

A rich harvest, therefore, remains in store for the Naturalist who will trace this interesting subject through the entire series of Geological formations.

The analogies between existing species, and certain fossil remains of Crustaceans have been beautifully illustrated by the investigations of M. Desmarest. From him we learn, that all the inequalities of the external shell in the living species have constant relation to distinct compartments in their internal organization. By the application of these distinctions to fossil species, he has pointed out a method of comparing them with living Crustaceans in a new and unexpected manner, and has established satisfactory analogies between the extinct and existing members of this very numerous Class, in cases where the legs and other parts on which generic distributions have been founded, were entirely wanting.*

Referring my readers to these valuable com-

* H. Von Meyer has recently noticed five or six extinct genera of *Macrourous Decapods* in the Muschel-kalk of Germany. (Leonhardt and Bronn Jahrbuch, 1835.)

The subject of English fossil Astacids (*Crawfishes*) is at this time receiving important illustration in the able hands of Prof. Phillips.

In a recent communication to the Geological Society (June 10, 1835), Mr. Broderip describes some very interesting remains of Crustaceans from the Lias at Lyme Regis, in the collection of Viscount Cole. In one of these, the Lamellæ of the external Antennæ, the form and situation of the eyes, and other characters show that it was a *macrourous decapod* intermediate between *Palinurus* and the Shrimps.

A fragment of another *macrourous decapod* proves the exist-