

altered habits from those of their congeners, and live in different media, usually have an accelerated embryological development, because the medium necessary for the early stages of the larvæ has been relinquished by the parent. Crabs are known to live in three media,—in the sea, in fresh water, and on the shore. The mode of propagation of the sea crabs, passing through a zoea stage, must be considered their normal way of development. In *Telphusa*—as I discovered after carefully investigating these freshwater crabs in the mountains of Italy—the newly hatched young ones remain attached to the abdomen of their mother. They have no metamorphosis, and as their mode of life



FIG. 61.—Cedar Avenue, Hamilton, Bermuda. (From a Photograph.)

has many resemblances to that of the *Grapsus* found here, one may fairly conjecture that in this Crab also no metamorphosis occurs.

“The Mangrove swamp is a hot and damp place, especially favourable for tropical animal life. Large Dragon-flies (*Libellula* and *Agrion*) fly about, and a little *Cicindela* is perpetually flitting from one place to another, and many other insects can be captured. Under stones two specimens of another land crab were procured, which evidently belongs to the Telphusidæ, the freshwater crabs, and comes nearest to the genus *Boscia*, found in Brazil and South America, from which it differs, however, in some slight respects. There was no fresh water near the place where I found the specimens. With regard to its habits, it is far from having the agility of the *Grapsus*, is easily caught, and seems to live in holes under stones. Some specimens of *Ocypoda rhombea* and *Gecarcinus*