

much further. Athenæus remarks this circumstance; and says, that “the incurvated lobsters will spring with the activity of dolphins.” Their eyes are raised upon moveable bases, which enable them to see readily every way. When frightened, they will spring from a considerable distance to their hole in the rock; and, what is not less surprising than true, will throw themselves into their hole in that manner through an entrance barely sufficient for their bodies to pass.

2. The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout; thorax elegantly plated, each plate marked near its junction with short striæ; claws much longer than the body, thick, echinated, and tuberculated; the upper fang trifid; only three legs spiny on their sides; tail broad. The largest of this species is about six inches long. It inhabits the coasts of Anglesea, under stones and fuci. It is very active: and, if taken, flaps its tail against the body with much violence and noise.

3. The *astacus*, or craw-fish, with a projecting snout, slightly serrated on the sides; a smooth thorax; back smooth, with two small spines on each side; claws large, beset with small tubercles; two first pair of legs clawed;