

two forms. In *W. [Polycheles] crucifera*, as well as in *Eryon* the carapace has nearly half the length of the whole body and in both forms its lateral borders are wing-like expansions which are divided by two deep incisions into three portions. The anterior border of the carapace is nearly straight in both forms."

"*Eryon* was probably not blind; for the eye-stalks have been found in several specimens. Its antennæ seem to be somewhat more reduced than in *Willemæsia*; but the second pair of them has, according to Desmarest, 'une écaille assez large, ovoïde et fortement échancrée.' This is the chief difference between *Eryon* and the Palinuridæ, and the same in which *Willemæsia* also differs from that group."

"Milne-Edwards says nothing on the parts of the mouth; but according to Quenstedt they had a very large mandibula, one of the teeth of which was pre-eminently strong. This is very much like what we find in *Willemæsia*; but in the fossil genus palpi were present at the base of the first and second gnathopods, which are wanting in the living genus. The first pair of pereopoda is in both forms longer than the following ones, and terminated by a pair of long and slender chelæ. In *Eryon* three pairs of pereopoda, in *W. leptodactyla* five, and in *W. crucifera* four are terminated by chelæ. The form of the last pereopod in *E. arctiformis* is exactly the same as in *W. crucifera*; and the abdomen [pleon] of these two forms is, as the above-mentioned figures show, so very much alike in the two forms, that, if the last pair of pereopoda and the pleon of *Eryon* were presented to me without my knowing to what they belonged, I should undoubtedly declare them to be parts of the genus *Willemæsia*. There are the same line of spines at the top of the rings, the same wing-like expansions on both sides, and that characteristic 'nageoire caudale, dont la lame médiane est pointue et les quatres lames latérales moins longues que la médiane et hastiformes.' Also the fine fringe of hairs which distinguishes the caudal fin of *Willemæsia* is to be seen in the fossil crustacean."

"*Eryon* differs from the living genus chiefly by the presence of eye-stalks and of palpi at the base of the gnathopoda. According to Quenstedt the latter were observed only with some difficulty; and their presence seems not to be beyond all doubt. I shall only on my return be able to look myself over the original specimens and papers, and then, I hope, be able to give a more detailed account on the relations of *Willemæsia* to *Eryon*."

But that anticipation, unhappily, was never fulfilled. Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, the talented naturalist of the Challenger, died on his way home; hence I thought it my duty to quote his remarks in full.

The fossil genus *Eryon*, from the lithographic limestone quarries of Bavaria, and from the Lias of England, has long been known to geologists. According to Desmarest it was first figured by Knorr and Walch in 1775, and named *Locusta marina* by Bajer in 1757. Schlotheim described it in 1820 under the name of *Cancer macrourites arcti-*