stage, a fact that is apparent in nearly all purblind species and is especially noticeable in *Alpheus* and *Willemœsia*, as may be seen by reference to Pl. LXXXIX. fig. 4, and Pl. XX. fig. 2.

In the several forms classified under the generic name of *Eryon*, the organs of vision appear to have become degenerated. In most specimens of the various fossil species, no trace of eyes has been detected. In the original specimens, as figured by Desmarest in his Considérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés, Pl. XXXIV. fig. 3, part of a biarticulate appendage is present on the frontal margin on each side, beyond the second pair of antennæ. If, as is possible, these are the remnants of the appendages that supported the eyes, I think we must come to the conclusion that they were projected at the extremity of a long or short pedicle.

In a specimen unearthed in 1882[1] from the Upper Lias strata of Calvados and described by M. Morière, the general features bear a resemblance to the *Willemœsia* of

Fig. II.—*Eryon calvadosii*, after M. Morière. Reduced one-half.

recent seas, excepting that in the Calvados specimen large organs of vision are conspicuous, or rather, I should say, that the orbits for the reception of the organs of vision are well preserved, and as M. Morière says of his specimen that "On aperçoit des pedoncles oculaires." These are situated on the fronto-lateral margins of the carapace, on the outer side of the second pair of antennæ, somewhat after the manner occasionally seen in some of the Palinuridæ and some of the Scyllaridæ; but it is more common among the Brachyura than the Macrura. The eyes are similarly situated, but not so largely developed in the *Willemœsia* group, in which they are moreover in a more marked state of degradation. In *Willemœsia* and its congeners, the ophthalmopoda are deeply

[1] *Bull. Soc. Linnéenne de Normandie*, sér. 3, tom. vii. p. 1, 10, pls. i., iii., 1883.