, Pennant, Villers.*

MAJA. *Bosc.*

MACROPUS. *Latreille.*

MACROPODIA. *Leach.*

Antennæ externæ distantes, corporis dimidii longitudine setaceæ, ante oculos ad rostri latera insertæ; articulo secundo primo triplo longiore.

Pedipalpi gemini externi tenues caule interno biarticulato, articulis longitudine subæqualibus; *palpi* triarticulati hirsutissimi.

Pedum par anticum majus, didactylum, æquale (MARIIS corpore duplo longius; *manibus* elongato-subovatis, compressis; *carpis* manibus duplo brevioribus, angulatis; *brachiis* manuum longitudine angulatis; FEMINE corporis longitudine, *manu* subfiliformi): *paria* 4 postica, longissima, tenuissima: *ungues* 4 antici ad apicem arcuati; 4 postici ad basin abrupte curvati.

Testa subtriangularis parce spinosa, antice rostrata, rostro longo, fisso.

Oculi distantes, subreniformes, pedunculo multo crassiores, in orbitas haud retractiles.

Abdomen 6-articulatum, tuberculato-subcarinatum:

MARIIS articulo primo longiore, secundo angustiore, tertio posticè latiore, quarto angustiore, quinto et sexto abrupte angustioribus, hinc ad apicem abruptissimè angustiore, rotundato.

FEMINE articulis primo angustiore, aliis caudam ovatam efformantibus, ultimo ad apicem abruptè producto, rotundato.

External antennæ distant, half the length of the body, setaceous, inserted at the sides of the rostrum before the eyes; the second joint three times the length of the first. External double palpi slender, the internal footstalk two-jointed, the joints of nearly an equal length: palpi three-jointed, and very hairy. Anterior pair of legs largest, didactyle, equal (of the *male* twice the length of the body, the hands elongate-suboval, compressed; wrists half the length of the hands, angulated; arms of the length of the hands and angulated: of the *female* as long as the body, the hand subfiliform): four hinder pairs very long, very slender: four anterior claws bent at their tops; hinder claws abruptly bent at their base. *Shell* subtriangular, subspinose, rostrated in front, the rostrum long, cloven. *Eyes* distant, subreniform, much thicker than their peduncles, not retractile within their orbits. *Abdomen* six-jointed, tuberculate-subcarinated (of the *male* with the first joint largest, the second narrower, the third broader behind, the fourth narrower, the fifth and sixth abruptly narrower, the latter at its apex abruptly narrower and rounded: of the *female* with the first joint narrowest, the other joints forming an ovate tail, the last joint with its apex abruptly produced and rounded).

There are but two species of this genus known, and with their habits I am unacquainted.

MACROPODIA TENUIROSTRIS.

TAB. XXIII. FIG. 1, 2, 3, 4, et 5.

M. rostro longissimo tenui; antennis rostro sublongioribus; testa pone rostrum tuberculis duobus spinaque unica in triangulum dispositis; brachiis interné spinulosis.

Leptopodia tenuirostris. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 431.

Macropodia tenuirostris. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 331.

Fig. 1, Mas. 2, Maris abdomen. 3, Feminae abdomen. 4, Feminae pes anticus. 5, Pedipalpus geminus externus.

I first observed this species amongst some crustacea collected at Torquay, in Southern Devon, by Hooker, and have since found it a very common inhabitant of all the deep water off the coast of that country, especially in the Sound of Plymouth.

It may be readily distinguished from the following species, by its spinulose arms, and long and slender rostrum.

MACROPODIA PHALANGIUM.

FIG. 6.

M. rostro acuminato antennis multo brevioribus; testa pone rostrum tuberculis tribus triangulum delinientibus: postice majore; brachiis interne subscabrosis, hirsutis.

Cancer Phalangium. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 8.

Macculloch Trans. Linn. Soc. vi. 389. tab. 31.

Macropus longirostris. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* i. 39.

Maja Phalangium. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 395.

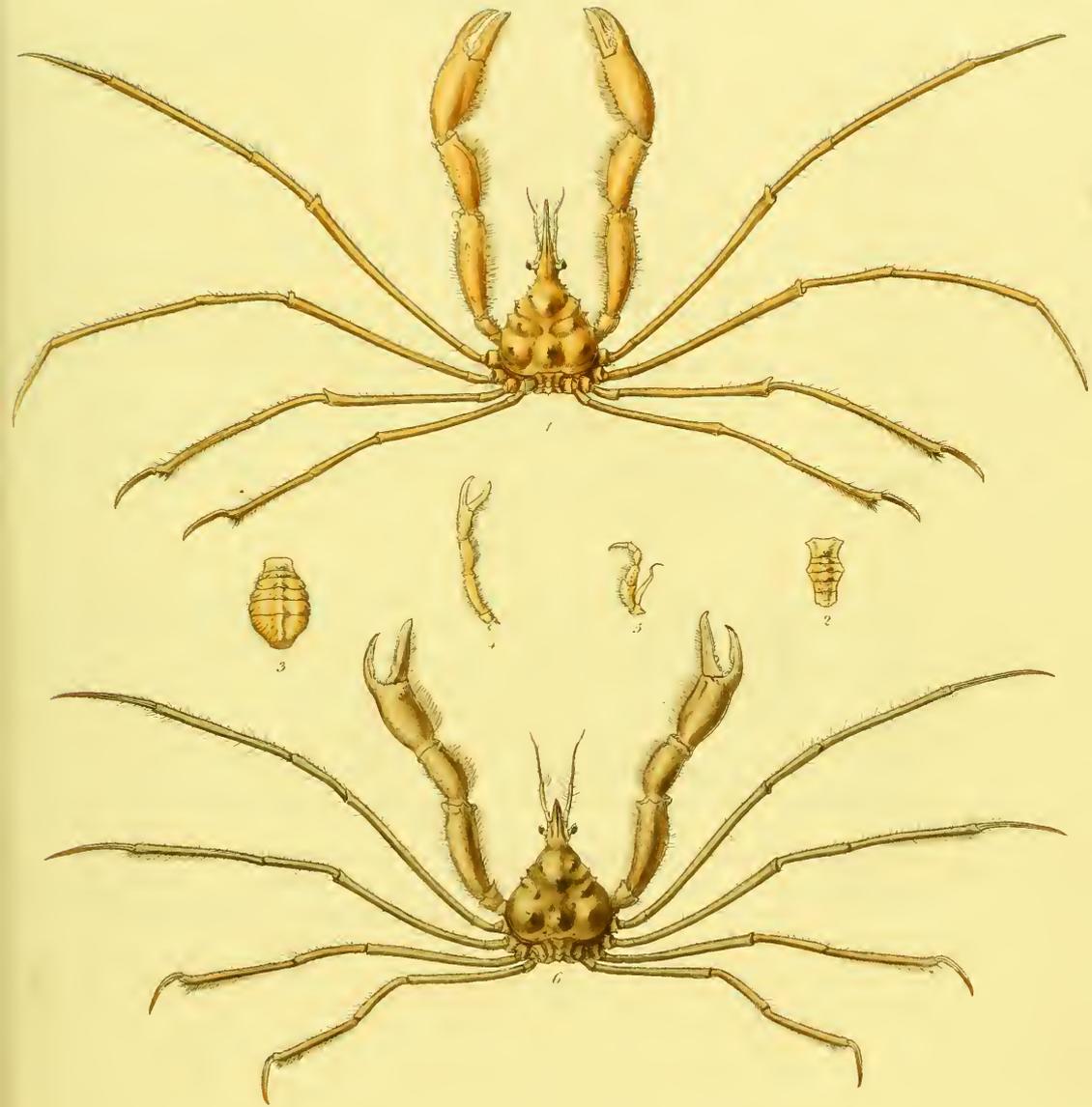
—— *Zool. Miscel.* ii. 18.

—— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 331.

Leptopodia phalangium. *Leach. Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 431.

Fig. 6, Mas.

This species is very common in the mouths of rivers and in estuaries throughout the greater part of Britain, being well known by the popular appellation of Spider-crab. It has been observed by Dr. Macculloch to be sometimes covered by fragments of a species of the Linnean genus *Fucus*, which are attached to its body and legs.



LITHODES.

LITHODES. *Latreille, Leach.*

MAJA. *Bosc.*

INACHUS. *Fabricii.*

CANCER. *Linné, &c.*

Antennæ externæ corporis dimidii longitudine, setaceæ, sub oculos externé insertæ, spina ad basin exteriorem.

Internæ porrectæ, elongatæ, setis duabus compressis, multiarticulatis instructæ.

Pedipalpi externi articulo secundo internè dilatato, denticulato.

Pedes decem; par anticum inæquale, didactylum; digitis interne excavatis: paria 2, 3, et 4, consimilia, ungue terminata; par posticum minutum, spurium, adactylum.

Testa triangularis, spinosissima, anticè rostro elongato, instructa.

Oculi ad basin approximati, pedunculo haud crassiores.

Abdomen (in utroque sexu?) membranaceum, squamis crustaceis; articulis primo et ultimo crustaceis.



External antennæ setaceous, half the length of the body, inserted under the eyes externally, with a spine at their exterior base; internal antennæ porrected, elongate, terminated by two compressed many-jointed setæ. External pedipalpes with the second joint internally dilated and denticulated. Legs ten: anterior pair unequal, didactyle; the fingers internally excavated; second, third, and fourth pairs alike, and terminated by a claw; hinder pair very small, spurious, and simple. Shell triangular, very spiny, anteriorly terminated by an elongate rostrum. Eyes not thicker than their peduncles, their bases approximating. Abdomen (in both sexes?) membranaceous, with crustaceous scales; the first and last joints entirely crustaceous.

The situation of this anomalous genus, which was classed with the MAJÆ by Lamarck, is extremely doubtful. In the form of its pedipalpes and external antennæ, and in the position of the eyes, it approaches the Macrourous Malacostraca.

LITHODES MAJA.

TAB. XXIV.

L. rostro bifurco basi spinoso, digitis fasciculato-pilosis, abdomine basi spinoso.

Cancer Maja. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1046. 41.

Fn. Sv. cd. 2. Nò. 2031.

Herbst 1. 219. *Tab.* 15. *fig.* 87.

Cancer horridus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 4. 7. *Pl.* 7. *fig.* 14.

Inachus Maja. *Fab. Suppl. Ent. Syst.* 358. 15.

Lithodes Arctica. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* 1. 40.

Lithodes Maja. *Leach Edin. Encycl.* 7.

Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 332.

Maïa Araignée. *Latr. Hist. Nat. des Crust. et des Insect.* vi. p. 91.

Le Crabe epineux. *Ascan. Icon. Rer. Natur. Tab.* xxx.

Fig. 1, Lithodes Maja. 2, Pedipalpus geminus externus. 3, Pes posticus. 4, Abdomen.



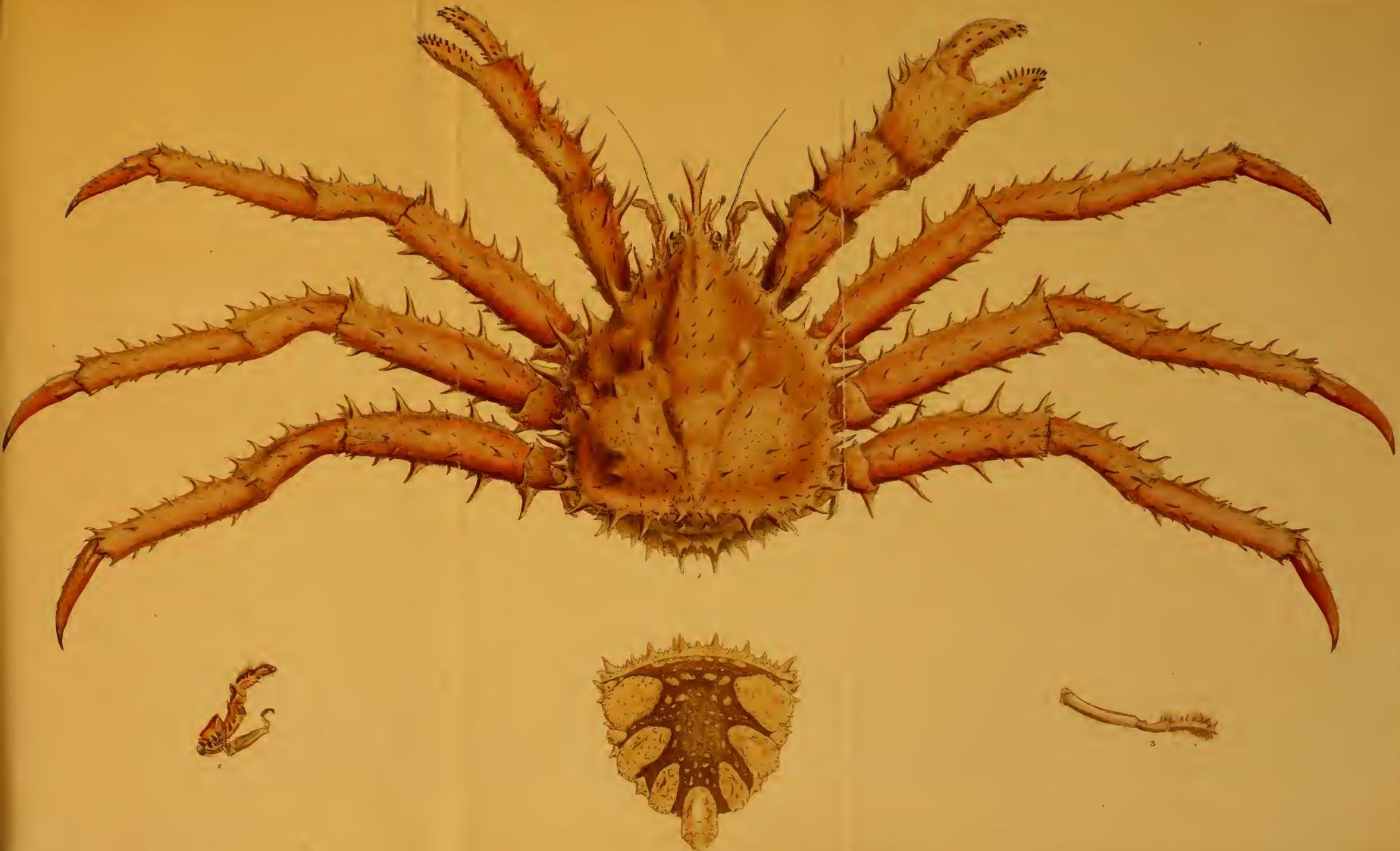
Lithodes Maja inhabits the coasts of Aberdeen and Yorkshire; and has likewise been taken at the mouth of the Frith of Forth: it must, however, be considered as one of the rarer Crustacea of Britain, as it has no where occurred in any degree of plenty.

Notwithstanding the spines with which this animal is armed, it is sometimes devoured by the larger species of Gadus, and has been taken from the stomach of a cod by P. Neill, Esq. S. W. S.

Colour, when living, flesh-red.

Seba in the third volume of his *Thesaurus*, *tab.* 18. *fig.* 10. and *tab.* 22. *fig.* 1. has given good representations of this species, which, from the false references of Linné (*Syst. Nat.* 1. 1047), have caused the erroneous synonyms of Pennant, who confounded it with *Parthenope horrida** (Cancer horridus Linné); and this error, although repeatedly pointed out, has been continued in the new edition of Pennant's *British Zoology*.

* Vide Leach Zoological Miscellany, vol. ii. page 107.



DROMIA.

TAB. XXIV. A.

CANCER, *Linnaeus*.

DROMIA, *Fabricius, Leach, Latreille*.

Antennæ externæ subtus oculi pedunculum insertæ; tuberculo basali maximo, perforato.

Antennæ internæ articulo basali magno et ferè cylindrico; antennarum fossæ longitudinales et distantes.

