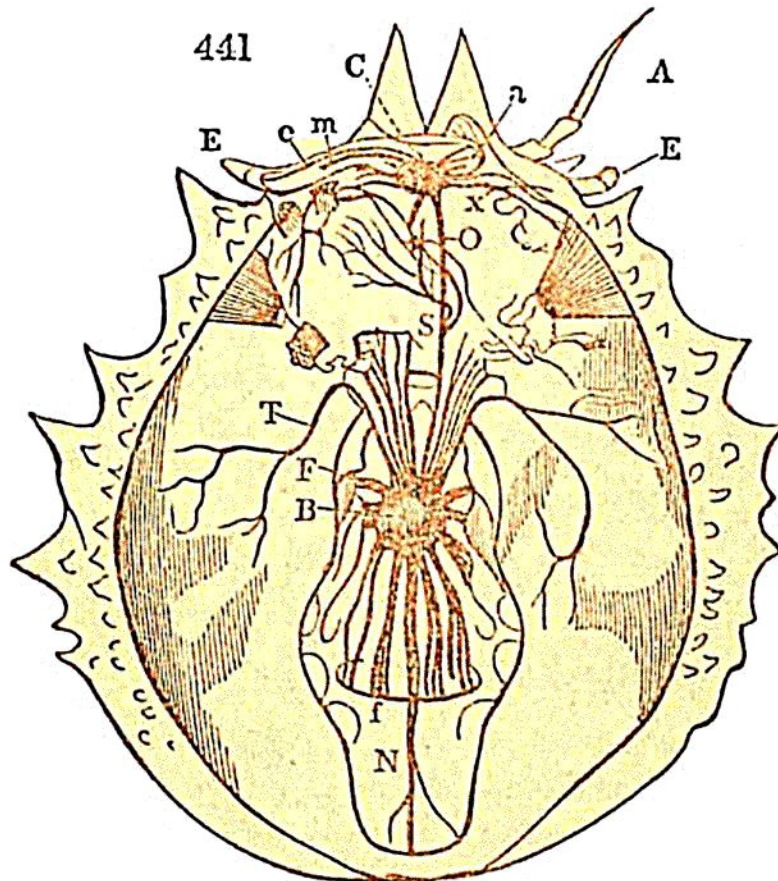


main double, as is shown in Fig. 440, which represents the interior of this crustaceous animal, nearly of the natural size. But in the higher orders of crustacea, as in the *Lobster*, these longitudinal cords are themselves united in the abdominal region, though still distinct in the thorax.

In following the ascending series of crustaceous animals, we observe also an approximation of the remoter ganglia towards those near the centre of the body: this tendency already shows itself in the shortening of the hinder part of the nervous system of the *Cymothoa*, as compared with the *Talitrus*; and the concentration proceeds farther in other tribes. In the *Palemon*, for example, most of the thoracic ganglia, and in the *Pulnurus* (Fab.) all of them, have coalesced into one large oval mass, perforated in the middle, and occupying the centre of the thorax; and, lastly, in the *Maia squinado*, or Spider Crab (Fig. 441,\* this mass



\* In this figure are seen the great thoracic ganglion (B,) from which proceed the superior thoracic nerves (T,) those to the fore feet (F,) to the hinder