

Group NORMALIA.

This group includes many genera that naturally fall into four tribes, and these again into several families, each having distinguishing features that clearly define it from the others.

The three posterior pairs of pereopoda, even in the females, are never chelate, whereas the first two pairs generally are, although in the Pandalidæ the first pair is simple and the second only minutely chelate, and in the Haplopodea all are simple.

The ova are carried by the females attached to the pleopoda, and the brephalos so far as known appears in the Zoea stage, with few exceptions, and these are in the Megalopa condition.

Corresponding modifications take place in the different genera, which lead to their being divided according to their external characters and structural conditions, as shown in the following tabular arrangement:—

	Tribe.	Family.	Genus.	Brephalos.
NORMALIA	Crangonidea, . . .	CRANGONIDÆ, . . .	{ <i>Crangon</i> , . . . <i>Pontophilus</i> . <i>Subinea</i> . <i>Pontocaris</i> Zoea.
			{ <i>Glyphocrangon</i> , . . . <i>Nika</i> Megalopa.
	Polycarpidea, . . .	ALPHEIDÆ, . . .	{ <i>Athanas</i> . <i>Parathanas</i> . <i>Cheirothrix</i> . <i>Alpheus</i> , . . . <i>Betæus</i> . <i>Paralpheus</i> . <i>Synalpheus</i> .	{ Zoea or Megalopa.
			HIPPOLYTIDÆ, . . .	{ <i>Platybema</i> . <i>Latreutes</i> . <i>Hippolyte</i> , . . . <i>Spirontocaris</i> . <i>Nauticaris</i> . <i>Hetairus</i> . <i>Chorismus</i> . <i>Merhippolyte</i> . <i>Amphipectus</i> .
PANDALIDÆ, . . .	{ <i>Heterocarpus</i> . <i>Plesionika</i> . <i>Nothocaris</i> . <i>Pandalus</i> . <i>Pandalopsis</i> . <i>Chlorotocus</i> . <i>Dorodotes</i> .			