Pedum par anticum robustum, unguibus cochleariformibus validè dentatis; paria 4 et 5 parva, super dorsum testæ reflexa et compressa, unguibus parvis duplicatis terminantes.

Testa transversa, subglobosa, sublobata, fronte declinata, parva.

Oculi pedunculis brevibus.

External antennæ placed under the peduncle of the eye, with the basal tubercle very large, perforated. Interior antennæ with the basal joint large and almost cylindrical; the antennal pits are longitudinal and distant. The first pair of feet robust, with fingers spoon-shaped and strongly toothed; the 2nd and 3rd single-clawed, and the 4th and 5th small, turned over the back of the carapace and closely pressed, terminating in small double-claws. Carapace transverse subglobose, with the front bent downwards and small. Eyes with short peduncles.



DROMIA MEDITERRANEA.

TAB. XXIV. A.

DROMIA MEDITERRANEA, *Leach, Gray Zool. Journ.* 1. p. 419.

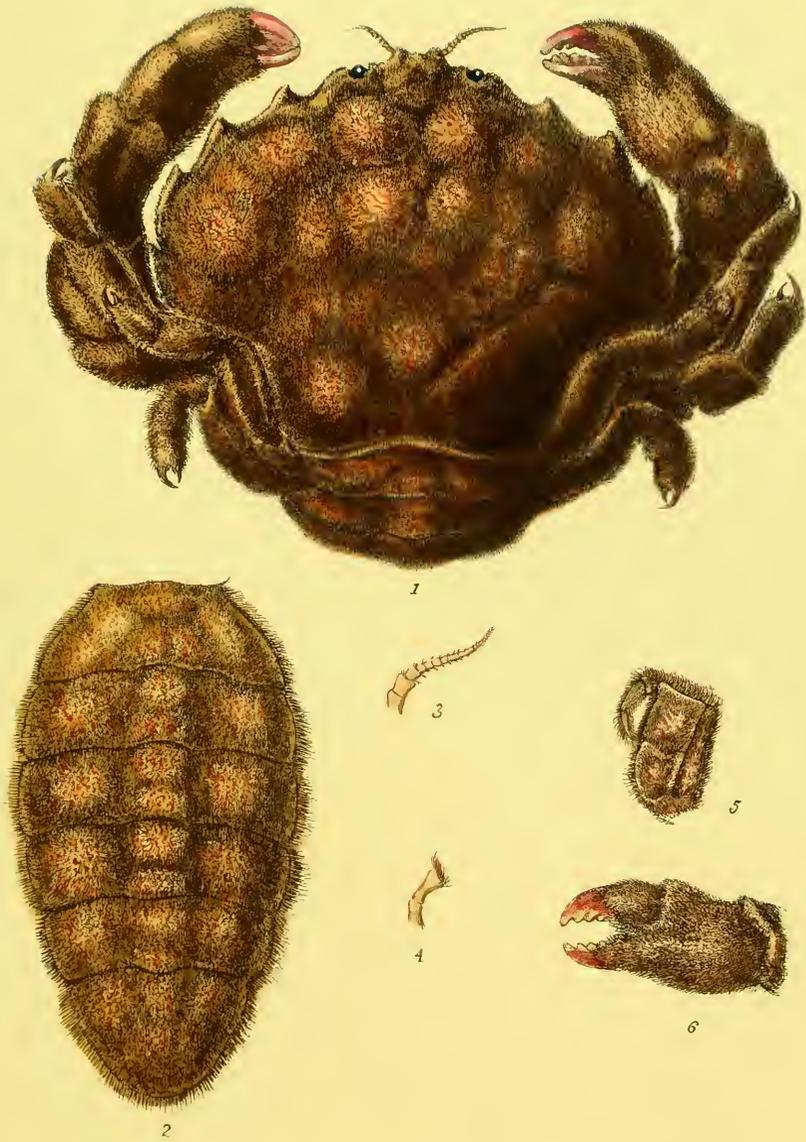
CANCER DROMIA, *Olive. Zool. Adu.* p. 45.

DROMIA RUMPHII, *Bosc*.

D. testa subglobosa, rotundo-nodosa, latior quam longa, margine antico-laterali utrinque valide quadridentato; dente secundo basi tuberculato; abdomine maris articulo ultimo latiori quam longo, feminae latissimo, valdè arcuato.

Fig. 1, Dromia Mediterranea. 2, Feminae abdomen. 3, antenna externa. 4, antenna interna. 5, pedipalpus. 6, manus.

This very hirsute species frequently becomes covered with sponge, so that little of the shell is visible. Although long known as a Mediterranean Crab, its existence in our seas has only been recently discovered. The figure is taken from a large specimen, now in the British Museum, which was dredged off Penzance, and for some time lived captive in a tank.



EBALIA.

CANCER, *Pennant, Montagu.*

LEUCOSIA. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 333. annot.*

Antennæ externæ setaceæ minutissimæ in oculorum cantho interno insertæ ;

internæ mediocres in foveolas obliquo-transversas inter oculos receptæ.

Pedipalpi externi cauli interno sensim acuminato, articulo secundo internè palpigero : cauli externo flagro nullo instructo.

Pedes decem ; par anticum majus æquale depressum didactylum, brachiis subangulatis ; *MARIS* illo *FÆMINÆ* longius ; paria alia ambulatoria, ungue simplici instructa.

Abdomen 7-articulatum, articulis mediis confluentibus ; *MARIS* angustum a segmento tertio sensim acuminatum, articulo ultimo basi unituberculato ; *FÆMINÆ* amplissimum medio latius, articulo ultimo parvo penultimo abruptè angustiore.

Testa rhomboidalis, lateribus integris, fronte subproducto.

Oculi minuti frontales.

External antennæ very minute, setaceous, inserted in the internal corner of the eye. Internal antennæ moderate in size, received into oblique-transverse foveolæ between the eyes. External pedipalpes with their internal footstalk gradually acuminated ; the second joint internally palpigerous : external footstalk without the usual appendage. Legs ten ; anterior pair largest, equal, depressed, didactyle, with the arms somewhat angulate ; of the male longer than that of the female ; other pairs formed for walking and terminated with a simple claw. Abdomen seven-jointed, the middle joints confluent ; of the male narrow, gradually acuminated from the third joint ; of the female very large, broader in the middle, with the last joint small and abruptly narrower than the preceding joint. Shell rhomboidal, with the sides entire and the front slightly produced. Eyes minute, frontal.

EBALIA PENNANTII.

TAB. XXV.---Fig. 1---6.

E. testâ granulatâ cruce irregulari elevatâ, abdomine articulis 3—6 coalitis.
Cancer tuberosus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 8. *tab.* 9. *A. fig.* 19.

Fig. 1. *Ebalia Pennantii* MAS. 2. MARIS abdomen auctum. 4. Pedipalpus auctus. 5. *Ebalia Pennantii* FEMINA. 6. FEMINÆ abdomen ampl.

Pennant first described this species from the Portland cabinet: it is occasionally taken by dredging off the Dentrige, near the Saltstone, in the Estuary of Kingsbridge, from whence I have received several specimens, and possess one imperfect female half as large again as fig. 5.

EBALIA CRANCHII.

TAB. XXV.---Fig. 7---11.

E. testâ subgranulatâ carinatâ tuberculis quinque; ordine, 2 aproximatis, 2 distantibus, 1 medio majore, abdomine *maris* articulis 3—5, *feminae* 4—6 coalitis.

Fig. 7. *Ebalia Cranchii* MAS. 8. Ejusdem abdomen. 9. E. *Cranchii* FEMINA. 10. FEMINÆ abdomen. 11. E. *Cranchii* MAS. junior.

This species was discovered by that enterprising naturalist, Mr. J. Cranch, (whose death in the late expedition to Congo, has been so much lamented by naturalists), in the Sound of Plymouth, where Mr. C. Prideaux has likewise observed it, in considerable plenty, and has supplied my collection with a complete series.

EBALIA BRYERII.

TAB. XXV.---Fig. 12---13.

E. testâ læviter granulatâ anticè subcarinatâ tuberculis tribus ordine 2, 1; (*feminae* tumidis), abdomine *maris* articulis 3—5 et 6—7, *feminae* 4—6 coalitis.

Cancer tuberosa. *Mont. Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 86. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 3. fem. aucta.

Brachia MARIS illis *E. Cranchii* breviora; carina dorsalis inter tubercula antica uni-tuberculata.

Fig. 12. E. *Bryerii* FEMINA. 13 FEMINÆ abdomen.

Montagu received this species from Mr. Bryer, who took it at Weymouth. I have obtained it from the Sound of Plymouth, through the liberality of Mr. C. Prideaux. I have seen but one male, which differs from the female in not having the dorsal tubercles tumid.



PAGURUS.

PAGURUS. *Fabr., Bosc, Lam., Latr., Leach.*

ASTACUS. *Pennant.*

CANCER. *Linné.*

Antennæ interiores breviores, setis duabus articulatis; inferiore brevior, filiformi; superiore compressâ subconicâ infra pilosâ, pedunculus triarticulatus, articulo tertio longiore:

exteriore setaceâ longissimâ multiarticulatâ; pedunculus 4-articulatus, articulo secundo ad apicem supra spinâ mobili instructo.

Pedipalpi gemini externi cauli interno articulis quinque exsertis; articulis 1 et 3 brevioribus, 2 et 4 longioribus longitudine subæqualibus.

Oculi frontales, spinâ mobili supra ad illorum basin.

Pides decem; par anticum valdè inæquale, majus, didactylum; digitis fasciculato-pilosis; paria 2 et 3 elongatis, æqualibus unguibus elongatis subcurvatis instructa; paria 4 et 5 abbreviata, subcrustacea, pilosa, didactyla.

Thorax membranaceus anticè suprâ clypeo crustaceo instructus.

Abdomen membranaceum exarticulatum, elongatum, molle.

Cauda triarticulata, crustacea, articulo secundo utrinque appendiculato.



Interior antennæ shortest, with two articulated setæ; the lower seta shortest, filiform; the upper one compressed, subconic hairy beneath; peduncle three-jointed, the third joint longest: *exterior antennæ* setaceous, very long, composed of many joints; peduncle 4-jointed, the second joint with a moveable spine at the upper part of its extremity. *External feetpalpes* with their internal footstalk having five exserted joints, the first and third joints shortest; the second and fourth longest and of equal length. *Eyes* situated in the front, with a moveable spine at the upper part of their base. *Legs* ten; anterior pair very unequal, larger than the rest, didactyle, the fingers with tufts of hair; second and third pairs of equal size, elongate, with subcurved elongate claws; fourth and fifth pairs short, subcrustaceous, hairy, didactyle. *Thorax* membranaceous, with a crustaceous shield on its anterior part above. *Abdomen* without joints, elongate, membranaceous, soft. *Tail* triarticulated, crustaceous, the second joint with appendices on each side.

The animals of this genus are commonly denominated *Soldier*, or *Hermit-crabs*. Their economy is extremely curious and interesting, and so much so as to have attracted the attention of ancient naturalists; one species is described by Aristotle under the title *καρμινιον*.

All the species are parasitic, and inhabit the cavities of turbinated shells. They change their habitation during their growth, first occupying the smallest shells, and latterly those of considerable dimensions. They adhere to the pillars of the shells by the appendices situated on either side of their tail: and move about with great facility, dragging the shells after them.

PAGURUS STREBLONYX.

TAB. XXVI. FIG. 1 ad 4.

P. manibus fortiùs granulatis; carpis supra, brachiis apice pedibusque secundis tertiisque supra spinosis; unguibus tortuosis, supra spinosis.

Fig. 1, Pagurus Streblonyx. 2, antenna interior aucta. 3, antenna exterior aucta. 4, pedipalpus aucta.

This is the common soldier-crab of our seas. It inhabits almost all of the univalves that are found on our coasts. The right claw is generally but not always the largest, as I have seen a specimen in which the contrary was the case.

It is generally placed in British collections as *Cancer Bernhardus* of Linné, but I cannot venture to affix any synonym to it, as the descriptions of authors are too general, and many species agreeing with their characters are found in the European Ocean.

The twisted claws distinguish this from all the other species which I have yet seen.



PAGURUS PRIDEAUX.

FIG. 5 et 6.

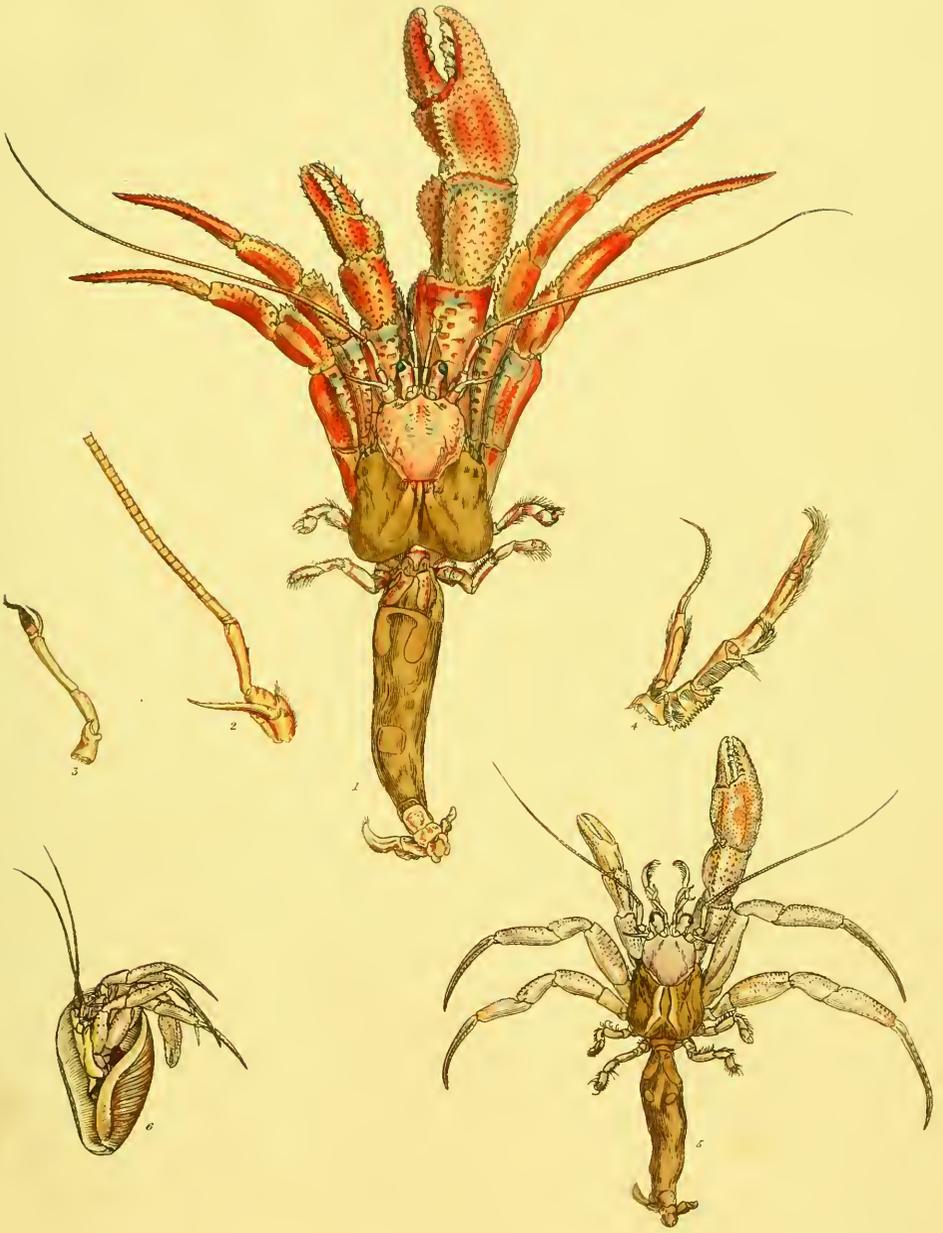
P. manibus granulatis; carpis angulo interno spinosis; brachiis apice spinulosis; pedibus secundis et tertiis obscure submuricatis; unguibus tenuibus, supra subserratis.

