

formis, and that of *Astacus* was given by Richter. It has also been figured by Desmarest under the name of *Eryon cuvieri*, in his *Crustacés Fossiles*, and the figure was afterwards reproduced in his *Considérations des Crustacés*. Since that Count Münster, as well as Mr. Woodward, has described and published the figures of several species, in a monograph on the Merostomata.¹

The general resemblance in form of the species belonging to the genus *Eryon* to *Polycheles crucifera* is very close, both in the dorsal aspect of the carapace and in the character and arrangement of the pereopoda. The pleon also with its terminal rhipidura bears a closely corresponding relationship.

An analytical examination of the several parts of the recent form demonstrates a variation in structure of a very decided and distinguishing character, when compared with the Solenhofen specimens.

Except in the recent forms related to *Polycheles*, the eyes are so impoverished as to be overlooked except on close examination, and then they are observed to pass beneath the outer or frontal angle of the carapace as in the annexed woodcut (fig. 28).

If we turn to *Eryon*, the appendage that is supposed to be the foot-stalk of the eye is situated at the extremity of a prominence projecting from the frontal margin of the carapace external to the antennæ. This is so constant among the specimens that, abnormal as it may appear, we must accept it as being a feature in the structure of at least one genus of the group. The outer or antennal angle is, therefore, not produced anteriorly as in *Polycheles*, or externally as in *Ibaccus* and *Arctus*, but recedes posteriorly from the orbit.

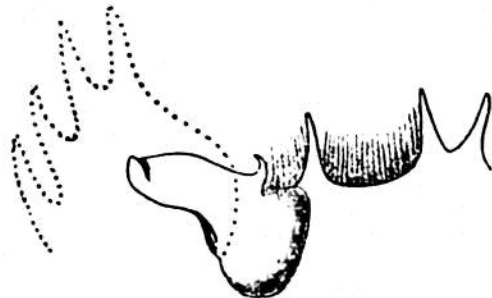


FIG. 28.—*Pentacheles gracilis*. Ophthalmopod and frontal margin of carapace.

The first pair of antennæ in *Eryon* has three cylindrical joints terminating in two flagella, not so short as in the Scyllaridæ, but very much shorter than in *Polycheles*. In this latter form the first joint of the peduncle of this antenna is developed on the inner side into a broad thin plate that is forced upwards by lateral pressure, while in *Eryon* the joint is simply sub-cylindrical.

The second pair of antennæ is robust, and, according to Desmarest, with a large scale at the base, which is not shown in his figure, but is understood by naturalists to mean the scaphocerite.

An examination of the specimens in the British Museum, which were courteously placed at my disposal by Dr. Woodward, F.R.S., has convinced me that "une écaille assez large, ovoïde et fortement échancrée du côté interne" does not always mean the scaphocerite, but sometimes refers to a squamiform extension in the breadth of the penultimate joint of the peduncle. This is well seen in *Eryon latus*, Münster (No. 44818 in the

¹ *Trans. Palæont. Soc.*, 1866; and *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxii. p. 494, 1866.