

## OXYRHYNCHA or MAIOIDEA.

*Oxyrhynchi*, Latreille (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. vi. p. 85, 1803.

*Oxyrhinques*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. pp. 263, 266, 1834.

*Canceriens Cryptopodes*, Milne Edwards, *tom. cit.*, pp. 368, 369, 1834.

*Maiioidea* vel *Oxyrhyncha*, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exped., vol. xiii. Crust. 1, pp. 66, 75, 1852.

*Oxyrhyncha*, Miers, Cat. New Zeal. Crust., p. 2, 1876; Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 634, 1879.

Carapace more or less narrowed in front, and usually rostrated; with the branchial regions considerably developed. Hepatic regions small. Epistome usually large. Buccal cavity quadrate, with the anterior margin straight. Branchiæ nine in number; their efferent channels terminating at the sides of the endostome or palate. Antennules longitudinally plicated. The carpal joint of the endognath of the exterior maxillipedes is articulated at the summit or at the antero-internal angle of the merus. The verges of the male are inserted at the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs.

The *Oxyrhyncha*, thus defined, constitute as a whole a very natural group; which however is connected with the *Cyclometopa* by almost insensible gradations, and no single character can be mentioned which will suffice to distinguish them universally from the other *Brachyura*.

### Legion I. MAINEA.

*Maiinea*, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. i. pp. 76, 77, 1852.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 640, 1879.

Basal antennal joint well developed, inserted beneath the eyes, and usually occupying a great part of the infraocular space.

### Family I. INACHIDÆ.

*Inachidæ*, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. pp. 640-642, 1879.

Eyes non-retractile, or retractile against the sides of the carapace. Usually the orbits are not defined, but there is often a well-developed præocular and postocular spine. Basal joint of the antennæ generally slender, sometimes moderately enlarged.

The carapace varies in shape, being subtriangulate or oblong-triangulate or subpyriform, rarely suborbiculate. Rostrum simple or bifid, sometimes very short. Chelipedes