

these animals is sufficient to warrant us in stating that all *Phyllosomæ* are the young of *Palinurus*, or some allied genus; if so, it is certainly remarkable that the brephalos undergoes no change while it continues to grow from the tenth of an inch to an inch in length, and that it then should undergo an immediate alteration, changing from a thin, translucent animal, to one thick, solid, and perfectly robust.

*Synaxes*, Spence Bate.

*Synaxes*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. vii. p. 220.

This genus consists of those species in which the rostrum is produced anteriorly beyond the extremity of the somite that carries the first pair of antennæ, and unites with that of the

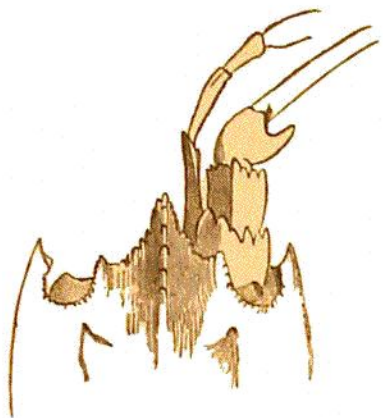


FIG. 11.—Dorsal view of *Synaxes*.

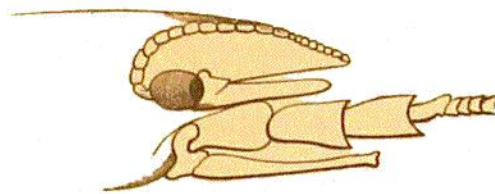


FIG. 12.—Lateral view of *Synaxes*.

second pair of antennæ so as to make a perfect orbit, and covers the ophthalmic somite as shown in the annexed woodcuts. The first pair of antennæ carries two short flagella.

*Synaxes hybridica*, Spence Bate.

*Synaxes hybridica*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*, p. 220, pl. xiv. figs. 1–6.

No specimen in the Challenger collection.

*Habitat*.—West Indies.

*Observations*.—*Palinurellus*, v. Martens, according to that author differs from *Synaxes* in having the posterior pair of pereopoda chelate in the female, and Boas in his *Studier over Decapodernes Slægtskabsforhold*, p. 183, considers it as the most primitive form of the *Palinuridæ*, and therefore nearer *Homarus*.<sup>1</sup>

*Palinurellus gundulachi*, Martens, was taken off Cuba.

*Aræosternus*, De Man, Professor Martens<sup>2</sup> considers to be the same as *Palinurellus*.

*Aræosternus wieneckii*, De Man, was taken off Sumatra.

*Geological Range*.—The genus *Palinurina* was established by Munster for species

<sup>1</sup> *K. Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr.*, Rk. 6, Bd. i., 1880; *Zool. Record*, 1881, Crust. p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> *Zool. Record*, 1881, Crust. p. 20.