

frontal angle of the carapace is produced anteriorly to a considerable extent in some specimens, as for instance in *Eryon brodei* (Woodward), *Eryon wilmcotensis* (Woodward), and *Eryon barrovensis* (M'Coy), and in others, as *Eryon crassicheles* and *Eryon moorei* (Woodward) it is less so. Consequently, in those specimens in which the lateral angle is more developed, a depression corresponding to the orbit or orbital notch in *Polycheles* is present. Another feature in the British fossil specimens that distinguishes them from those of the Bavarian lithographic limestone, is the presence (according to Woodward) of a well-defined diæresis or line of division in the outer plate of the rhipidura.

This feature is common in *Astacus* and allied genera, but is not present in *Polycheles*, nor any of its congeners. Nor is it to be found in any of the Scyllaridæ or Paliuridæ. Among the Eryons I am only aware of its having been found in one species, and that is *Eryon barrovensis*, as restored by Mr. Woodward.

The eye is but rarely if ever preserved, and Woodward says "has never been positively determined," and the peduncle on which it is supposed to stand frequently appears as if it were biarticulated; but I have never seen a specimen or the figure of one in which the perfectly-formed eye has been found so as clearly to determine its form and character. In *Eryon brodei* the preserved orbit is moderately deep and the latero-anterior angle well advanced. It is the same, but rather less marked, in *Eryon wilmcotensis*, but in *Eryon moorei* and *Eryon crassicheles*, both orbital notch and antennal angle are reduced to a minimum value. All these are from the Lower Liassic rocks of England, except *Eryon moorei*, which is from the Upper White Lias of Ilminster.

The several species of *Eryon* appear to be distinguishable into separate genera, which are as definable from one another as they are distinct from the recent *Polycheles*, but the variability appears not to be greater in those that are separated in time through geological æons, than in those that are contemporaneous in geographical distribution.

While studying the fossil forms of the Eryonidæ in comparison with those recently brought to our knowledge through the deep-sea explorations, I have found in the collection of Mr. J. Edw. Lee of Torquay a specimen from the Lias of Lyme Regis, that appears to connect the two more intimately than has been shown in the comparison made with any previously known fossil specimen.

The specimen is fragile and imperfect. One half of the dorsal surface is tolerably well preserved, while the other exhibits only the impression of the form in the matrix. The two conditions are shown in the accompanying figure by a difference in the degree of shading, the darker being that of the external texture, the lighter where the impression of the form is alone retained, whereas the merely outlined portions exhibit the restoration of structure in conformation with known parts.