

detached, and sometimes in connexion with the shield. The most numerous specimens are referable to two species. One of them (*Cancer Leachii*) is from two to three inches wide, and has a convex shell, the surface of which is covered by minute punctuations, with three tubercles on each anterior lateral margin.\* The carapace of the other species is more distinctly lobed, and studded with aculeated or spiny tubercles; it is named *C. tuberculatus*.†

A species of Crab, characterised by its relatively large claws, is common in the soft Tertiary limestone of Malta; and examples, in a fine state of preservation, are often seen in cabinets; a specimen in my possession is figured, *Wond.* p. 237. I am not aware that any vestiges of the genus *Cancer* have been observed in the British Secondary formations, but several small species of brachyurous crustaceans, of the family *Canceridæ*, have been found in that division of the Chalk termed the Galt.

In the *Galt*, or blue Chalk-marl, at Ringmer, a village near Lewes, I discovered, many years since, four or five species of small crustaceans of the Crab family, which are figured and described, *Foss. South D.* Pl. XXIV.; their natural relations were pointed out to me by the late eminent naturalist, Dr. Leach. Specimens of two of the species have

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\* *Hist. Nat. Crust. Foss.* Pl. VIII. figs. 5 and 6.

† *Mr. König, Icones Foss. Sect.* p. 54.