Fig. 5, Pagurus Prideaux. 6, in Scaphandre lignario.

Pagurus Prideaux inhabits the sea on the southern coast of Devon, and is most common in the Sound of Plymouth.

It is named after C. Prideaux, Esq. by whose friendly assistance in sending me a good series of specimens I am enabled to ascertain that it is distinct from the preceding species.

Mr. Prideaux has observed it in a vast variety of habitations, even in the tubes of the Dentalia, and in the shell of Scaphander lignarius.



PLANES.

CANCER, *Herbst.*

GRAPSUS, *Latreille.*

PLANES, *Leach.*

Testa depressa, convexa, rotundato-subquadrata.

Antennæ externæ extus fossas antennarum insertæ.

Antennæ internæ in fossas transversè plicatæ.

Pedipalpi externi articulo tertio latiori quam longo.

Pedum par anticum robustum, manu inflato, digitis inflexis, leviter dentatis.

Oculi distantes, pedunculis elongatis.

Abdomen utroque sexu septem-articulatum.

Carapace depressed, convex, roundly-subquadrate. External antennæ placed outside the antennary grooves. Internal antennæ folded transversely in the groove. External pedipalps with the third joint broader than long. First pair of feet robust, the hand inflated, fingers curved inwards and slightly toothed. Eyes distant, with long peduncles. Abdomen seven-jointed in each sex.

PLANES LINNÆANA.

TAB. XXVII. FIG. 1—3.

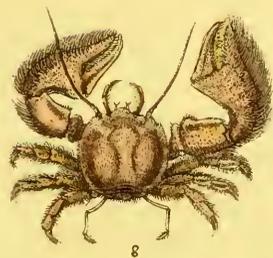
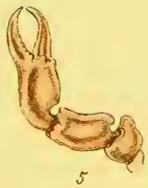
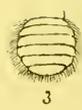
P. testa subquadrata, medio depressa, lateribus rotundatis, posticè striatis; fronte lata, producta integra; orbitis distantibus, utrinque ad angulum testæ locatis, margine externo unidentato; pedibus anticis robustis, subæqualibus.

Cancer minutus, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. XL. p. 443.—Herbst.

Planes Linnæana, *Leach.*

Fig. 1, Planes Linnæana. 2, maris abdomen. 3, femine abdomen.

This species principally inhabits the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.



PORCELLANA.

CANCER, *Pennant*.

PORCELLANA, *Lamarch, Leach*.

Antennæ externæ extus oculos insertæ.

Antennæ internæ parvæ, subtus frontem obtectæ.

Pedum par anticum inæquale, plus minusve complanatum, brachio brevissimo; paria 2, 3, et 4, ambulatoria, monodactyla; par. 5, minutum, didactyle.

Testa suborbicularis, depressa.

Oculis minutis.

Abdomen maximum.

External antennæ inserted outside the eyes. Internal antennæ small, hidden beneath the fore-head. First pair of feet very large, unequal, more or less flattened, with very short arm; second, third and fourth pairs ambulatory, terminating in a single finger; fifth pair very small, didactyle; eyes very small. Abdomen very large.



PORCELLANA LONGICORNIS.

TAB. XXVII. FIG. 4—7.

P. testa suborbiculari, fronte trilobata, loba media profunde unisulcata; manibus inæqualibus, elongatis, angustis, extus convexis.

Cancer longicornis, *Pennant*, Brit. Zool. IV.

Herbst, II. t. XLVIII.

Pisidia et *Porcellana* Linnæana. *Leach*, Dict. Sci. Nat. XVIII.

Porcellana Leachii. *Gray* (*Postea*.)

Fig. 4, *Porcellana longicornis*. 5, manus. 6, 7, pedes quartum et quintum.

The colour of this species is generally pale red, with deeper markings. The characters of the hands, wrists and arms, distinguish it very decidedly from *P. platycheles*. It is common on the British coasts, being dredged in the oyster nets very abundantly in some localities.

PORCELLANA PLATYCHELES.

TAB. XXVII. FIG. 8.

P. fronte dentibus tribus, complanatis, trigonis, mediano productiori, manibus maximis, unguibus trigonis; carpo infra loba dentata armata.

Cancer platycheles, *Pennant*, Brit. Zool. IV. pl. VII. *Herbst*, t. II. f. 6.

Porcellana platycheles, *Leach*, Dict. Sci. Nat.

Fig. 8. Porcellana platycheles.

This curious little crab is quite littoral in its habits, being found under stones at low water in many parts of our coast. If seized by its claws, it makes no difficulty of jerking them off for the purpose of escaping.

GALATHEA.

CANCER. . *Linn., Gmel.*

ASTACUS. *Johnst., De Geer, Pennant.*

GALATHEA. *Fabricii, Daldorf, Lamarck, Bosc, Latreille, Leach.*

Antennæ exteriores corpore longiores segmentis basilaribus tribus crassioribus, secundo haud longiore quam latiore;

Interiores pedunculo elongato infra oculos insertæ segmento ultimo acuto multiarticulato infra ciliato, setâ articulatâ ad basin.

Pedipalpi gemini externi 5-articulati, articulo primo interne haud dilatato.

Pedes decem; par anticum æquale, crassius, didactylum indice ad apicem saltem dentato; paria 2, 3, et 4 simplicia consimilia, subcompressa, unguibus acutis instructa; par quintum brevius spurium articulo ultimo inermi, ciliato.

Abdomen 6-articulatum.

Cauda pentaphylla; processibus medio fixo e segmentis composito, duobus externis simplicibus mobilibus.

GENERIS DIVISIONES.

* *Rostrum acuminatum acutum utrinque 4-spinosum (spinâ posticâ minore). Pedes antici compressi. Abdomen segmentis lateraliter obtusis. Cauda lamella intermedia triangulari apice emarginato laciniis apice rotundatis.*

a. *Antennæ interiores 4-articulatæ articulo primo apice unispinosa, pedunculo apice bispinosa. Pedipalpi gemini externi cauli interno articulo secundo primo longiore.*

b. *Antennæ interiores 3-articulatæ, pedunculo trispinosa. Pedipalpi gemini externi cauli interno articulo primo secundo longiore.*

** *Rostrum elongatum spiniforme basi utriusque bispinosa (spinâ posticâ minore). Pedes antici subcylindrici. Abdomen segmentis lateraliter acutis. Cauda lamella intermedia transverso-quadrata apice subemarginatâ.*

(*Antennæ interiores triarticulatæ, pedunculâ 3-spinosâ. Pedipalpi gemini externi cauli interno articulo primo secundo longiore.*)

External antennæ longer than the body, with the three first segments thicker than the others, the second not longer than broad; internal antennæ with an elongate footstalk inserted beneath the eyes, their last joint acute composed of many segments, ciliated beneath, with an articulated seta at its base. External double feet-palpes five-jointed, the first joint not dilated internally. Legs ten; anterior pair didactyle, equal in size and thicker than the other legs; second, third, and fourth pairs simple, alike in form, somewhat compressed, with acute nails; fifth pair shorter, spurious, the last joint simple ciliated. Abdomen six jointed; tail composed of five foliaceous processes, the middle one of which is fixed and composed of several pieces, the outer ones being moveable.

DIVISIONS OF THE GENUS.

- * *Rostrum acuminata, sharp with four spines on each side (hinder spine smallest). Anterior legs depressed. Abdomen with the sides of the segments obtuse. Tail with the middle process triangular, the tip emarginate with the laciniae rounded.*
a. *Internal antennæ four-jointed, the first joint with its apex one-spined, the tip of the peduncle being two-spined. External double feet-palpes with the second joint of the internal stalks longer than the first.*
b. *Internal antennæ three-jointed, their peduncle with three spines. External double feet-palpes with the second joint of the internal stalks shorter than the first.*
- ** *Rostrum elongate spine-shaped with two spines on each side of its base (hinder spine smallest). Anterior legs somewhat cylindric. Abdomen with the sides of the segments acute. Intermediate lamella of the tail transverse-quadrate, the tip slightly notched.*
(*Interior antennæ three-jointed, peduncle with three spines. External double feet-palpes with the second joint of their internal stalk shorter than the first.*)

The Galatheæ inhabit deep water, and are for the most part found on rocky coasts. They move with very great rapidity, and when taken violently flap their breast with their abdomen.

Johnson has figured three species of this genus. (*Historia naturalis de exanguibus, tab. 2. fig. 3. 7. et tab. 4. fig. 11.*)

GALATHEA SQUAMIFERA.

TAB. XXVIII. A.

G. (* a) *Pedibus anticis granulato-squamosis, manibus externe, carpis brachiisque interne spinosis.*

Cancer astacus squamifer. Montagu MSS.

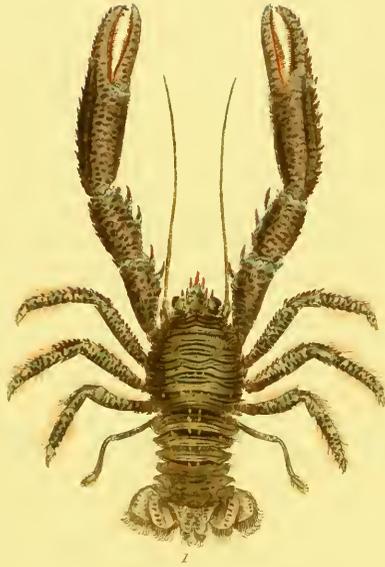
Galathea squamifera. Leach Edin. Encycl. 7. p. 398.

Fig. 1, *Mas adultus.* 2, *Mas junior.* 3, *Pedipalpus geminus externus p anlulum auctus.* 4, *Pedum tertii paris basis.* 5, *Feminæ pars eadem coxæ perforationem exhibens.* 6, *Maris pes posticus coxâ perforatâ.* 7, *Pes posticus Feminæ.* 8, *Abdominis segmenti secundi maris appendiculum*.*

This elegant species of Galathea was discovered by Montagu on the Southern coast of Devon, where it occurs in very great abundance. Young specimens generally have a white line running down their back, and in this state they are frequently taken by the dredge in deep water.

It may be found under stones at low tide on all the rocky shores of Southern Devon from Plymouth to Torbay.

* *Observavit J. Sowerby, junior.*



GALATHEA SPINIGERA.

TAB. XXVIII. B.

G. (* b) Pedibus anticis subgranulato-squamosis supra et utrinque spinosis, brachiis externe inermibus,

Astacus strigosus*. *Pem. Brit. zool. IV. 18. pl. 14.*

Herbst tab. 26. fig. 2.

Galathea strigosa. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. 2. 471. Supl. p. 414.*

Latr. Gen. Crust. et Ins. 1. 49.

Leach Edin. Encycl. 7. 398.

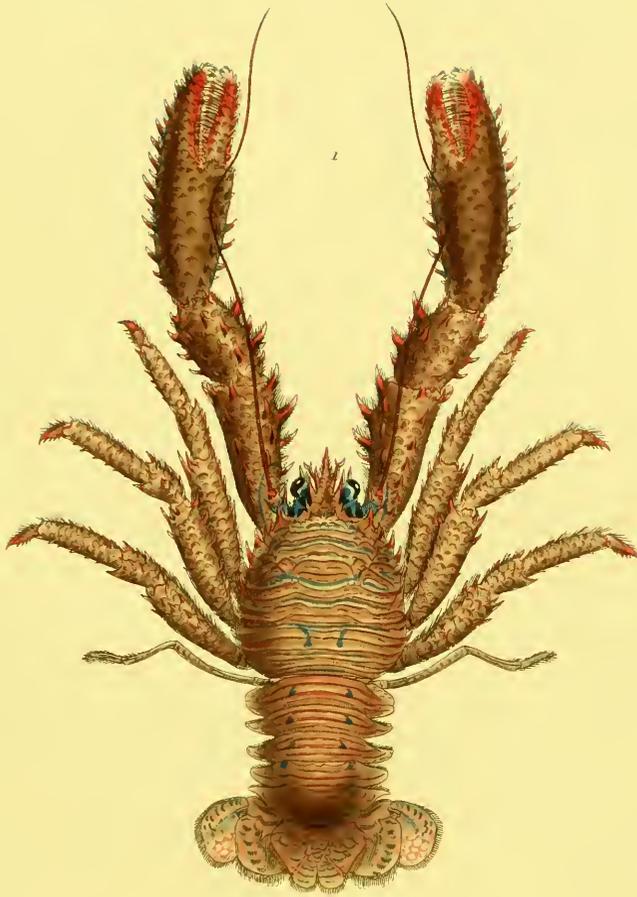
Fig. 1, Mas. 2, Ejusdem pullus.

Galathea strigosa is a common species on most of the rocky shores of Great Britain. It has been confounded by all the authors who have noticed it, with Cancer strigosus of Linné, but as it will not agree with the description given in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ and in the Fauna Suecica, I have been under the necessity of changing the specific name.

Our figure is colored from a drawing most kindly sent to me by Mrs. Dorville, who drew it from a living specimen.

In the young state the legs are most elegantly annulated with red and white, as exhibited in figure 2.

* *Alia et distincta species est Cancer strigosus Linnæi ut hæc indicant verba.* "Thorax obovatus margine utrinque spinis octo acuminatis antrorsum porrectis ciliatis, dorso rugis numerosis antrorsum imbricatis. Chelæ oblongæ, depressæ, margine aculeatæ, supra scabræ, subtus quasi squamosæ; pedes apice rubri." *Fn. Sv. ed. alt. 2036.* "Brachia introrsum aculeata; chelæ oblongæ, margine aculeatæ, latere superiore antrorsum imbricatæ scabritie ciliari." *Syst. nat. XII. 1053.*



GALATEA RUGOSA.

TAB. XXIX.

G. pedibus anticis introrsum præsertim spinosis; abdomine segmento secundo antice 6, tertio 4-spinosis.

Astacus Bamffius. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* IV. pl. 13.

Cancer rugosus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2985. 149.

Galatea rugosa. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* 2. 472. *Supl.* 415. 2.

Bosc Hist. nat. des Crust. 2. 87.

Latr. Hist. Nat. des Crust. et des Insect. 6. 198.

Galatea Longipeda. *Lam. Syst. des Anim. sans Vert.* 158.

Galatea Bamffia. *Leach Edin. Encycl.* 7. 398.

Fig. 1, mas. 2, antenna interna. 3, maris senioris manus, digitos curvatos exhibens.

Rondeletius seems to have been the earliest writer to whom this curious *Galatea* was known, and he has given an intelligible figure in his work "de piscibus," page 542.

Pennant next described it in his *British Zoology*, from a specimen taken near Bamff in Scotland, and communicated to him by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner.

It appears to be a very rare species in Britain, as it occurs in but very few collections. In the winter of 1814 my friend Mr. C. Prideaux of Kingsbridge, obtained a fine male and female from the Trawl-fishers, who found them in the Plymouth Sound. These specimens were communicated to me for this work, and the male is represented in the plate, together with one of the internal antennæ and a claw, showing the change that takes place in the form of this part in old specimens.

Herbst has copied Pennant's plate into table 27, fig. 3. of his work.



PALINURUS.

PALINURUS. *Daldorf, Fabricii, Lamarck, Latreille, Bosc, Leach.*

Antennæ interiores breviores, setis duabus articulatis; exteriore brevior, compressâ infernè dilatâtâ, pedunculus longissimus 3-articulatus; articulis, primo longiore, secundobreviore:

Exteriores setaceæ longissimæ, articulis tribus basilaribus crassissimis, spinosis; articulis aliis brevissimis fasciculato-pilosis.

