

dages, or spurious legs, under the abdomen. *Eyes* as in the Decapods.

3. *Læmipods*. No abdominal *appendages*. *Eyes* sessile.

4. *Amphipods*. Head distinct. *Eyes* sessile.

5. *Isopods*. *Head* distinct. *Eyes* sessile. *Legs* simple, equal.

1. *Decapods*. This order naturally resolves itself into two sections, viz. The *short-tailed* Decapods or *Crabs*,\* which have their abdomen folded under the trunk: and the *long-tailed* Decapods or *Lobsters*, *Cray-fish*, &c.† whose abdomen is always extended.

Writers on the Crustaceans usually begin with the short-tailed, and then proceed to the long-tailed Decapods, and this arrangement seems natural, when the transit is to those with sessile eyes, such as the locust-crab;‡ but yet, when we consider how nearly related to the *spiders* the former animals are, and that in the latter, though the head is not formed by a distinct suture, dividing it from the thorax, yet its contour is strongly marked out, externally, by an impression, and internally by a ridge, at least in the lobster and cray-fish,—it seems as if the two tribes should form two parallel lines, and proceed, side by side, towards the Arachnidans and Myriapods.

I shall, however, follow the usual plan, and give now some account of the *crabs*. Of these, none are more remarkable than what have been denominated *land-crabs* (*fig. 71*), from their usually living on shore, and making for the sea only at certain seasons. Of the most noted species of these I have already given a full account,§ but I shall here notice some others, having the same habits, that will interest the reader. Aristotle, long ago, noticed a crab of this description, found in Phœnicia, under the name

\* Brachyuri.

† Macrouri.

‡ Orchesia litorea.

§ Vol. i. p. 145.