

The *macrourous*, or long-tailed, crustaceans, as the *Lobster*, are distinguished from those of the former division, by the prolonged abdomen, or tail, as it is commonly termed, which forms a powerful instrument of locomotion, and enables the animal to proceed backwards through the water with great rapidity; and it is furnished with an appendage or tail, which none of the ambulatory crustaceans possess.

Of the fresh-water species, the Craw-fish, (*Astacus fluviatilis*,) and of the marine, the Lobster, (*Astacus marinus*,) are illustrative examples. The remains of several species of Lobster occur in the London Clay of the Isle of Sheppey, associated with congenerous crustaceans; and the segments of the tails (*post-abdomen*) are often well preserved.

In the friable arenaceous limestone of the Cretaceous formation, at St. Peter's Mountain, near Maestricht, the cheliferous claws of a small kind of crustacean (*Pagurus Faujasii*, *Wond.* p. 327.), are frequently discovered, but with no vestige of the carapace or shell. This curious fact is explained by the analogy existing between the fossil claws and those of the *Pagurus*, or Hermit-crab, whose body is only covered by a delicate membrane, the claws alone having a calcareous covering; hence the latter might be preserved in a fossil state, while no traces of the soft parts remained. In the fossil, as in the recent claws, the right arm is the strongest. There