

The remainder of the Anomura (Hippidæ, Paguridæ, Galatheidæ) are included by Dr. Claus in the Macrura.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. E. Nauck, in 1880,<sup>2</sup> who based his classification on the solid stomachal plates of the Brachyura, proposed to divide this group into the following sections:—

I. Heterodonta (to include the Gelasimidæ, &c., and Pinnotheridæ).

II. Cyclodonta; subdivided as follows:—

A. Cœlostylidea, including the Catometopa of Milne Edwards (except the Gelasimidæ and Pinnotheridæ), and the Oxyrhyncha, Milne Edwards.

B. Platystylidea, including the Oxystomata, Milne Edwards; and Cyclometopa, Milne Edwards.

*Trapezia*, in which the structure of these parts is very peculiar, is separated from the remainder of the Cyclometopa and establishes a connecting link with the Heterodonta. This classification is not very natural or convenient, and is not followed by M. F. Mocquard in his elaborate memoir referred to above.

By J. E. V. Boas, 1880,<sup>3</sup> the Dromiidæ are included with the Brachyura, and the group is divided into (*a*), Brachyura genuina (=Brachygnatha, de Haan, except the Dromiacea and the Oxygnatha) and (*b*), Dromiacea. This author regards the group Oxystomata as of doubtful value.

In the classification adopted in the following pages, a synoptical view of which is given below, the arrangement followed is generally that of Professor Dana, so far as the leading subdivisions are concerned.

In subdividing the Oxyrhyncha, I have adopted the arrangement indicated by myself in a memoir submitted to the Linnean Society in 1879.<sup>4</sup>

As regards the Cancroid Cyclometopa, I have followed Professor A. Milne Edwards in his monograph, unfortunately never completed, of the Canceridæ,<sup>5</sup> in not sustaining Dana's family Eriphiidæ, but have not ventured to propose any detailed classification of the genera which are not very numerous represented in the Challenger collection. The Trapeziinæ, which are placed in a separate section, should probably rank as a distinct family intermediate between the Cyclometopa and Catometopa.

As regards the swimming crabs (Portunidæ), I follow A. Milne Edwards<sup>6</sup> in uniting

<sup>1</sup> This classification has been followed by J. V. Carus in his recently published *Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ* (Arthropoda), Stuttgart, 1885.

<sup>2</sup> Das Kaugerüst der Brachyuren, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxiv. pp. 17, 24, 64, 1880.

<sup>3</sup> Studier over Dekapodernes Slaegtskabsforhold, *Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skriv.* (6te R.), Bd. i., ii., pp. 141, 159, 200, 202, 1880.

<sup>4</sup> On the classification of the Maioid Crustacea or Oxyrhyncha, *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, vol. xiv. pp. 634-673, pl. xii.-xiii., 1879.

<sup>5</sup> Etudes Zoologiques sur les Cancériens, *Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, i. pp. 177-308, pls. xi.-xix., 1865.

<sup>6</sup> Etudes Zoologiques sur les Crustacés recents de la famille des Portuniens, *Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, x. pp. 309-428, pls. xxviii.-xxxviii., 1861.