

“On the right side, the appendages of this large Crustacean present nothing abnormal; the protocephalic member or appendage of the first ring of the head usually forms an ocular peduncle; the deutocephalic member consists of an antennule, and the appendage of the third somite is the large or external antenna. On the left side, the second and third appendages are symmetrical; but the ophthalmic somite carries instead of an eye, a long multiarticulate filament, resembling the terminal flagellum of an antenna. The ophthalmopod has been preserved in its ordinary character at the base: even at its extremity a rudimentary cornea exists, from the centre of which the flagellum to which I allude originates and extends to the length of about four centimetres. It is multiarticulate and furnished with hairs upon the superior and terminal portion, like the inferior flagellum of the antennule.

“I know of no other example of a transformation of this kind among the Crustacea or other Articulata. A number of monstrosities occur in the formation of dactyli or phenomena of the same kind; but I have never seen an appendage present its normal form on one side of the body and revert on the opposite side to the characters of another organ. The interesting point to which I desire to draw the attention of zoologists is not only the novelty of the occurrence, but also because it shows that in the animal kingdom a kind of phenomena similar to those that we see in vegetables often exists.

“When a leaf is transformed, it may be into a bract, a sepal, or a petal, &c., or when a petal or a stamen may mutually revert to a leaf-like condition, these transformations realise in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom, the theoretic view relative to the fundamental origin of parts susceptible to a reversion of different characters, and on this subject I may recall the fact that among certain Crustacea, the dactylos of the first pair of pereopoda becomes normally multiarticulate and antenniform. The genus *Mastigopus* of M. Stimpson offers us a remarkable example.”

Palinurus, Fabricius.

The genus, as restricted by Dr. Gray and Dana, is here confined to those species which Milne-Edwards ranges under the head of “*Langoustes ordinaires*,” in which the most apparent characteristics are the presence of a small central rostriform tooth or tubercle that overhangs but does not cover or enclose the ophthalmic somite, which is generally calcareous, the form of the somite of the first pair of antennæ which is anteriorly produced and laterally compressed in front (as shown in the accompanying woodcuts taken from the type of the genus), and the shortness of the flagella belonging to the first pair of antennæ.

Geographical Distribution.—The genus as restricted in this description appears to be confined to the northern hemisphere, *Palinurus vulgaris*, which is the type, is found on