

My friend, the Rev. J. B. Reade, has discovered an example of this species in that rich repository of organic remains, the Kimmeridge Clay, at Hartwell, Bucks.

A remarkable macrourous crustacean is found at Solenhofen, of which perfect specimens are occasionally seen in collections; it is distinguished by its very large, flat, oval shell, with the front lateral margins strongly dentated, and by its short setaceous antennæ; the front claws are as long as the body, and armed with pincers; the post-abdomen consists of six segments, terminating in a caudal appendage or tail.\*

In the United States several fossil crustaceans have been noticed in the Cretaceous strata of New Jersey; some of which are said to be related to *Pagurus*, and others to *Astacus*. The most remarkable remains of this class belong to a branchiopodous (*feet supporting branchiæ*, or *gills*) crustacean, described by Mr. Dekay, under the name of *Eurypterus*; it is probably from the Carboniferous limestone. The head is round, the thoracic and cephalic portions of the carapace are blended together, and the abdominal region is formed of eleven segments, with a caudal appendage. It has two depressed lunated eyes, remote from each other, and eight feet, the anterior pair furnished with branchiæ,

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\* This crustacean is named *Eryon Cuvieri*, and figured Pl. X. fig. 4. Hist. Nat. Crustacés.