Palpi pediformes articulis sex exertis, ultimo acuminato, subobtusio, hispido.

Oculi pedunculo communi transverso.

Pedes decem; par anticum crassius, subdidactylum indice abbreviato; pollice internè fasciculato-piloso; paria secundum, tertium, quartum et quintum simplicia, nuda; *ungues* fasciculato-pilosi, apice curvati nudi.

Abdomen 6-articulatum, segmentis lateribus spinoso-productis.

Cauda pentaphylla; lamellis membranaceis *processu* medio elongato-subquadrato apice rotundato, basi crustaceo; *processibus* aliis squama crustacea ad basin externè.



Interior antennæ shortest, with two articulated setæ; the exterior seta compressed and dilated beneath; peduncle very long, triarticulated, the first joint longest, the second shortest; exterior antennæ setaceous, very long, the three first joints very thick, spiny; the other joints very short, with fasciculi of hairs. Feet-like Palpi with six exerted joints; the last acuminate sub-obtuse, hairy. Eyes with a common transverse peduncle. Legs ten; anterior pair thickest, subdidactyle, the finger abbreviated, the thumb internally with tufts of hair. Other legs simple, naked; claws with tufts of hair, their points naked and bent. Abdomen six-jointed, the sides of the segments produced into spines. Tail composed of five membranous lamellæ, the middle of which is elongate-subquadrate, with its base crustaceous; the others with a crustaceous scale at their base externally.

Aristotle, Athenæus, and Pliny were acquainted with the animals of this genus, which they named *καφαβος* and *Locusta*, and used them as food.

The Palinuri live on fish and on other marine animals; they have the power of producing a very loud noise by rubbing the first joint of their exterior antennæ against the projecting clypeus.

All the species have a large spine over each eye, and from this part some of the subsidiary specific characters may be drawn.

PALINURUS VULGARIS,

TAB. XXX.

P. spinis superocularibus subtus dentatis; segmentis abdominis sulco transverso, medio interrupto, maculaque utrinque albido.

Astacus Homarus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 16. *pl. xi. fig. 22.*

Palinurus vulgaris. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* 1. 48.

Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 397.

Palinurus Homarus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 397.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 339.

Fig. sup. *Palinurus vulgaris* magnit. natural. *Fig. infer.* *Palpus pediformis.*

Palinurus vulgaris is very common on the western coasts of England, and is sold in the London markets under the name of thorny lobster and cray-fish. It often grows to the length of eighteen or twenty inches, and is very rarely found of the small size given in the annexed plate.

Pennant and Latreille are the only authors to whom I can refer for this species. Linné, in the description of his *Cancer Homarus*, has given a generic character, and he refers to figures of at least two species; the one inhabiting the Asiatic, the other the American Seas.

This species is very variable in its colors; all the specimens that I have seen, however, had a whitish or cream-colored spot on each side of the back of the abdomen. In our figure the most common variety of color is given, and the whole has been executed with the greatest care and attention, that no doubt may hereafter arise as to the exact species intended.



GEBIA.

CANCER (Astacus). *Montagu.*

GEBIA. *Leach.*

Antennæ in eâdem ferè lineâ horizontali insertæ :

interiores biarticulatæ ; articulo primo secundo breviorè : pedunculus elongatus basi externè dilatatus : setæ duæ ; superiore compressâ.

*exteriore*s triarticulatæ ; articulo secundo longiore : seta longissima ; articulis subelongatis.

Palpi pediformes 5-articulati infra pilosi.

Pedes decem : par anticum majus æquale didactylum ; index abbreviatus : paria alia compressa pilosa ; unguis simplices.

Abdomen 6-articulatum ; articulis transversis.

Cauda pentaphylla ; processus lamelliformes lati ; lateralibus costatis.

Antennæ inserted nearly in the same horizontal line : inner ones two-jointed ; the first joint shorter than the second ; the peduncles elongate, their base externally dilated : setæ two, the upper one compressed. External antennæ three-jointed, the second joint longest ; the seta very long, composed of subelongate joints. Pedipalpes five-jointed, hairy beneath. Legs ten ; anterior pair largest, equal, didactyle, with the finger short : other pairs compressed, hairy ; claws simple. Abdomen composed of seven transverse joints. Tail with five broad lamellæ ; the lateral ones ribbed.

All the species as indicated by the generic name, live beneath the earth, and are only to be obtained by digging in the mud at very low tides.

Gebia is probably confined to the European Seas ; it has been confounded with the Indian Genus *Thalassina* of Latreille, from which it differs in every character.

GEBIA STELLATA.

TAB. XXXI.---Fig. 1---9.

G. abdomine toto crustaceo, caudâ lamellâ exteriore rotundatâ, interiore subacuminatâ, manibus anticis lineis granulatis pilosis.

Cancer *astacus stellatus*. *Mont. Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. 89. tab. iii. f. 5.

Gebia stellata. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 400.

——— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 342 1.

Fig. 1. Gebia stellata mag. nat. 2. Antenna interior. 3. Antenna exterior. 4. Pedipalpus. 5. Pes anticus. 6. Pes secundus. 7. Pes tertius. 8. Cauda.

Gebia stellata was discovered by Mr. Gibbs in the Kingsbridge Estuary ; it has likewise been taken on some of the shores of the Plymouth Sound, under the mud in which it makes winding horizontal passages, often of an hundred feet or more in length.

GEBIA DELTURA.

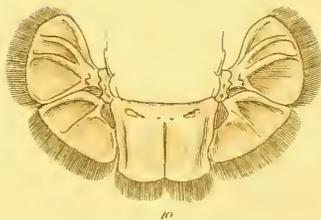
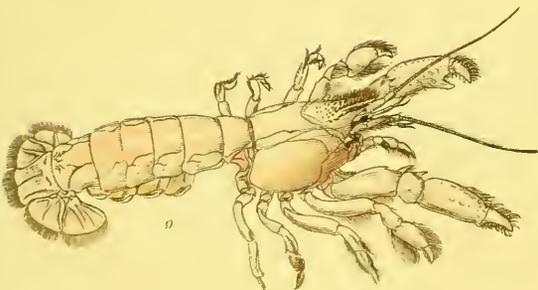
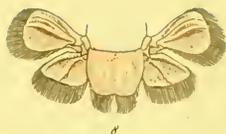
Fig. 9---10.

G. abdomine dorso submembranaceo, caudâ lamellâ exteriore apice subrotundatâ dilatatâ : interiore truncatâ deltoidêâ, manibus anticis lineis pilosis.

Gebia deltaura. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 342. 2.

Fig. 9. Gebia deltura mag. nat. 10. Cauda.

This species lives with *Gebia stellata*, with which it was confounded, until the distinctions were discovered by Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby.



CALLIANASSA.

CANCER (Astacus). *Montagu.*

CALLIANASSA. *Leach.*

Antennæ in eâdem ferè lineâ horizontali insertæ :

interiores pedunculo elongato biarticulato ; articulo secundo longiore : setæ duæ ;
superiore sub-compressâ.

*exteriore*s pedunculo elongato ; seta longissima.

Palpi pediformes articulo secundo compresso longiore.

Pedes decem : par anticum valdè inæquale didactylum compressissimum : par secundum primo minus didactylum : par tertium monodactylum : par quartum simplex : par quintum subdidactylum.

Abdomen submembranaceum.

Cauda pentaphylla : processus lati ; laterales exteriores interioribus majores costati.

Antennæ inserted nearly in the same horizontal line : interior ones with the peduncle two-jointed ; the second joint longest : setæ two, the upper ones slightly compressed : exterior ones with an elongate peduncle and seta. *Pedipalpes* with the second joint longest, compressed. *Legs* ten : anterior pair very unequal, didactyle, very much compressed : second pair didactyle, smaller than the anterior pair : third pair monodactyle : fourth pair simple : fifth pair subdidactyle. *Abdomen* somewhat membranaceous. *Tail* with five broad plates ; the exterior ones ribbed, larger than the interior lateral ones.

One species only of this singular Genus has hitherto been observed. It has the same economy as *Gebia*, at least it resides in subterraneous passages of the same construction.

CALLIANASSA SUBTERRANEA.

TAB. XXXII.

C. thorace anticè abruptè subacuminato, processus rostriformi unicarinato apice rotundato.
Cancer astacus subterraneus. *Mont. Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 89. tab. iii. fig. 1—2.*
Callianassa subterranea. *Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 400.*

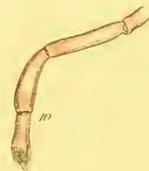
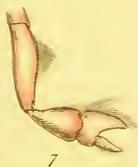
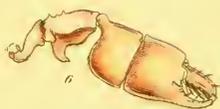
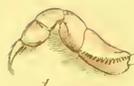
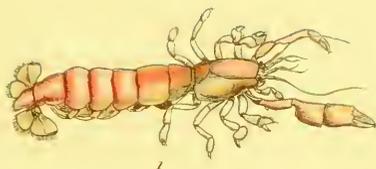
——— *Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 343. i.*

Fig. 1. *Callianassa subterranea* mag. nat. 2. Antenna interior. 3. Antenna exterior.
4. Pedipalpus. 5 et 6. Pedum par anticum mag. nat. 7. Pes secundi paris. 8. Pes tertius.
9. Pes quartus. 10. Pes quinti paris.

The figure in the annexed plate is coloured from a drawing, done from the living animal, by Mrs. Dorville.

C. subterranea was discovered by Montagu on the Southern coast of Devon, where it is not very uncommon. The larger fore leg is sometimes on the left, sometimes on the right side.

Montagu has described a curious parasite, which is found under the sides of the thorax.—
See Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 103.



AXIUS.

AXIUS. *Leach.*

Antennæ in eâdem ferè lineâ horizontali insertæ :
 *exteriore*s setacæ corporis ferè longitudine ;
 *interiore*s setis duabus.

Pedipalpi gemini externi articulis duabus primis sublongioribus, æqualibus.

Pedes decem : par anticum majus didactylum valdè inæquale : par secundum compressum didactylum : paria alia compressa simplicia ; par quintum minus compressum gracilius.

Abdomen 6-articulatum.

Cauda pentaphylla lata : lamella intermedia elongato-triangularis ; lamellis exterioribus medio costatis.

Antennæ inserted nearly in the same horizontal line : exterior ones setaceous, and nearly as long as the body : interior ones with two setæ. External double pedipalpes, with the two first joints somewhat longer than the others, and of nearly an equal length. Legs ten : anterior pair largest, didactyle and very unequal : second pair compressed, didactyle : other pairs compressed and simple : fifth pair less compressed and more slender than the others. Abdomen six-jointed. Tail with five broad plates : the intermediate plate elongate-triangular : exterior plates with their middles costated.

AXIUS STIRYNCHUS.

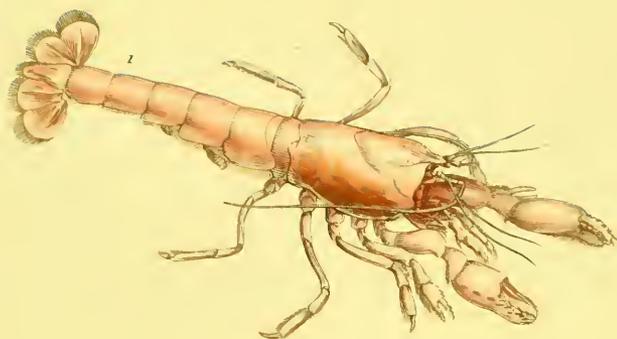
TAB. XXXIII.

A. rostro marginato medio carinato, thorace pone rostrum lineis duabus elevatis abbreviatis posticè emarginato ; emarginatione basi prominente.

Axius stirynchus. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 343.

Fig. 1. A. *Stirynchus* mag. nat. 2. Antenna interior. 3. Antenna exterior. 4. Pedipalpus. 5. Pes anticus. 6. Pes secundus. 7. Pes tertius. 8. Pes quartus. 9. Pes quintus.

Axius Stirynchus was first obtained by myself at Sidmouth, where it was taken amongst prawns on the shore. Montagu afterwards procured near Plymouth another specimen, which forms part of his collection of British Zoology, lately purchased by the trustees of the British Museum.



POTAMOBIOUS.

CANCER, *Linnaeus*.

ASTACUS, *Fabricius*.

POTAMOBIOUS, *Leach*.

Antennæ externæ elongatæ, subtus et extus internas insertæ, pedunculo crasso, articulis secundo et tertio subcylindricis, squama mobili tectis.

Antennæ internæ setis duabus ciliatis.

Pedipalpi externi articulo secundo latissimo, crasso.

Pedum par primum fere æquale, tumidum, carpo brevi, rotundo, manu leviter tuberculatum; paria secundum et tertium attenuata, didactyla; paria quartum et quintum monodactyla.

Testa medio sulco transverso profundo subdivisa; rostrum breve, trigonum utrinque unidentatum.

Abdomen quinque-articulatum, læve.

Cauda pentaphyla, segmento primo-mediani utrinque unidentato.

External antennæ long, inserted below and outside the internal, with thick peduncle, second and third joints cylindrical, covered by a moveable scale. Internal antennæ with two ciliated filaments. External pedipalps with second joint very broad and thick. Carapace divided in the middle by a deep transverse groove. Rostrum short, trigonal, single-toothed at each side. First pair of feet nearly equal, large, thick; wrist short, rounded; hand slightly tuberculated; second and third pairs attenuated, two-fingered; fourth and fifth pairs single-fingered. Abdomen with five joints, smooth. Tail with five flaps; first section of the middle flap with a strong tooth on each side.



POTAMOBIOUS ASTACUS.

TAB. XXXIV. FIG. 1.

P. testa granulata, rostro pedunculum antennarum longitudine æquanti, medio carinato, utrinque dente parvo versus extremitatem armato.

Cancer astacus. *Linnaeus*.

Astacus fluviatilis. *Fabricius*, Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 406.

Latreille, Gen. Crust. V. p. 235.

Potamobius fluviatilis. *Lcach*, non Risso.

Fig. 1. *Potamobius astacus.*

There has been some confusion of synonyms between this species and the common lobster. The present editor, however, believes that the nomenclature adopted by the authorities in the British Museum is the more correct. In general appearance the *Potamobius* is a miniature representation of the marine Lobster, and is abundantly diffused through all the larger rivers of our country, as well as those of Europe generally. It is much in request for the table, under the name of the "River Cray-fish." Specimens will live for some time in a fish-tank, where their habits, which are very interesting, may be observed. One in possession of the writer, shed his outer covering so neatly, and with so little disturbance of the parts, that it was at first thought there were two Cray-fish instead of one in the tank. Although of a dull greenish colour when living, the shells turn red, when boiled, like the common Lobster.



SCYLLARUS.

SCYLLARUS, *Fabricius*,

CANCER, *Linnaeus*, *Herbst*.

Antennæ externæ latissimæ, flabelliformes, pedunculo articulis dilatatis, cristatis.

Antennæ internæ quatuor, dissimilimæ, medianis filiformibus ; articulo ultimo bifido.

Oculi distantissimi.

Testa lata, oblongo-subquadrata.

Pedum par primum breve, articulis inflatis, manu monodactyli ; paria 2, 3, 4, ferè consimilia ; par ultimum didactyle.

Abdomen sex-articulatum, segmentis ad latera spinoso-productis.

Cauda pentaphylla, in lamellis membranaceis terminans, medio transversim articulata, margine articuli primi acutissimè dentato.



SCYLLARUS ARCTUS.

TAB. XXXIV. FIG. 2, 3, 4, 5.

S. testa squamoso-tuberculata, anticè acutissime quadridentata, frontis margine concavo, cristato, marginibus lateralibus bidentatis, antennis externis flabelliformibus, acutè dentatis, antice lobatis, ciliatis.

Scyllarus arctus. *Fabricius*, Ent. Syst. Supp. p. 309, I.

