

is no doubt that the crustaceans to which the fossil claws belonged, possessed the same modification of structure as the recent hermit-crab, and must have sought shelter in the shells of the mollusks, with which their durable remains are associated.

The Chalk contains a few species, which were first discovered in the quarries near Lewes, and are figured in *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXX., XXXI.; they are among the most rare and delicate of the fossils of the Cretaceous strata. These remains consist of the carapace and claws, and rarely of the tail and antennæ, and are composed of a friable earthy crust, which, when first discovered, is of a dark chocolate colour, but quickly changes to a pale fawn, or reddish brown, by exposure to the air. In the specimens obtained by breaking the stone, the crustaceous covering remains attached by its rough external surface to one portion of chalk, and on the corresponding piece are sharp casts of the carapace, and claws, having a glossy surface covered with minute papillæ formed by the bases of tubercles or spines. Three distinct species, and indications of others, have been observed.

ASTACUS LEACHII (G.A.M.). *Lign.* 116, figs. 1, 2, 3. —This is a long delicate crustacean, having a pair of equal, slender, anterior chelate claws, the fingers of which are long, attenuated, and armed with a row of obtuse cylindrical spines. The surface of the hand-claws is muricated or covered with short erect