

	Tribe.	Family.	Subfamily.	Genus.	Brephalos.
NORMALIA.	Penæideæ, .	PENÆIDÆ, . . . . .		<i>Penæus.</i>	} Nauplius ?
				<i>Philonicus.</i>	
				<i>Artemesia.</i>	
<i>Haliporus.</i>					
<i>Sicyonia.</i>					
<i>Hemipenæus.</i>					
<i>Aristeus.</i>					
<i>Hepomadus.</i>					
? <i>Peteinura.</i>					
<i>Benthesicymus.</i>					
<i>Gennadas.</i>					
NORMALIA.		SERGESTIDÆ, .	SERGESTINÆ, .	<i>Petalidium.</i>	} Elaphocaris?
				<i>Sergestes.</i>	
				<i>Sciacarus.</i>	
		LUCIFERINÆ, .	<i>Lucifer.</i>	Nauplius.	
ABERRANTIA.	Schizopoda, .	EUPHAUSIDÆ, . . . . .		<i>Eucopia.</i>	} Nauplius ?
		LOPHOGASTRIDÆ, . . . . .			
		EUCOPIDÆ, . . . . .			
		MYSIDÆ, . . . . .			} Metanauplius.

Group NORMALIA.

The species of this Group differ considerably from one another in their appearance and general structure, but throughout these many changes there is a gradual depreciation of certain parts. Thus in the Penæidæ the anterior three pairs of pereopoda are chelate. In the Sergestinæ there are only two, and in the Luciferinæ there is only one in this condition. The first pair loses the chelate condition in the Sergestinæ; the first and second in the Luciferinæ. The third is largest in the Penæidæ, and is the last that retains the chelate condition in the Luciferinæ, where the chela has become microscopic.

Those species that approach nearest in appearance to other groups have the posterior two pairs of pereopoda best developed. This is well seen in *Sicyonia* and *Penæus*, but in *Benthesicymus*, *Gennadas*, and *Sergestes* they gradually diminish in size and power, and in *Acetes* and *Lucifer* they disappear altogether.

The branchiæ are well developed in the Penæidæ. They diminish in number and importance in the Sergestinæ, and disappear in *Lucifer*.

The form of the brephalos is supposed to be that of a Nauplius in the Penæidæ. It is thought to be the same in the Sergestinæ, but has not been traced nearer than an Elaphocaris with a Nauplius eye, while Mr. Brooks has demonstrated it to be of the Nauplius form in the genus *Lucifer*.

Thus widely separated as *Lucifer* may be from *Penæus*, they both possess the same structural character, the one highly developed, the other in a depauperised condition.