

aculeated tubercles. The pincers in the specimen figured *Lign.* 116, fig. 3. are shorter than in most examples. The carapace is elongated and sub-cylindrical, with a dorsal ridge and two lateral furrows, indicating the normal division of the cephalic and thoracic segments of the shield; the antennæ are long, filiform, and setaceous (*bristly*), and are placed on squamous peduncles (see *Lign.* 116, fig. 2.).

There appear to have been five legs on each side; the anterior or chelate pair are the most usual relics of this animal; of the other claws, and the branchiæ, but obscure indications have been obtained. The abdominal segments are arcuate, and six or seven in number; their surface is granulated; the appendage, or tail, is foliaceous and marginate, with a few longitudinal ridges (see *Lign.* 116, fig. 1.).\* The claws of these crustaceans may be easily recognised by their general aspect, and the length and straightness of the fingers or pincers. In most examples traces remain of the tendinous expansion of the muscles of the moveable claw (see *Lign.* 116, fig. 3.).

ASTACUS SUSSEXIENSIS (G.A.M.). *Lign.* 116, fig. 4.  
—The claws of this species are readily distinguished from the former by their broader and stronger proportions, and spinous character; the pincers are

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\* See Foss. South D. p. 221, *et seq.* for further details.