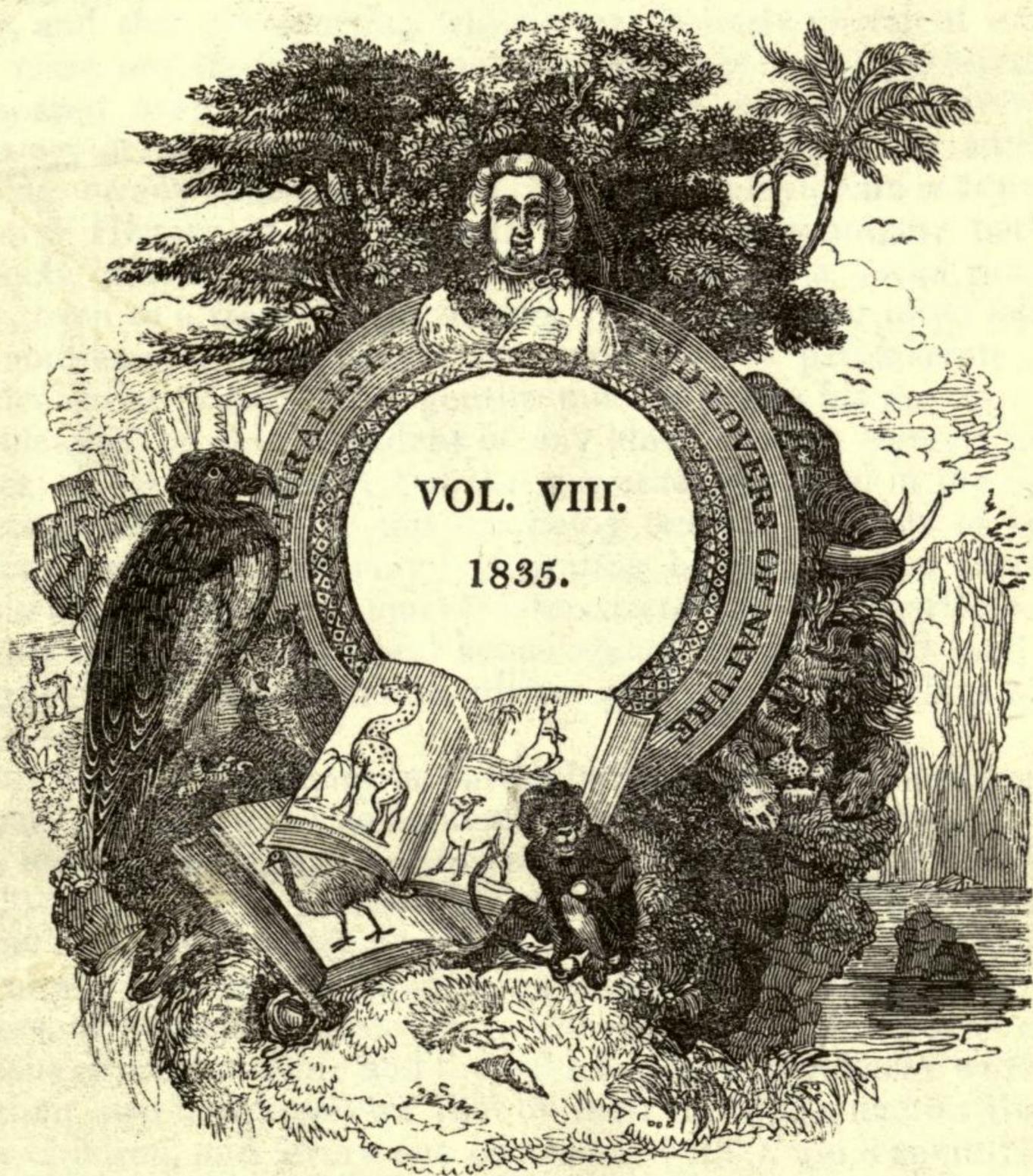


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CONDUCTED

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MEMBER OF VARIOUS NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES ON THE CONTINENT.

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Jesse's book is popular, and deservedly so; I will not, therefore, attempt to prejudice it: nevertheless, it is the bounden duty of every observer to endeavour to overturn every false position, and to controvert every hasty and unsupported conclusion.