Cancer arctus. *Linnaeus*, Syst. Nat.

Cancer (Astacus) Ursa Major. *Herbst*, II. p. 83, t. 30, f. 2.

Fig. 2, Scyllaris arctus. 3, fifth claw. 4, first claw. 5, middle claw.

The name of this curious crustacean was first added to our list of British fauna by Dr. Borlase, who found specimens in Mount's Bay, Cornwall. They have also been not unfrequently taken on other parts of our coasts. The more usual order in decapodous crustacea is reversed in this case, the first pair of legs being single-clawed, and the last weakly double-clawed.

ASTACUS.

ASTACUS, *pl. Fabricius, Leach.*

CANCER, *Linnaeus.*

HOMARUS, *M. Edwards. (postea.)*

Antennæ interiores breves, bifidi; *exteriore*s longissimæ, pedunculo fere cylindrico, appendice laminari dentiformi, intus dilatata, vix articulum ultimum pedunculi obtectenti.

Palpi pediformes ante pedunculos antennarum extensi, articulis sex exsertis, ultimo acuminato, hispido.

Pedes decem: par anticum crassissimum inæquale, digitis validè tuberculatis; paria secundum et tertium didactyli, quartum et quintum monodactyli; *ungues* fasciculato-pilosi, curvati, obtusi.

Abdomen sex-articulatum, segmentis ad latera in laminis latis complanatis terminantibus.

Cauda pentaphylla laminis exterioribus versus terminum articulado-divisis, ad articulum acutè dentatis.

External antennæ above and outside the internal. The laminar appendage tooth-shaped, dilated on the inner side and not quite covering the penultimate joint of the peduncle. The exterior pedipalpus pediform and produced forwards beyond the peduncles of the antennæ. The five pairs of legs are very large, thick, and unequal; the grasping edges of the thumb and finger in the larger tuberculated; in the smaller toothed; second and third pairs narrow, with two fingers on the last joint; fourth and fifth with the last joint undivided. The carapace nearly cylindrical, the rostrum curved forwards and having several teeth on each side. The six segments of the abdomen terminate at each side with a broad flat flap; last segment with a sharp tooth at each side; outer laminæ of the tail divided transversely at about one-third distance from the end, in a moveable joint, the edge of the larger portion being sharply toothed.

This genus, the principal member of which is our *common Lobster*, was included under the specific name of *gammarus* in the Linnæan genus *Cancer*. It is associated by *Lamarck* with the little-fresh water Lobster in the genus *Astacus*, our large edible crustacean being named *A. marinus* and our smaller one *A. fluviatilis*.



ASTACUS GAMMARUS.

TAB. XXXV.

CANCER gammarus, *Leach*.

A. carapace cylindrico, leviter puncturato, prope medium sulco diviso; pedunculo antennarum majorum basi unidentato; oculis globosis quam pedunculos minoribus; segmentibus abdominis levibus, ad latera planilobatis; cauda latissima, lamiis exterioribus dentato-articulatis.

Cancer gammarus, *Linnaeus*. Syst. Nat.

Astacus marinus, *Fabricius*. Suppl. p. 406. *Pennant*, Brit. Zool. IV, t. X. f. 22.

Homarus vulgaris, *Milne Edwards*. Hist. Crust. II. p. 324.

The supply of this inestimable crustacean annually brought to the London markets for our tables from the Channel Islands, from various localities on our own coasts, and above all, from those of Norway, has been something wonderful. The latter have supplied above 600,000 annually, and the former combined about 200,000.

Like Crabs and Cray-fish, the *Homarus vulgaris*, or common Lobster, is known, when caught by a claw, to escape by shaking off the limb, leaving it in the hands of the captor. And it is believed that sudden fright produced by the noise of cannon or thunder will sometimes cause the creature thus to dismember itself.

The colour of the species is dull reddish yellow spotted with blueish black, the under side appearing beautifully marbled. The specimens vary very much according to the localities in which they occur. In each of their special haunts the range of the Lobster is limited, and each little community of them retains its own characteristics. These are in many cases so marked that good authorities have declared that on seeing a specimen they could indicate the spot whence it had been brought.

NEPHROPS.

ASTACUS. *Pennant.*

NEPHROPS. *Leach.*

CANCER. *Linné.*

Antennæ in eâdem lineâ horizontali insertæ :

Interiores setis duabus ; superiore crassiore compressâ ; inferiore setaccâ, tereti.

Exteriores pedunculo articulo primo squamâ ultra pedunculi apicem prodeunte.

Palpi pediformes articulis quinque exsertis ; articulo primo latere interiore supra dentato, infra subserrulato.

Oculi maximi, reniformes, pedunculo abruptè et multò crassiores.

Pedes decem ; par anticum majus, inæquale, didactylum ; manu filiformi : paria 2 et 3 didactyla, filiformia ; paria 4 et 5 filiformia, ungue terminata ; *ungues* acuminati.

Abdomen sex-articulatum ; segmentis lateribus acutis.

Cauda pentaphylla ; processu exteriori bipartito, articulado.

FEMINA coxis tertiis, Mas coxis quintis perforatis.



Antennæ inserted in the same horizontal line : interior ones with two setæ ; the upper seta compressed ; the under seta setaceous, rounded : exterior antennæ with a scale on the first joint of their peduncle, extending beyond the apex of the peduncle. Pedipalpes with five exerted joints ; the first joint with the interior side dentated above, subserrulated beneath. Eyes very large, kidney-shaped, much and abruptly thicker than their peduncle. Legs ten ; anterior pair largest, unequal, didactyle ; second and third pairs filiform, didactyle ; fourth and fifth pairs filiform, terminated by acuminate claws. Abdomen six-jointed ; the sides of the segments acute. Tail with five plates ; the exterior scale articulated.

The form of the eyes, and the sexual perforations, distinguish this genus from *Astacus*.

NEPHROPS NORVEGICUS.

N. testa dorso subcarinato.

Cancer Norwegicus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.*, 1. 1053.

Astacus Norwegicus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 17. t. 12. fig. 24.

Nephrops Norwegicus. *Leach Edin. Encycl.* vii. 400.

Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 344.

Le Homar lettré. *Ascan. Icon. rer. natur. Tab.* xxxix.

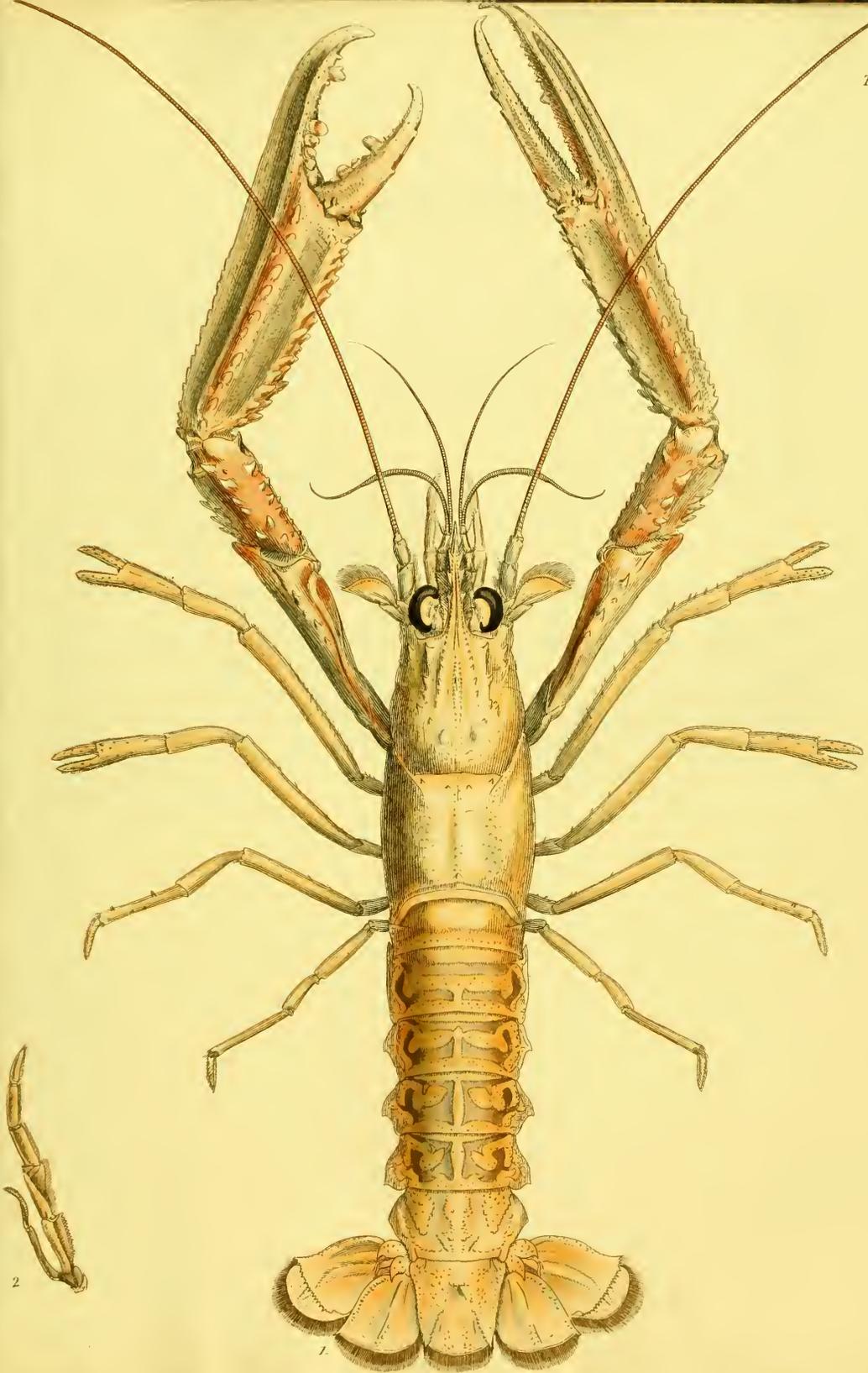
Fig. 1, *Nephrops Norwegicus.* 2, *Palpus peditormis.*

The colour of the *N. Norwegicus* is a pale flesh-red, occasionally varied with darker colour or with whitish. The grooves of the fore claws, and back of the abdomen are pale fulvous or cinereous. Eyes blackish.

Sometimes the left anterior leg, and at other times the right is largest; the internal edge of the fingers of the larger leg being knotted; of the smaller one denticulated.

In the summer months this species is very abundant, in the Frith of Forth, and is taken adhering to the bait of the fishermen who are employed in taking fish with lines.

Fabricius, and all succeeding authors, describe this species as having but four didactyle legs, which renders their synonyms extremely doubtful: I have, therefore, refrained from quoting them.



2

1

PONTOPHILUS.

CRANGON. *Leach.*

Antennæ superiores breviores setis duabus in eâdem ferè lineâ horizontali insertis: setâ interiore longiore.

inferiores corporis longitudine setaceæ decrescentes, squamâ ad apicem externè unidentatâ pedunculo annexâ: articulo primo ultra medium squamæ producto.

Palpi pediformes articulis quatuor exsertis articulo ultimo acuminato præcedente duplo ferè longiore.

Pedes decem: par anticum majus compressum subdidactylum; pollice brevissimo: par secundum tenue brevissimum didactylum: par tertium tenue elongatum ungue simplici instructum: paria 4 et 5 præcedente crassiora unguibus compressis instructa.

Abdomen 6-articulatum.

Cauda pentaphylla: lamellis lateralibus angustis.

Upper antennæ shortest, with two setæ inserted in nearly the same horizontal line; the interior longest: under antennæ as long as the body, setaceous, with a large squama at their base, with a spine in the apex externally; the first joint produced beyond the middle of the squama. Pediform palpes with three exserted joints; the last acuminated, and almost twice the length of the preceding joint. Legs ten: first pair longest, compressed, subdidactyle, with the thumb very short: second pair slender, very short, didactyle: third pair slender, elongate, furnished with a single claw: fourth and fifth pairs thicker than the third, and furnished with compressed claws. Abdomen six-jointed. Tail composed of five plates; the lateral ones narrow.

PONTOPHILUS SPINOSUS.

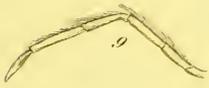
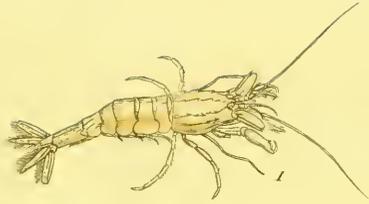
TAB. XXXVII.---A.

P. thorace lineis quinque longitudinalibus spinosis; tribus dorsalibus; unâ utrinque laterali.
Crangon spinosus. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 346.

Fig. 1. Pontophilus spinosus mag. nat. 2. Antenna inferior auct. 3. Antenna superior auct. 4. Pes anticus ampl. 5. Pedipalpus auct. 6. Pes secundus auct. 7. Pes tertius ampl. 8. Pes quartus auct. 9. Pes quintus amplificatus.

This curious animal was discovered by C. Prideaux, Esq. amongst some rubbish dredged in the Sound of Plymouth, near the Edystone; a second specimen was afterwards taken off Fal-mouth, by the late Mr. John Cranch, Zoologist to the Congo Expedition.

Its natural color is unknown.



CRANGON.

CANCER. *Linné.*

ASTACUS. *Pennant.*

CRANGON. *Fabr., Latr., Bosc, Leach.*

Antennæ superiores setis duabus in eâdem ferè lineâ horizontali insertis : inferiore longiore.
inferiores corporis longitudine setaceæ decrecentes squamâ ad apicem externè unidentatâ pedunculo adnexâ : articulo primo ad squamæ medium non producto.

Palpi pediformes articulis quatuor exsertis : duobus ultimis longitudine æqualibus ; hâc apice obtuso.

Pedes decem : par anticum majus compressum subdidactylum ; pollice brevissimo : par secundum elongatum tenue didactylum : par tertium tenue præcedente longiore subcrassiore ungue simplici instructum : paria 4 et 5 præcedente crassiora unguibus compressis instructa.

Abdomen 6-articulatum.

Cauda pentaphylla : lamellis lateralibus angustis.

Upper antennæ with two setæ inserted in nearly the same horizontal line ; the inner one longest. Under antennæ as long as the body, setaceous, with a large scale, having its apex externally armed with a spine, at their base : first joint not produced to the middle of the squama. Pediform palpes with four exerted joints ; the two last equal in length ; the latter with the apex obtuse. Legs ten : anterior pair largest, compressed, subdidactyle, with the thumb very short : second pair elongate, slender, didactyle : third pair slender, longer, and rather thicker than second pair, furnished with a single claw : fourth and fifth pairs thicker than the preceding, with compressed claws. Abdomen six-jointed. Tail composed of five plates ; the lateral ones narrow.

CRANGON VULGARIS.

TAB. XXXVII.---B.

C. thorace pone rostrum et utrinque brachiisque infra unispinosis.

Cancer Crangon. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. 1052.

Astacus Crangon. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 20.

Crangon vulgaris. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl.* 410.

Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect. i. 55.

Bosc Hist. Nat. des Crust. ii. 96.

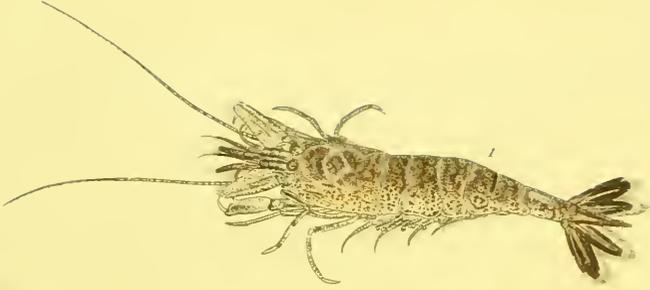
Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 401. *Pl.* 221. *fig.* 5.

—— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 346.

—— *Encycl. Britt. Suppl.* i. 421.

Fig. 1. Crangon vulgaris mag. nat. 2. Antenna inferior aucta. 3. Antenna superior auct. 4. Pedipalpus auctus. 5. Pes anticus auctus. 6. Pes secundus amplificatus. 7. Pes tertius auct. 8. Pes quartus ampl. 9. Pes quintus auct. 10. Cauda ampl.

Crangon vulgaris, or *Common Shrimp*, inhabits most of the sandy shores of the British Seas, often entering estuaries, especially during the breeding season: it sometimes ascends rivers with the tide, and is left in great quantities in the saline marshes.



CRAGNON FASCIATUS.

TAB. XXXVII. c. FIG. 1.

C. pedum secundo pari filiforme, quam primum et tertium breviorè minutè didactyle, abdomine ad articulum quartum subitò contracto, fusco latifasciato. Spinâ sterni obsoletâ.
Cragnon fasciatus, *Risso*, Crust. de Nice, t. III. f. 5, p. 82.

The colour of this shrimp resembles that of the common species, excepting in the dark markings on the second and third and a brown band across the fourth segment of the abdomen. The fourth segment contracts rather suddenly, and the fifth and sixth are comparatively short and narrow. The sternal spine, sharp and strong in the common shrimp, is almost obsolete in this species. The first specimens found on our coast were taken in Salcombe Bay in Devonshire.

ALPHEUS.

ASTACUS, *Fabricius*.

ALPHEUS, *Fabricius*, *Leach*, *Latreille*.

Antennæ externæ subtus et extus internas locatæ, palpo lamellari angusto et acuminato.

Antennæ internæ setis duabus terminantibus setâ superiori quam inferior crassiusculâ, articulo basali brevi, squamâ spiniferi munito.

Pedipalpi externi angusti, elongati.

Pedum par primum magnum inæquale didactyle; par secundum filiforme, didactyle, tenuissimo, carpo multiarticulato; paria altera attenuata, monodactyla.

Testa antice super oculos arcuatim producta.

Abdomen elongatum.

EXTERNAL ANTENNÆ placed underneath and outside internal; laminar flap narrow and acuminate. Internal antennæ ending in two setæ; upper seta rather thicker than under, basal joint short, provided with a spiniform scale. External pedipalps narrow, elongated. First pair of feet large, unequal, didactyle; second pair filiform, very thin, didactyle, with multiarcuate wrist. Carapace produced in an arch over the eyes. Abdomen elongated.

ALPHEUS RUBER.

TAB. XXXVII. c. FIG. 2.

A. rostro parvo, antennæ externæ spina basali nulla brachiis spinâ minutâ prope extremitatem, ad marginem superiorem manu majori quadricarinato; digito mobili quam alterâ breviori.

Alpheus ruber. *Edwards*, *Hist. Crust.* 11, p. 251.

Fig. 2. *Alpheus ruber.*

The first specimens procured in this country were taken from the stomachs of cod-fish near Falmouth. The species was long previously known as inhabiting the Mediterranean Sea. The general form is that of a shrimp, but in the front pair of feet the hands are enormously large and quite dissimilar in form and character, the larger having scarcely any hairs, but strong tubercles on the nippers, and the smaller having those organs lanceolate and hirsute.

PASIPHÆA.

ALPHÆUS, *Risso*.

PASIPHÆA, *Savigny, Leach, Risso*.

Antennæ externæ subtus internas locatæ.

Antennæ internæ pedunculo attenuato, setis filiformibus duabus inæqualibus.

Palpi pediformes elongati ad basim, squama laminata muniti.

Pedum paria primo et secundo didactyla; paria 3, 4, 5 attenuata, monodactyla.

Testa elongata, lateraliter compressa, anticè angustata.

Abdomen 6-articulatum, elongatissimum, valde compressum.

Cauda pentaphylla, lamellis lateralibus angustis.

External antennæ placed beneath the internal, which have an attenuated peduncle with two filiform unequal setæ. Pedipalps long, with a laminated scale at the base. First and second pairs of feet didactyle; third, fourth and fifth pairs attenuated and monodactyle. Carapace elongated, laterally compressed, narrow in front. Abdomen 6-jointed, very long, much compressed. Tail five-flapped, side-flaps narrow.



PASIPHÆA SIVADO.

FIG. 3.

P. rostro parvo, acute dentiformi; laminis externis caudæ quam internæ longioribus.

Pasiphæa sivado, *Risso*, Crust. Nice, t. III. f. 4. *Latreille*, Regne Anim. Cuv. IV. p. 99.

Pasiphæa Savignyi, *Leach*. MS. in Brit. Mus.

Fig. 3, *Pasiphæa Sivado*.

The first British specimen seen by the author (Dr. Leach) was in a collection of British Crustacea formed by Mr. J. Sowerby in his Museum at Lambeth. Others were afterwards obtained from Mr. Baker and Mr. Macandrew, taken in the Irish and Bristol Channels, and placed in Dr. Leach's private collection. The specimen stated to have been in the British Museum under the name of *P. Savignyi* in the Doctor's hand-writing, is probably the same as now appears there correctly labelled, *P. Sivado*. Dr. Leach probably did not notice the description by *Risso*, or seeing it was uncertain about the identity of the species.



MYSIS SPINULOSUS.

FIG. 4-6.

M. lamina centrali caudæ bifurcata; rostro obtuso, longitudine trientem pedunculi oculorum æquante.

Mysis spinulosus, *Leach*, Trans. Linn. Soc. XI. p. 350, *Desmarest*, *Edwards*, &c.

Mysis Leachii et *Mysis Chamæleon*, *Thomson*, *Bell*, &c. (postea, Ed.)

Fig. 4, *Mysis spinulosus*, Mag. auct. 5, cauda. 6, pes duplicatus quintus.

The present editor believes that Professor Bell, persuaded as he was of the identity of Leach's species with the *M. Chamæleon* of Thomson, ought to have followed Desmarest, Edwards, &c. in retaining Leach's name. The reason given for departing from the law of priority in this instance, namely, that the term "spinulosus" applies to other species of the genus, is quite insufficient. The species has the middle joint of the tail bifurcate.



MYSIS INTEGER.

FIG. 7, 8.

M. caudex lamina centralè lanceolata, apice integro; rostro brevi, longitudine trientem pedunculorum oculorum æquanti. Squama antenarum testam longitudine æquanti.

Mysis integer, *Leach*, —? MS. Mus. Brit.

Mysis vulgaris, *Thomson*, Zool. Researches, p. 30, t. 1, *Edwards*, &c.

Fig. 7, *Mysis integer*. 8, cauda.

Professor Bell having been able to quote Dr. Leach's description of this species shews it to have been published somewhere, although we do not know in what work. The specimen in the British Museum named in Dr. Leach's handwriting, has the peculiarity mentioned as distinguishing *M. vulgaris* from *M. spinulosus*, namely, that the middle flap of the tail is single-pointed and not divided into two lobes.

HIPPOLYTE.

HIPPOLYTE. *Leach.*

Antennæ superiores breviores setis duabus: superiore infra excavata,

inferiores corpore longiores setaceæ decrecentes, *squama* ad apicem externe unidentata pedunculo annexa.

Palpi pediformes articulis tribus exsertis; ultimo penultimo multo longiore apice spinuloso: primo longo a basi ad medium emarginato.

Pedes decem: par anticum didactylum breve æquale: par secundum inæquale didactylum; carpo multi-articulato: paria tertium, quartum et quintum simplicia (magnitudine subdecrementia) unguibus interne spinulosis instructa.

Abdomen 6-articulatum; articulo secundo utrinque infra antice et postice producto; articulo tertio postice gibboso-producto.

Cauda pentaphylla; processu medio spinis in lineas duas longitudinales digestis; apice spinulifero.

GENERIS DIVISIONES.

* *Pedipalpi articulo ultimo apice oblique truncato, antennæ superiores basi spina instructæ. Cauda lamella intermedia medio supra utrinque bi-spinosa.*

** *Pedipalpi articulo ultimo fasciculato-piloso. Antennæ superiores basi lamella spiniformi instructæ. Cauda lamella intermedia supra utrinque 4-spinosa.*

Superior antennæ shortest, with two setæ: the upper one excavated beneath. Inferior antennæ longer than the body, setaceous, with a lamella at their base, which is unidentated at its apex externally. Pediform palpes with three exserted joints: the last much longer than the second: the first notched from its base to the middle. Legs ten; the anterior pair short and didactyle; the second didactyle and unequal, with the wrist many-jointed; the other pairs simple, decreasing in size: the claws spinulose within. Abdomen six-jointed; the second joint on each side beneath produced; the third joint behind gibbosely produced. Tail with five plates; the middle one with spines arranged into two longitudinal lines.

DIVISIONS OF THE GENUS.

* *Last joint of pediform palpi, with its apex obliquely truncated. Upper antennæ with a spine at their base. Middle process of the tail above with four spines.*

** *Last joint of pediform palpi with fasciculi of hairs. Upper antennæ with a spiniform lamella at their base. Middle process of the tail with eight spines above.*

Montagu sent to me *Hippolyte varians*, the type of this genus, as his *Cancer astacus gibbosus*, (Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 91, t. 5, f. 4,) but he afterwards informed me, by letter, that his figure and description had been made from mutilated specimens, of what he had since ascertained to be a very distinct species, and requested me to take the earliest opportunity to correct his mistake.

HIPPOLYTE PRIDEAUXIANA.

TAB. XXXVIII.---*Fig.* 1, 3, 4, et 5.

H. (*) rostro acuminato apicem versus subtus uni-serrato.

Fig. 1. Hippolyte Prideauxiana mag. nat. 3. Pedipalpus externus auctus. 4. Pes secundi paris auctus. 5. Rostrum amplificatum.

Mr. Charles Prideaux discovered this species near Bantham, on the southern coast of Devon, and communicated it to me, along with a vast number of very curious Crustacea.

HIPPOLYTE MOORII.

TAB. XXXVIII.---*Fig.* 2.

H. (*) rostro acuminato ante medium subtus bi-serrato.

Fig. 2. Hippolyte Moorii mag. nat.

This species was found by Mr. Thomas Moore, amongst some rubbish dredged in the Plymouth Sound, and was given to me by Mr. C. Prideaux.

HIPPOLYTE VARIANS.

TAB. XXXVIII.---*Fig.* 6---16.

H. (*) rostro acuminato ante medium subtus bi-serrato ; pone medium et ad apicem supra uni-serrato.

Hippolyte varians. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* viii. 432.
— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 347.
— *Encycl. Brit. Supp.* i. 421.

Fig. 6. Hippolyte varians mag. nat. (7 ad 16 auctæ.) 7. Antenna superior. 8. Antenna exterior. 9. Pedipalpus. 10. Pedum par primum. 11. Pedum par secundum. 12. Par tertium cum illius ungue. 13. Par quartum. 14. Par quintum. 15. Cauda. 16. Rostrum.

Hippolyte varians is found in profusion in pools amongst the rocks, on the South-Western coast of Devon and Cornwall. It is very variable in colour, occurring with every shade of green, and of every tint between reddish and liver-brown.

HIPPOLYTE CRANCHII.

TAB. XXXVIII.---*Fig.* 17---21.

H. (**) rostro supra tri-serrato ; apice emarginato : lacinia superiore longiore.

Fig. 17. Hippolyte Cranchii mag. nat. 18. Pedipalpus auctus. 19. Pedum par secundum. 20. Pedum par tertium. 21. Rostrum.

Mr. John Cranch discovered this species on the southern point of the Saltstone, in the Kingsbridge Estuary, where it has likewise been observed by C. Prideaux, Esq.



1



2



3



5



4



6



7



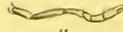
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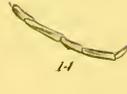
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17



18



19



20



21

HIPPOLYTE SOWERBÆI.

TAB. XXXIX.

II. (***) rostro alto obtuso supra multi-serrato, apice emarginato serrulato; subtus uni-serrato.

Cancer spinus. *Sowerby Brit. Misc. Tab. 2111.* -

Alphæus spinus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 431.*

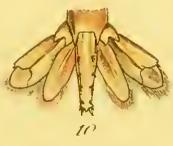
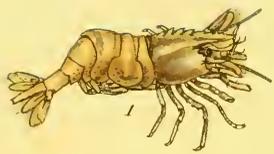
— *Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 347.*

— *Encycl. Brit. Suppl. i. 421.*

Fig. 1. Hippolyte Sowerbæi mag. nat. (Partes sequentes sunt amplificatæ.) 2. Antenna superior. 3. Antenna inferior. 4. Pedipalpus. 5. Pedum par anticum. 6. Pes secundus. 7. Pes tertius. 8. Pes quartus. 9. Pes quintus. 10. Cauda.

H. Sowerbæi was first described and figured in the above quoted work, by Mr. Sowerby, who received it from the Scottish coast, where it was found by Mr. Simmons, a young man who has since fallen a sacrifice to his zeal for Natural History in the West Indies.

The imperfect specimen from whence the annexed figure is taken, was sent to me by my liberal friend P. Neill, Esq. who took it out of the boat of a fisherman at Newhaven, in the Frith of Forth, and kept it alive in sea water for several days. Mr. Neill informed me that he had not met with one of this species for fifteen years.



PANDALUS.

PANDALUS. *Leach.*

Antennæ superiores breviores setis duabus bifidis; pedunculus 3-articulatus, articulo primo majore ad oculorum receptionem excavato et sub oculis externe foliaceo-producto; articulis secundo tertioque brevioribus æqualibus: seta superior brevior a basi usque ad medium incrassata et ad inferioris receptionem excavata:

Inferiores corpore longiores, setaceæ, decrescentes, *squama* ad apicem externe unidentata pedunculo annexa.

Palpi pediformes articulis tribus exsertis, articulis primo longiore a basi usque ad medium interne emarginato, secundo brevior, ultimo acuminato apice spinuloso.

Pedes decem: par anticum adactylum, articulo extimo acuminato, simplici; par secundum didactylum inæquale, hoc longissimo, tenuissimo carpo, cubito et brachiorum apice multi-articulatis; illò brevior, crassior carpo cubitoque apice multi-articulatis; paria tertium, quartum et quintum simplicia (magnitudine subdecrecentia) unguibus interne spinulosis instructa.

Abdomen 6-articulatum, articulis secundo infra antice et postice ad latera producto, tertio postice gibboso-producto.

Cauda pentaphylla; *processibus externo* externe bidentato; *medio* elongato apice basi duplo angustiore, spinis mobilibus instructo, dorsoque spinulis in lineas duas longitudinales digestis.

Superior antennæ with two setæ; the peduncle three-jointed, the first joint longest excavated above to receive the eyes and produced beneath the eyes into a leaf-like process, the second and third joints shorter and equal in length; the upper seta shortest, thickened from the base to the middle, excavated beneath for the reception of the inferior seta: superior antennæ longer than the body, setaceous, and gradually decreasing towards their extremities, furnished at their base with a large scale, having its external point unidentate. Feet-like palpi with three exerted joints, the first of which is longest, excavated from the base to the middle; the second joint is shortest, the last acuminate with the apex spinose. Legs ten; first pair simple, adactyle; the second pair unequal, didactyle; one being very long and slender with the wrist, fore-arm and apex of the arm many-jointed, the other moderately long and thicker, having the wrist and apex of the fore-arm many-jointed; the three other pairs simple (slightly diminishing in size) furnished with nails which are spinulose within. Abdomen six-jointed, the second joint with its lower sides behind and before produced; the third joint gibbous behind. Tail composed of five plates, the external process externally bidentate, the middle process with the apex (only half the breadth of the base) armed with moveable spines, the upper part also with two rows of spines arranged longitudinally.

