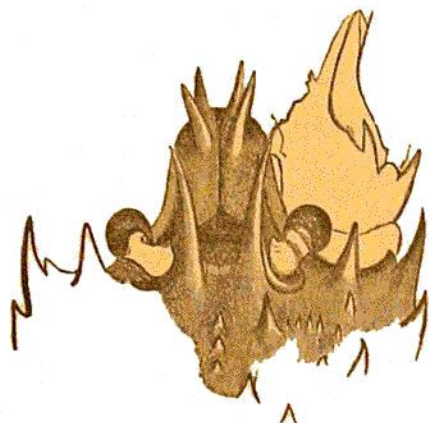
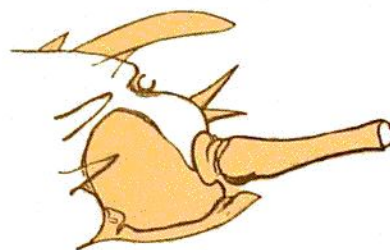


*Panulirus*, Gray.

This name was given by Dr. Gray to that division of the genus which Professor Milne-Edwards designated "Langoustes longicornes." It consists of those species in which there is no central rostriform tooth, which have the ophthalmic somite exposed and

FIG. 5.—Dorsal view of *Panulirus*.FIG. 6.—Lateral view of *Panulirus*.

membranous, the first antennal somite produced considerably in advance of the frontal margin, which is generally armed with strong teeth in the adult (as shown in the accompanying woodcuts), and in which the terminal filaments of the first pair of antennæ are long and slender. This genus may conveniently be divided into:—

Those species that have no transverse groove on the pleon—

*Panulirus fasciatus*, Fabr.

„ *ornatus*, Bosc.

„ *sulcatus*, Lam.

Those that have a transverse groove on the pleon—

*Panulirus guttatus*, Latr.

„ *japonicus*, De Haan.

„ *spinosus*, M.-Edwards.

„ *americanus*, M.-Edwards.

„ *interruptus*, Randal.

„ *argus*, Lat.

„ *ehrenbergii*, Heller.

„ *penicillatus*, Olivier.

„ *dasypus*, Lat.

„ *burgeri*, De Haan.

*Geographical Distribution.*—There are a large number of species in this genus, but they are mostly confined to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, ranging from the Mauritius,