

animals, therefore, in some sort, the flatness of their body and this double auxiliary lip considered, present the same analogy to the *Chilopodan* Myriapods, that the lobster does to the *Chilognathan*. In both we see, by their feelers, there is a further conversion of these organs into instruments connected with the mouth; so as to bring them nearer to the nature and use of maxillæ or under jaws, and of a labium or under-lip.

It appears from the experiments and observations of Rathke,* that the long-tailed Decapod Crustaceans do not change the form, or increase the number of locomotive organs, that distinguish them when they issue from the egg.† Once residing a few weeks on the northern coast of Norfolk, where the sea, at low water, retires to a considerable distance from the high water mark, I had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of a species of crab very common there,‡ and varying greatly in size, some, if my memory does not deceive me, scarcely exceeding the size of a pea, others being three or four inches in diameter, and all exactly corresponding in every particular; so that it seems probable that the short-tailed tribe also undergo no change, except of size, though, as we have seen above, the terrestrial Isopods acquire additional legs in their progress to maturity. The legs, however, of these Crustaceans cannot be regarded as analogues of the legs of *Hexapods*, but rather of the *acquired* legs of the *Myriapods*.

* Recherches sur le développement des Ecrevisses. Abstract of Ann. des Sc. Nat. xix. 442.

† Ibid. 463.

‡ Cancer Mænas. L. Mr. Westwood, in a letter received since this went to press, expresses his conviction that Crustaceans do *not* undergo any metamorphosis. Besides a variety of other arguments which he will himself bring forward in due time, he lately met with young specimens of this crab at Conway, in N. Wales, only one-sixteenth of an inch in length, which did not differ from adult ones.