

EUBRANCHIATA.					ANOMOBRANCHIATA.			
DANA, 1852.	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     THALASSINIDEA.                      Gebidæ.                      Callianassidæ.                      Thalassinidæ.                 </div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     ASTACIDEA.                      Scyllaridæ.                      Palinuridæ.                      Eryonidæ.                      Astacidæ.                 </div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     CARIDEA.                      Crangonidæ.                      Atyidæ.                      Palæmonidæ.                      Passiphæidæ.                 </div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     PENÆIDEA.                      Penæidæ.                      Sergestidæ.                      Eucopidæ.                 </div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     Squillidæ.                 </div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     MYSIDEA.                      Mysidæ.                      Euphausidæ.                      Leuciferidæ.                 </div>		
HELLER, 1863.	LORICATA. <i>Galathea.</i> <i>Munida.</i> <i>Scyllarus.</i> <i>Pseudibacculus.</i> <i>Palinurus.</i>	THALASSINIDÆ. <i>Gebia.</i> <i>Callianassa.</i> <i>Calliazis.</i>	ASTACIDÆ. <i>Polycheles.</i> <i>Astacus.</i> <i>Homarus.</i> <i>Nephrops.</i>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     CARIDÆ.  <i>Crangon.</i>  <i>Nika.</i>  <i>Lysmata.</i>  <i>Gnathophylla.</i>  <i>Caridina.</i>  <i>Troglocaris.</i>  <i>Ephyra.</i>  <i>Pasiphæa.</i>  <i>Pandalus.</i>  <i>Pontonia.</i>  <i>Anchistia.</i> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;"> <i>Typton.</i>  <i>Antonomea.</i>  <i>Palæmon.</i>  <i>Alphæus.</i>  <i>Athanus.</i>  <i>Hippolyte.</i>  <i>Verbius.</i>  <i>Sicyonia.</i>  <i>Penæus.</i>  <i>Stenopus</i> </div>	ANOMOBRANCHIATA. <i>Myssis.</i> <i>Squilla.</i> <i>Gonodactylus.</i>			
CLAUS, 1880.	Family VIII. HIPPIDÆ.	Family VII. PAGURIDÆ. Subfamilies. (1) Pagurinæ. (2) Birgidæ.	Family VI. THALASSINIDÆ.	Family V. GALATHEIDÆ.	Family IV. PALINURIDÆ. Subfamilies. (1) Scyllarinæ. (2) Palinurinæ.	Family III. ASTACIDÆ.	Family II. CARIDIDÆ. Subfamilies. (1) Penæinæ. (5) Pasiphæinæ. (2) Palæmoninæ. (6) Crangoninæ. (3) Alphæinæ. (7) Gnathophyllinæ. (4) Atyinæ.	Family I. SERGESTIDÆ.
HUXLEY, 1883.	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     TRICHOBRANCHIATA.                 </div>			<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;">                     PHYLLOBRANCHIATA.                 </div>			ABRANCHIATA.	
	ANOMOMORPHA. Thalassinidæ. Axiidæ.	CARCINOMORPHA. Palinuridæ. Parastacidæ. Potomobiidæ. Homaridæ.	CARIDOMORPHA. Penæidæ. Stenopidæ. Euphausidæ.	ANOMOMORPHA.	CARIDOMORPHA.	CARCINOMORPHA.	MYSIDÆ.	

“The tribe of the Schizopoda having been found (by the recent observations of M. Milne-Edwards) to be reduced to the single genus *Cryptopus*, and this offering certain characters which distinguish it from the *Salicoques*, I have retained it in its isolation, but changed the name of the tribe and given to it one more appropriate to the particular character of the genus, that of *Colepodes*, because the carapace serves as a sheath for the feet.”—Latreille, Cours d'Entomologie, p. 385.