

I. Those corresponding to the "Langoustes ordinaires" of Milne-Edwards, including the subgenus *Palinurus* of Gray. This he again subdivides into—

- A. Those which have the rostrum dilated, bipartite, having the processes flat, with the anterior margin spinulose, of which *Palinurus trigonus*, De Haan, (*Linuparis trigonus*, Gray) is the type.
- B. Those which have the rostrum simple, acute, and spiniform. This division is again subdivided into—
 - A. Those which have the first pair of pereopoda longer than the succeeding pairs—*Palinurus longimanus*, Edw.
 - B. Those which have the first pair of pereopoda equal to or shorter than the succeeding pairs—
 - a. Those which have the somites of the pleon with a transverse furrow. This is again divided into—
 - a Those which have the lateral frontal horns unarmed above and denticulated below—*Palinurus vulgaris*.
 - b Those which have the lateral frontal horns unarmed above and below—*Palinurus lalandii*, Lam. ; *Palinurus frontalis*, Edw.
 - β. Those that have the somites of the pleon not transversely furrowed—*Palinurus hügelii*, Heller.

II. Those which correspond with the "Langoustes longicornes" of Milne-Edwards and the subgenus *Panulirus* of Gray. These he again divides into—

- A. Those that have no transverse furrow on the pleon, the species of which are *Palinurus fasciatus*, Fabr. ; *Palinurus ornatus*, Bosc ; *Palinurus sulcatus*, Lam.
- B. Those which have a transverse furrow.
 - A. The first antennal somite armed with two teeth—*Palinurus guttatus*, Latr. ; *Palinurus japonicus*, De Haan.