

including the groups Dorippidea, Calappidea, Matutoidea, Leucosidea, and Raninoidea. In the first named division (Brachygnatha) the subdivision Cancroidea includes not only the Cyclometopa, but also the Catometopa or Grapsoid Crabs, and the Corystoidea (Corystiens) of Milne Edwards.

This system, based in large measure upon the structure of the maxillipedes (upon the study and illustration of which in the different types of the Brachyura de Haan bestowed so much time and labour) has been adopted by few other authors.¹

W. S. MacLeay in 1849² somewhat fancifully divides the Brachyura into two primary sections, the first, Tetragonostoma, including the stirpes Pinnotherina, Grapsina, Cancrina, Parthenopina, and Inachina, the second, Trigonostoma, including the stirpes Dromiinia, Dorippina, Corystina, Calappina, and Leucosina.

The value of the great subdivisions proposed by de Haan, and of his minor groups or genera, was discussed at length by Professor J. D. Dana in 1852, in the introduction to his elaborate Report on the Crustacea collected during the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Captain (Commodore) Wilkes, U.S.N.,³ and the defects of his classification are pointed out. It will be unnecessary here to reproduce in detail the system of arrangement proposed by Dana, who not only characterised anew the families and subfamilies of the Brachyura, but gave diagnoses of all of the then known genera; it will be sufficient to note, that the four great groups of the Brachyura proposed by Milne Edwards are retained nearly as they were defined by that author, and the Dromiacea and Raninoidea, included by de Haan in the Brachyura, are restored to the Anomura. Dana's classification, as regards the subfamilies and minor subdivisions, has been considerably modified by A. Milne Edwards in 1861–65 as regards the Cancroidea,⁴ and by myself in 1879⁵ as regards the Oxyrhyncha.

He divides the Oxyrhyncha into the legions Maiinea, Parthenopinea, and Oncininea, the latter section restricted to the genus *Oncinopus*, which in my revision of the group is placed near *Macrocheira* in the subfamily Inachinæ; the Cyclometopa or Cancroidea into the legions Cancrina, Thelphusinea, and Cyclinea (the latter restricted to the genus *Acanthocyclops*); for the Catometopa and Oxystomata the division is into families only, for which I must refer to his Report; no primary sections or legions are established in these groups.

His subdivisions in the Oxyrhyncha, Cyclometopa, and Catometopa seem to me sometimes needlessly numerous, but his primary sections and his arrangement of the leading groups of the Oxystomata are followed in the present Report.

Professor Dana's system, offering as it does facilities for the classification and

¹ It was, however, followed by Dr. F. Krauss in his work entitled *Die süd-afrikanischen Crustaceen*, Stuttgart, 4to, 1843.

² *Annulosa of South Africa* in Smith's *Illustr. of Zoology of South Africa*, p. 54, 1849.

³ *Crust. in U.S. Explor. Exped.*, vol. xiii. (i.) pp. 69–75, 1852.

⁴ *Archives du Museum*, vol. x. pp. 309–421, 1861; *Nouvelles Archives du Museum*, vol. i. pp. 177–308, 1865.

⁵ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, vol. xiv. pp. 634–673, pls. xii., xiii., 1879.