

formed like the mandibles or cheliceres of spiders and the arms of the *Mantis*—whence they are called mantis-crabs. Instead of a forceps, consisting of a finger and thumb, the claw that arms the extremity of the leg is folded down, and received into a channel of the shank, and kept from dislocation by a tooth, or spine, at the base: this structure may be seen in the shrimp.

There is another circumstance, distinguishing the decapod and stomapod Crustaceans, that is peculiar to them, their eyes are placed upon jointed footstalks, so that when they want to explore and examine what passes around them, they can immediately erect these organs, and so greatly enlarge their sphere of vision; but when they have retired to their retreats in the cavities of the rocks, or to burrows that they have formed, they can place them in repose, in a cavity provided for them by their Creator, in the head.

Any person, who casts an eye over these creatures, will be struck by repeated analogical forms, representing some terrestrial animals of the same Sub-kingdom. Thus a large number of those distinguished by the shortness of their tails, the *crabs*, present, both in their retrogressive and lateral motions and general aspect, an astonishing resemblance to many *Arachnidans*; some imitating spiders, and others phalangians:\* and, amongst the long-tailed tribe the lobsters, one† very accurately represents a scorpion, and another a mantis.‡

We have seen the same tendency in the *Annelidans* to approach or imitate terrestrial forms, as if the marine and aquatic animals were anxious to quit their fluid medium, and to become inhabitants of the dry land. The animal living on shore and in the woods at St. Vincent, taken for a

\* *Macropodia Phalangium.*

† *Thalassina Scorpioides.*

‡ *Squilla Mantis.*