PANDALUS ANNULICORNIS.

TAB. XL.

P. rostro multidentato ascendente apice emarginato; antennis inferis rubro annulatis, interne spinulosis.

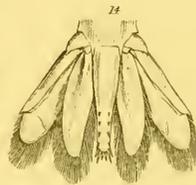
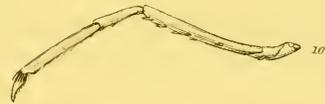
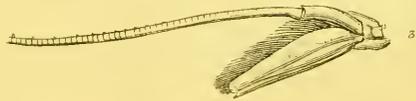
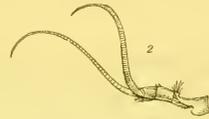
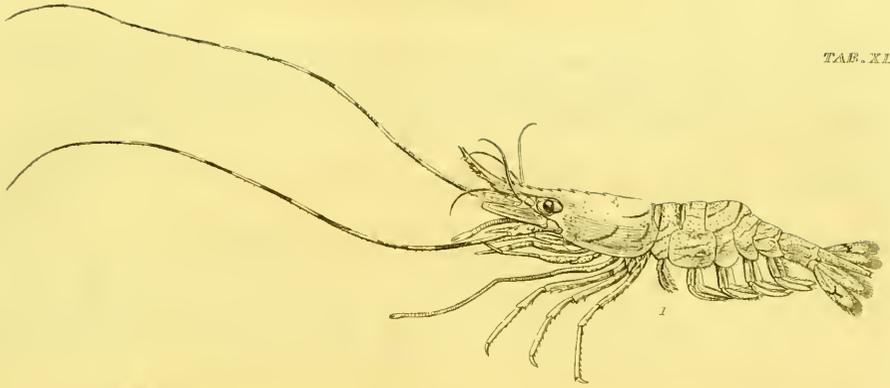
Fig. 1, *Pandalus annulicornis* mag. nat. 2, antenna superior amplificata. 3, antenna infer. magnif. 4, Palpus pediformis amp. 5, Pes anticus adactylus. 6 et 7, Pedum par secundum. 8, Pes tertii paris. 9, Pes quart. paris. 10, Pes quinti paris. 11, Unguis amplificatus. 12 et 13, Abdominis segmenti antici organa sexuum differentias forte exhibentia? 14, Cauda amplificata.

This highly interesting species was discovered in Zetland, and in St. Andrew's Bay, Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Fleming, who most kindly gave me the specimens I originally described in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. It was observed also by Montagu, who found it on the coast of Devon; and by Mrs. D. Turner it was noticed at Yarmouth, and pointed out to Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby, as distinct from the common prawn.

It is used at Yarmouth as an article of food; and is at that place so much esteemed for the table, as to afford constant employment during the summer season to several fishermen, who take it in abundance at a considerable distance from the shore, and name it from that circumstance the sea-shrimp.

I have seen but one living specimen, which was taken at the junction of the rivers Tamer and Tavy in Devon: the whole animal was cinereous; antennæ alternately annulated with red and whitish; pediform palpi and four anterior legs spotted with deep red, the other legs with light red; thorax and abdomen speckled with red, the former on each side with two streaks, composed of red spots, placed on a testaceous ground, the latter also with several oblique streaks of a similar color.

The last joint of the pediform palpi is very bristly, and the spines at the apex are strong: the spines on the upper part of the middle process of the tail, in all the specimens that I have seen, were ten in number: the denticulations on the upper part of the rostrum begin at the base, and are continued a little beyond the middle, and in some instances to within a third from the apex: the left of the second pair of legs, in those examined, was longest; between the eye and the squama of the inferior antenna, is a small spine.



PROCESSA.

Antennæ superiores breviores setis duabus in eadem, fere linea horizontali insertis, seta interiore longiore: pedunculus 3-articulatus articulô primô longiore; ultimô brevior.

Inferiores corpore longiores, setacæ decrescentes, *squamâ* ad apicem externe unidentatô pedunculo annexâ.

Palpi pediformes articulis quatuor exsertis, secundô longissimo ad basin interne subabrupte emarginato.

Pedes decem; par anticum pede unô didactylô, alterô monodactylo; par secundum inequale, didactylum tenue, hôte longissimo carpô cubitôque multi-articulatis, illô brevior carpô multi-articulatô: paria tertium, quartum et quintum unguibus acutis, simplicibus instructa.

Abdomen 6-articulatum, segmento secundo infrâ anticé et posticé producto.

Cauda pentaphylla; processibus externis bipartitis parte exteriori mobili.

Superior antennæ shortest, with two setæ placed in nearly the same horizontal line; the interior seta largest: peduncle with three joints, the first of which is the largest, the third the shortest: inferior antennæ setaceous and larger than the body, furnished at their base with a large scale, having its external point unidentate. Pediform palpi with four exerted joints; the second joint very long, somewhat abruptly emarginate at its base internally. Legs ten; anterior pair with one leg didactyle, the other monodactyle; second pair unequal, one being very long, having its wrist and fore-arm composed of many joints, the other having the wrist only jointed: third, fourth, and fifth pair furnished with sharp simple claws. *Abdomen* six-jointed, the second segment beneath anteriorly and posteriorly produced. Tail composed of five plates; the external plate composed of two parts, separated by a hinge-joint.

The discovery of the species constituting this most curious and interesting genus, is the result of Montagu's indefatigable labors. The circumstance of the legs on different sides of the same animal being different in length is not an uncommon occurrence in several crustaceous genera, but this is the first instance in which the legs of opposite sides have been found to differ in essential structure.

PROCESSA CANALICULATA.

TAB. XII.

P. rostro basi unidentato; cauda lamella intermedia longitudinaliter canaliculata.

Fig. 1, animal mag. nat. 2, antenna inferior amplificata. 3, antenna inferior aucta. 4, pedipalpus auctus. 5 et 6, pedum par anticum ampl. 7 et 8, pedum par secundum auctum. 9, pes tertii paris auc. 10, pes quarti paris auct. 11, pes quinti paris auc. 12, Caudæ processus exterior auctus.

Montagu* discovered a single specimen of the above species at Torcross in the Southern coast of Devon, and with his usual liberality sent it to me for this work.

The thighs of the third and fourth pair of legs are spinulous beneath; at the base of the rostrum there is an elevation dividing it from the thorax or shell; the rostrum has evidently been broken, so that its exact direction is not known, although I suspect it to have been naturally bent abruptly downwards. The tip of the middle tail process is also broken.

* *Since writing the above, I have received intelligence of the death of this most zealous Zoologist, in whom science has lost an able supporter—the world an accomplished gentleman—and his friends a most valuable companion and correspondent. His Testacea Britannica and Ornithological Dictionary, not to mention his numerous papers published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, leave proofs of his industry and research that will cause his name ever to be remembered and respected by British Zoologists. We still hope to see his observations on the British Mollusca and Vermes, which have long been prepared for publication.*



PENÆUS.

PENÆUS. *Fabr., Latr., Bosc, Leach.*

Antennæ superiores breviores basi appendiculati : apice setis duabus æqualibus ; setâ superiore infernè excavatâ.

inferiores corporis longitudine, setaceæ, decrescentes ; squamâ magnâ ad illarum basin.

Palpi pediformes articulis quinque exsertis ; articulo ultimo obtusiusculo.

Pedes basi appendiculati : sex antici didactyli ; alii simplices ; unguibus edentulis.

Abdomen sex articulatum.

Cauda pentaphylla ; lamellis duabus externis simplicibus ; lamellâ mediâ apicem versus utrinque spinulis mobilibus instructâ.

Upper antennæ shortest with an appendage at their base ; apex with two equal setæ ; upper seta excavated below. Under antennæ as long as the body, setaceous, decreasing towards their extremities, with a large broad squama at their base. Pediform palpi with five exserted joints, the last joint obtuse. Legs with a little appendage at their base : six anterior legs didactyle, the other legs simple, with toothless claws. Abdomen six-jointed. Tail with five lamellæ ; the two external lamellæ simple, the middle lamella towards its apex furnished with little moveable spines.

PENÆUS TRISULCATUS.

TAB. XLII.

P. thorace postice trisulcato ; rostro decedente supra multi-dentato.

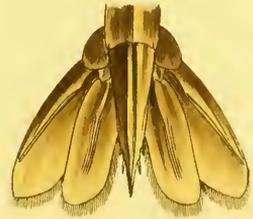
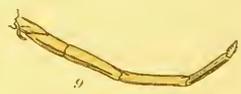
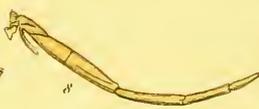
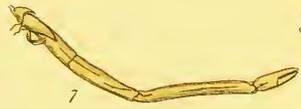
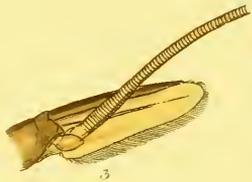
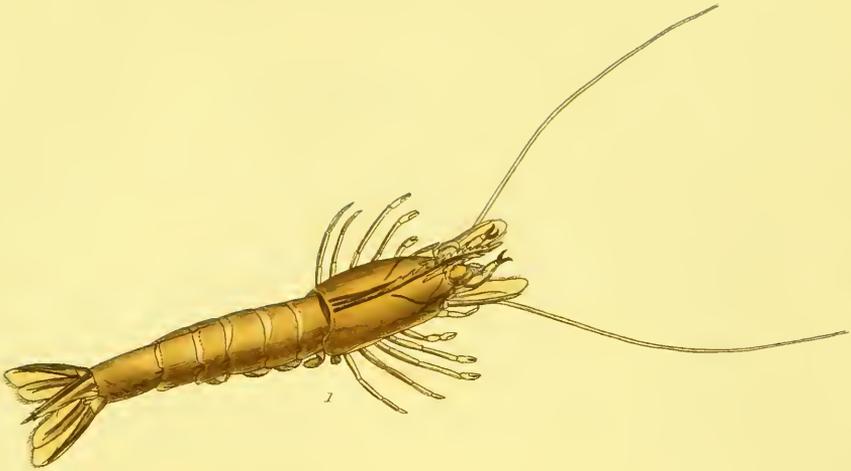
Squilla Crangon. *Rondel.* xviii. 547. *viii.*

Penæus trisulcatus. *Leach Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 347.

Fig. 1. Penæus trisulcatus mag. nat. 2. Antenna superior. 3. Antenna inferior. 4. Pedipalpus. 5. Pes antici paris. 6. Pes secundi paris. 7. Tertii paris. 8. Quarti paris. 9. Quinti paris. 10. Cauda.

Penæus trisulcatus which is the only British species yet discovered, was sent to Mr. Sowerby by the Rev. H. Davies, who caught it on the shore of Anglesea. I have likewise received a specimen from the coast of Wales.

The fourth and fifth segments of the abdomen are notched on each side.



PALEMON.

PALEMON. *Fabr., Latr., Lam., Bosc, Leach.*

ASTACUS. *Pennant.*

Antennæ superiores breviores setis tribus: duabus externis ad basin connatis; internâ breviorē. *inferiores* corporis longitudine, setaceæ, decrescentes; squamâ magnâ ad illarum basin.

Palpi pediformes articulo ultimo penultimo breviorē.

Pedes quatuor antichi didactyli; pari antico minuto; paria alia simplicia; unguibus edentulis.

Abdomen sex articulatum.

Cauda pentaphylla; lamellis duabus externis simplicibus, lamellâ intermediâ spinulis mobilibus instructâ.

Upper antennæ shortest with three setæ, the two external setæ joined at their bases, the interior one shortest. Under antennæ as long as the body, setaceous, decreasing towards their extremities; with a large squama at their base. Pediform palpi with the last joint shorter than the one before it. Four anterior legs didactyle; the first pair minute, the other legs simple, with simple claws. Abdomen six-jointed. Tail with five lamellæ; the two exterior ones simple; the middle one furnished with little moveable spines.

The European *Palemones* inhabit the shores of the sea during the summer months feeding on dead animal matter. The females seem to be much more abundant than the males, and are generally found with spawn.

PALEMON SERRATUS.

TAB. XLIII.---*Fig.* 1---10.

P. rostro ascendente supra 6, 7 aut 8-dentato apice emarginato; infra 4, 5 vel 6-dentato.

Astacus serratus. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 19. *Pl.* 16. *fig.* 28.

Palemon squilla. *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* i. 54.

Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 401.

Palemon serratus. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 432.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 348.

Fig. 1. *Palemon serratus* mag. nat. 2 et 3. Rostri varietates. 4. Antenna superior. 5. Antenna inferior. 6. Pedipalpus. 7. Pes antiei paris. 8. Pes secundi paris. 9. Pes tertii paris. 10. Unguis.

This is the common prawn of the London markets. It may always be distinguished from the other British species by the form of its rostrum, which, although subject to considerable variation in the number of teeth, yet always turns upwards, and has its point generally notched.* It has been confounded with the following species by several writers.

* In two accidental varieties I found the notch wanting, but in three thousand other specimens this character was constant.

PALÆMON SQUILLA.

Fig. 11--13.

P. rostro recto apice emarginato supra 7 aut 8 infra 2 vel 3-dentato.

Cancer squilla. Linn. Syst. Nat. i. 1051.

Palæmon squilla. Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 432.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 448.*

Fig. 11. Palæmon squilla mag. nat. 13 et 14. Rostri varietates.

The above species which is found in abundance on the South-Western coast of Devonshire, is thus described by Linné in the second edition of *Fauna Suecica*: “*Thorace lævi rostro supra serrato; subtus 3-dentato, manuum digitis æqualibus.*” “*Rostrum lanceolatum, perpendiculare, acutum, supra octo crenis, infra tribus serratum.*” Linné repeats in the last edition of his *Systema nature* the same character, and as it applies so exactly to the most common variety of this species, there cannot be the least doubt as to the correctness of the reference.

PALÆMON VARIANS.

Fig. 14.---16.

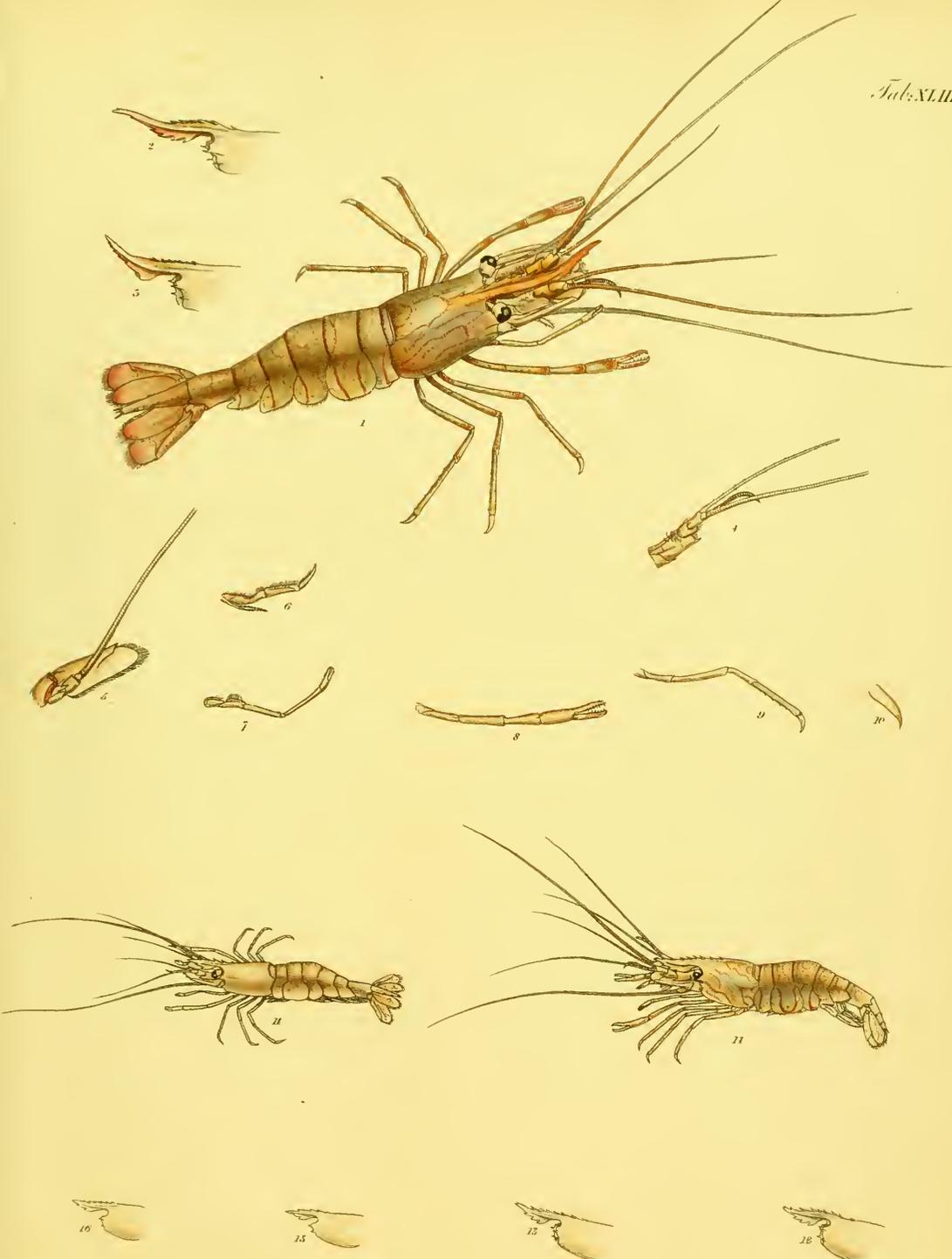
P. rostro recto supra 4, 5 aut 6-dentato apice integro; infra bidentato.

