## INDO-PACIFIC PROVINCES.

1. Mascarene or East African.	6. Californian.
2. Red Sea.	7. Australian.
3. Indo-Malayan.	8. Nova Zeylanian.
4. Japanese.	9. Pacific.
5. Columbian.	10. Peruvian.

In no instance can the boundaries of these provinces be sharply defined, and in all cases many species are found common to adjacent provinces. The abyssal forms (taken at greater depths than 500 fathoms) are provisionally included in the nearest province, though as a result of the more uniform conditions met with at great depths, their distribution is not limited as in the case of shallow-water species.

The number of species recorded from each province bears a ratio to the amount of dredging done, rather than affords an index to the comparative prevalence of Anomura; and during the first part of the cruise, some allowance must perhaps be made for the fact that methods of capture were only undergoing development. Thus but few species are recorded from the North Atlantic or West Indies, while the investigations of the "Blake" have shown that the deep-water of the latter district is tenanted by a wonderfully rich Crustacean fauna.

An asterisk placed before a species indicates that it is abyssal, and one or more numbers after indicate the other provinces in which it was taken.

## THE ATLANTIC REGION.

## I. THE NEW ENGLAND PROVINCE.

This province extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or possibly as far north as the coast of Labrador, to the coast of Carolina.

Eupagurus pubescens (Kröyer), var. kroyeri, Stimpson.

II. THE WEST INDIAN PROVINCE.

The Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Islands form the centre of this province, but its fauna creeps along the South American coast possibly as far south as the Rio de