

APPENDIX.

This long list of Errata must be attributed to the cause adverted to in the Introduction, which rendered it impossible for me to correct the sheets as they were passing through the press.

Page 282, line 21, *insert* the following definition of the group Oxystomata or Leucosiidea, which was unfortunately wanting in the MSS. when sent to the editor for press, I being uncertain whether the group should be sustained :—

OXYSTOMATA or LEUCOSIIDEA.

Carapace convex or depressed, transverse, with the antero-lateral margins arcuated or orbiculate, or even subglobose, or more or less oblong, with subparallel or slightly convergent margins (Dorippidæ). Epistome very much reduced or rudimentary. Buccal cavity more or less triangulate, nearly always produced and narrowed in front, with the margins anteriorly convergent. The afferent channels to the branchiæ enter either behind the pterygostomial regions and in front of the chelipedes, or, more rarely, at the antero-lateral angles of the palate (Leucosiidæ). Branchiæ six to nine (Claus). Antennules longitudinally or obliquely plicated. The carpal joint of the exterior maxillipedes is articulated either at the antero-internal angle or at the antero-external angle or at the distal extremity of the merus, and is frequently concealed beneath it. The verges of the male are exerted either from the sternal surface or more usually from the bases of the fifth pair of legs, which are either gressorial, natatorial, or feeble and raised upon the dorsal surface of the carapace.

The Oxystomata constitute a large but somewhat heterogeneous group, characterised generally by the triangulate or narrowed buccal cavity and the position of the afferent branchial channels, and related on the one hand to the Oxyrhyncha through the Leucosiidæ, and with the Anomura through the Dorippidæ. This group includes among the highly-specialised Leucosiidæ some of the most beautiful of the littoral species, and others (Calappidæ, Leucosiidæ) no less remarkable for peculiarity of form and structure. *Matuta*, in which genus all the legs are natatorial, is one of the best adapted for swimming of all the genera of Brachyura, and among the remarkable genera of the group Dorippidæ are found the forms which inhabit the deepest ocean depths, and those which most nearly approach the Anomura in the structure of the buccal organs and of the ambulatory legs.

Page 19, line 2 from bottom, for "*Menæthium*" read "*Menæthius*."

Page 40, line 8 from bottom, for "*Halmius*" read "*Halimus*."

Page 40, line 3 from bottom, for "*Peltina*" read "*Peltinia*."

Page 53, line 7 from bottom, for "*Arctopisis*" read "*Arctopsis*."

Page 56, lines 27–29. This short paragraph, beginning with the words, "The name *Hyastenus*," should be placed in a footnote, and the following paragraph, which contains the enumeration of species of Section 2 of the genus *Hyastenus*, should run on after the words, "Targioni-Tozzetti" in that section.

Page 83, line 11, for "*tenuidus*" read "*tumidus*."

Page 87, line 14, for "*rubei*" read "*ruber*."

Page 92, line 10, for "*Parthenopoides*, Miers" read "*Parthenolambrus*, A. Milne Edwards."

Page 99, line 10, for "crowded" read "eroded."

Page 108 (footnote). In this footnote, which exhibits in a tabulated form the parallelism existing between the genera comprised in the subsections *a* and *b* of the typical Cancridæ, the genera with acute finger-tips are placed in the left hand column and those with excavated