Palæmon varians. Leach Edinb. Encycl. vii. 401,—431.

— *Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. 349.*

Fig. 14. Palæmon varians mag. nat. 15 et 16. Rostri varietates.

Palæmon varians is very common on the Devonshire, Glamorgan, and Norfolk coasts, where it is taken as an article of food. It may be *Astacus Squilla* of Pennant?



ATHANAS.

ATHANAS. *Leach.*

Antennæ superiores setis tribus instructæ :

inferiores corpore subbreviares setaceæ, basi squamâ magnâ apice externé unidentatâ instructæ.

Pedipalpi articulo ultimo penultimo longiore.

Pedes decem ; par anticum majus didactylum ; par secundum aliis gracilius didactylum, carpo multi-articulato : paria alia consimilia ungue simplici terminata.

Abdomen 6-articulatum apice pentaphyllum : lamellâ exteriori bipartitâ.

Testa anticè rostro terminata.

Upper antennæ terminated by three setæ : under ones setaceous, rather shorter than the body, and furnished at their base with a large scale, having a tooth on its external apex. Pedipalpes with their last joint longer than the preceding joint. Legs ten ; anterior pair largest didactyle ; second more slender than the others, didactyle, the wrist many-jointed ; other legs alike and terminated by a simple claw. Abdomen six-jointed ; the apex with five plates ; the exterior one composed of two parts. Shell anteriorly terminated by a rostrum.

ATHANAS NITESCENS.

TAB. XLIV.

A. rostro recto inermi.

Cancer (*Astacus*) nitescens. *Montagu, MSS.*

Palæmon nitescens. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 401.

Athanas nitescens. *Leach Edinb. Encycl.* vii. 432.

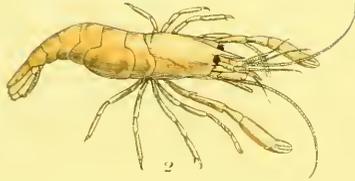
—— *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xi. 349.

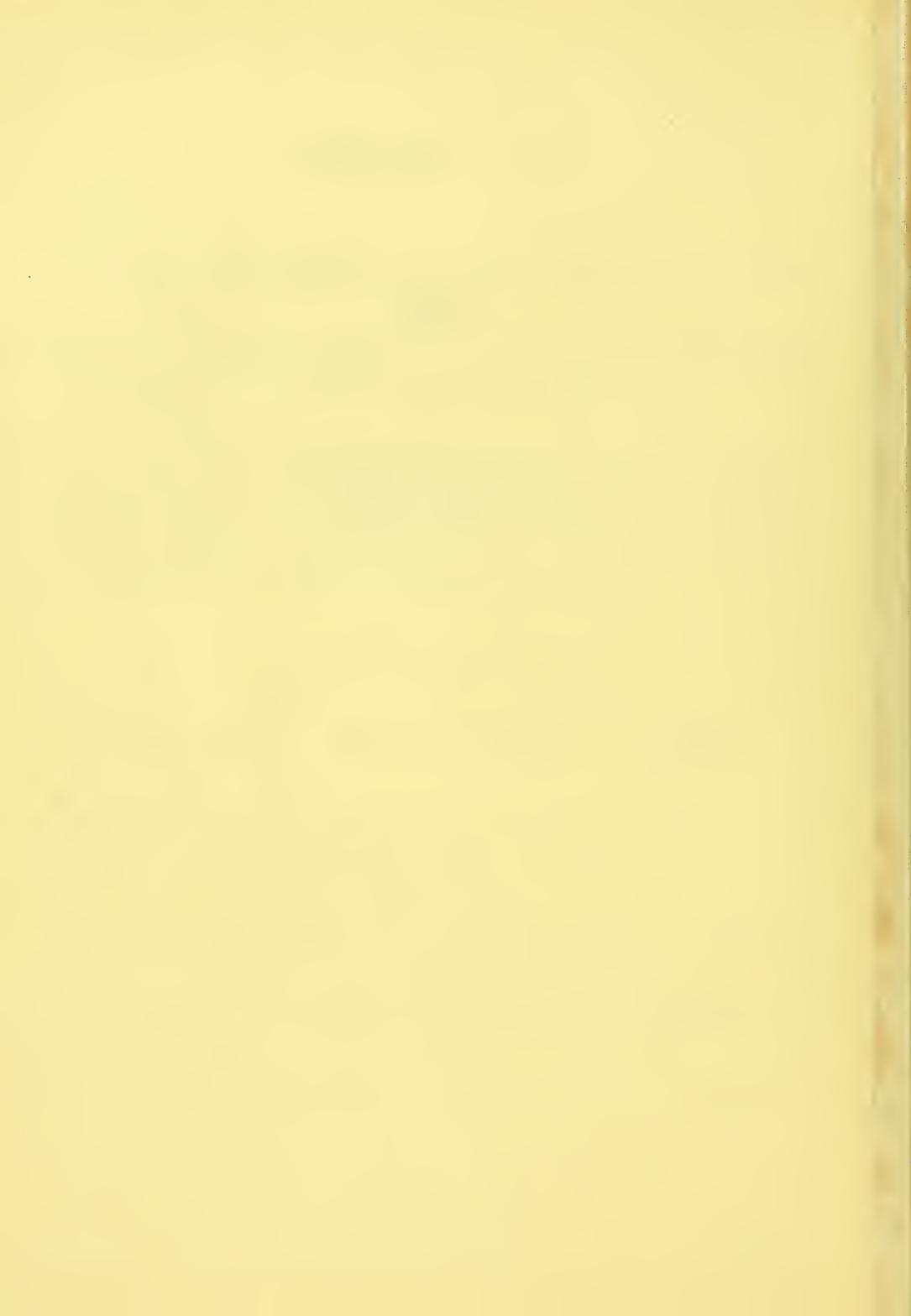
—— *Encycl. Britan. Suppl.* i. 421.

Fig. 1. Athanas nitescens mag. nat. 2. A. nitescens auctus. 3. Antenna superior auct. 4. Antenna inferior auct. 5. Pedipalpus auctus. 6. Pes anticus auctus. 7. Pes secundus auctus. 8. Pes tertii paris auct. 9. Quarti paris ampl. 10. Quinti paris ampl.

Athanas nitescens is occasionally found in pools left by the tide amongst the rocks on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

It was discovered by Montagu, who sent it to me under the specific title *nitescens* ; the reason for this name is unknown.





SQUILLA.

SQUILLA, *Rondelet, Fabricius, Latreille, Leach.*

CANCER, *Herbst.*

Segmentum antennarum mobile, fere quadrilaterale.

Antennæ externæ ad latera segmenti, subtus testæ marginem anticum insertæ.

Pedum thoracis par primum magnum, complanatum digito prehensili elongato, mobile, dentibus tenuibus armatis armato munitum; paria 2, 3, 4, manu rotundo unidigitato; paria 5, 6, 7, parvis, tenuibus articulo antepenultimo appendici styliformi munito.

Testa longior quam lata, sulcis duobus longitudinalibus divisa.

Abdomen arcuatum, elongatum, segmentis novem.

Cauda flabelliformi, segmenti mediano lato, dentato.

Antennal segment moveable, almost quadrilateral. External antennæ fixed at the sides of the segment, inserted under the anterior margin of the carapace; first and second joints of the peduncle short, the second with an elongated ciliated plate. First pair of thoracic feet large and flat, provided with a long, moveable, prehensile finger armed with thin curved teeth. Second, third, and fourth pairs with a round, flattened single-fingered hand; fifth, sixth pairs thin, small, antepenultimate joint provided with a styliform appendage. Carapace oblong, divided by two longitudinal grooves. Abdomen arched, elongated, with nine segments. Tail fan-shaped, with the middle segment broad, toothed.



SQUILLA MANTIS.

TAB. XLV. FIG. 1-3.

S. abdomine longitudinaliter octo-cristata; cristis centralibus approximatis. Pedum pari primi digiti prehensili sex-dentata.

Cancer (Mantis) digitalis, *Herbst*, II. t. xxxiii. f. 1, p. 9, e.

Squilla mantis, *Rondelet*, Poissons II. t. xxxiii. p. 397, *Latreille*, Hist. Crust. VI. t. 55, f. 3.

Fig. 1, Squilla mantis. 2, Pes secundus. 3, Manus.

The prehensile claw of this crustacean is very curious. It is capable of being bent back, with its elegantly curved teeth into a groove in the long flattened hand. The groove has a little notch to receive the point of each tooth. There are also three moveable teeth at the extremity of the hand. The seizing and retaining power of this apparatus must be very considerable. The *Squilla mantis*, tolerably common in the Mediterranean, occurs but rarely on the south-western coasts of Great Britain.



SQUILLA DESMARESTII.

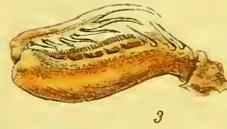
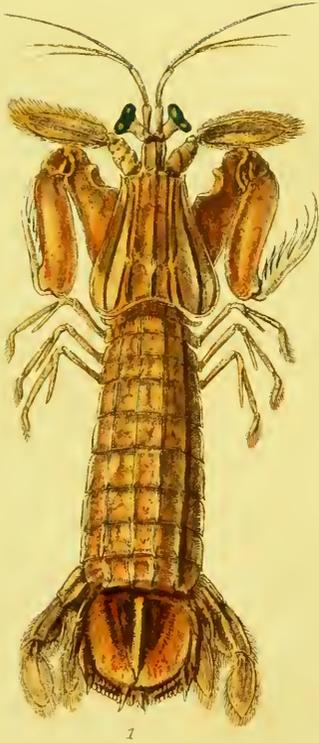
FIG. 4.

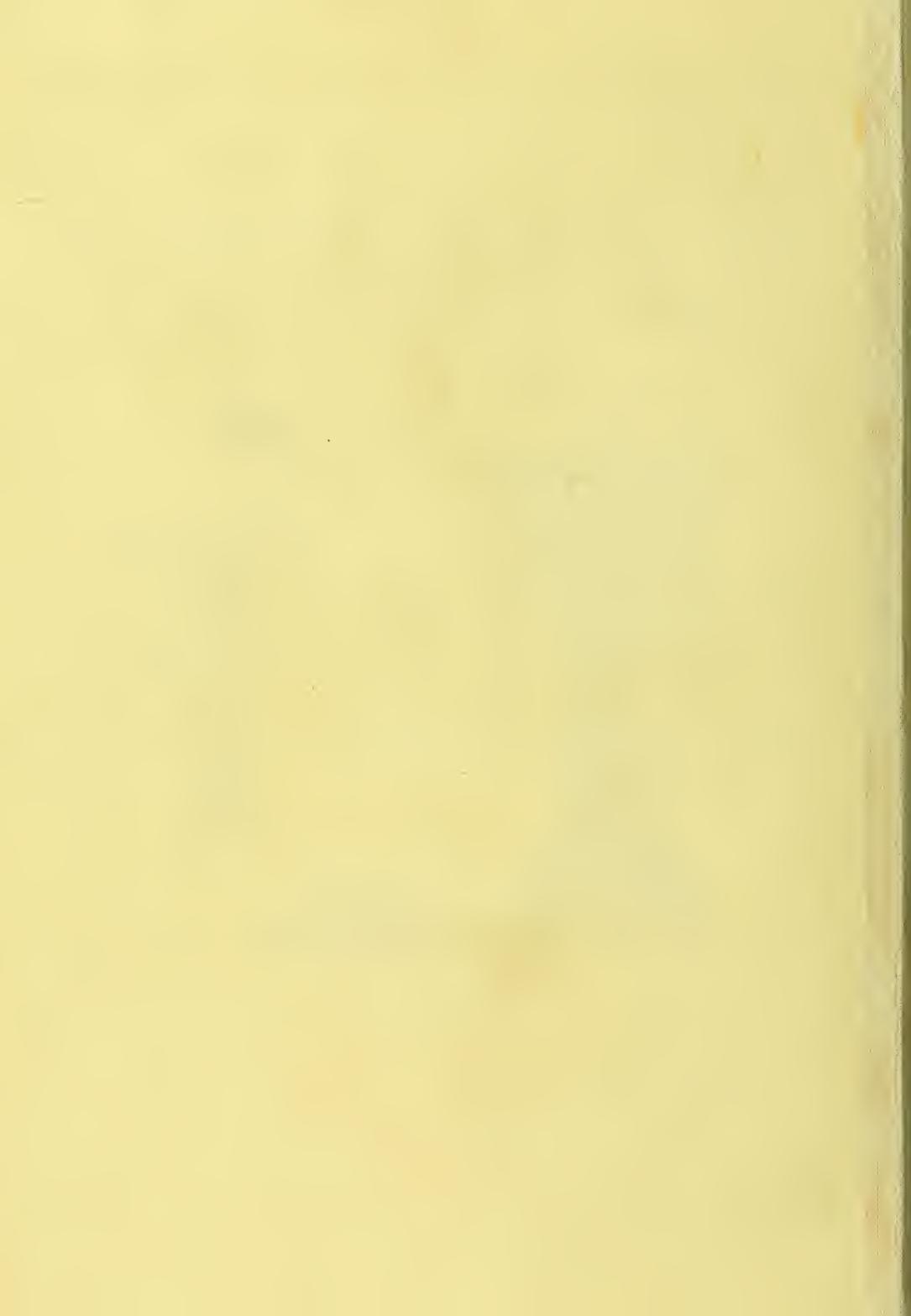
S. abdomine ad latera longitudinaliter cristatum medio lævigato, segmenti penultimo octocristato ; digito prehensili quinque-dentato.

Squilla Desmarestii, *Risso*, *Crust. Nice*, t. 11, f. 8, p. 114, *Couch*, *Corn. Faun.* p. 81.

Fig. 4, *Squilla Desmarestii*.

Like the preceding, this species is common in its Mediterranean home, while it occurs but rarely on the British coast. It differs from *S. mantis* in the central arch of the abdominal segments being uncrested, and in having five instead of six long teeth on the prehensile finger.





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