[Mr. Conway has communicated, besides, that of the species of birds of his neighbourhood, there are of the species kindred to those he has noted on above, the whinchat, stonechat, hedge-sparrow, and meadow pipit.]

March 28. 1835.

ART. IV. *An illustrated Description of a Species of Eurýnome, supposed to be hitherto undescribed; and Notices of some Instances of some Change of Form which occurs in certain cited Species of Crustaceous Animals.* By S. HAILSTONE, Jun. Esq.

EURY'NOME [Leach] ? SPINO'SA [Hailstone]; ? áspera in a young state.
Female. (*fig. 47.*, much magnified.)

FEMALE. External antennæ (*b*) distant, a little shorter than the rostrum, inserted at the internal corner of the eye; the first joint rather shorter than the second, the third shorter than the first; the remaining portion of many joints. External double feet palpes (*c*), with the second joint of their internal foot-stalk emarginate, and notched at its internal corner for the reception of the palpus. Anterior pair of legs thicker than the others, didactyle with deflexed fingers, a little longer than the body, tuberculated, spinous; 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th pairs moderately long, with sharp claws and tuberculated thighs. Shell somewhat triangular, anteriorly terminated by a bifid rostrum, with its segments divaricating, which, exteriorly, are spinous; covered with spines and tubercles, of which ten are more prominent than the others: sides with two lamellæ behind each eye; the rest of the margin set with spines. Orbit spinous. Eyes thicker than their peduncles. Abdomen oval (apparently 7-jointed, with a longitudinal carina, tuberculated, and the tubercles occurring in transverse lines: of their character I cannot speak positively, as this part was in so indifferent a state).



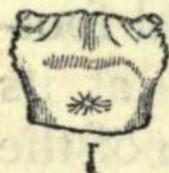
Two female specimens I found in a mass of *Filípóra filogràna*; the same which yielded the *Pontóphilus trispinòsus* [p. 261.], the *Hippólyte macrochèles* [Hailstone, p. 394, 395.; *Dienècia Westwood*, sp., p. 552.], the *Ancèus forficulàrius*

[p. 273.], and a host of the *Porcellàna Linneàna* [p. 394, 395, 552.].

This crab differs from the *Eurýnome áspera* in the spinous rostrum; the position of the eyes, which are situated something similarly to those of the male of the *E. áspera*; in the sides of the shell having only two lamellæ, and those of a different shape, the other appendages being spines; in the antennæ not being so long as the rostrum; in the elongated shape of the shell; and, if I am correct in my observation, in the abdomen being tuberculated. That it is not the young of the *áspera*, may be argued from its shape being farther removed from the common type of the *Brachyùra* than is the shape of the known species, that being, in the female, rounded; in this, triangular: but it must not be concealed, that, in a specimen of a short-armed individual, in Dr. Leach's collection, in the British Museum, of about twice the length of the one in question, the three hindmost marginal lamellæ are represented by blunt teeth; and, though I could not discover any spines on the rostrum, the largest female in the collection has its external margin with a *wavy* outline, which may denote the former existence of them.

Notices of some Instances of some Change of Form in certain cited Species of Crustaceous Animals. — In *fig. 48.* is repre-

48



sented the carapace of what I take to be *Pilúmnus hirtéllus* in a very young state; and I send it you because it illustrates very clearly the kind of change, in shape, which some of the *Brachyùra* undergo before they acquire their final form. The full-grown specimens of this crab are transversely elongated, having five spines behind each eye; and this young one is nearly square, and has the rudiments of the same number of spines. Now, the largest individual I have seen is nearly 1 in. across, and, consequently, the one in question must be very young; and from this it appears that, at a very early period of their existence, they possess the characters that distinguish the older ones; while the aberration from the common types of this order is the result of age. In a specimen of the *Cárcinus Mæ`nas*, of the same size as the crab figured above (*fig. 47.*), I have found this to be the case, the spines being all present, but the form more square than the full-grown specimen.

But the above observation does not hold good with regard to all the *Brachyùra*, for, in a specimen of the *Cáncer Pagùrus*, one third of an inch in breadth, which is smaller in comparison with the full-grown animal than any of the preceding,