

The general distribution is shown in the following table :—

<i>Ibaccus brevipes</i> ,	.	.	.	New Guinea.
„ <i>pares</i> ,	.	.	.	Antilles.
„ <i>peronii</i> ,	.	.	.	Australia.
„ <i>verdi</i> ,	.	.	.	Cape Verde Islands.
<i>Thenus orientalis</i> ,	.	.	.	Seychelles Islands and the Indian Ocean.
<i>Arctus immaturus</i> ,	.	.	.	Cape Verde Islands.
„ <i>orientalis</i> ,	.	.	.	Philippine Islands.
„ <i>pygmæus</i> ,	.	.	.	Canary Islands.
„ <i>rugosus</i> ,	.	.	.	India.
„ <i>sordidus</i> ,	.	.	.	Hong Kong.
„ <i>tuberculatus</i> ,	.	.	.	New Guinea.
„ <i>ursus</i> ,	.	.	.	Europe.
<i>Scyllarus æquinoctialis</i> ,	.	.	.	Antilles.
„ <i>latus</i> ,	.	.	.	Canary Islands.
„ <i>sculptus</i> ,	.	.	.	.
„ <i>squamosus</i> ,	.	.	.	Antilles.

Numerous species of the genus *Eryon* have been found in the Lias of England, Normandy, and the Upper White Jura of Bavaria. This family is numerous represented in our recent fauna, the whole of the species being inhabitants of the deeper parts of the ocean; generally preferring to dwell where the bottom is mostly covered by Globigerina ooze, excepting in the case of the genus *Stereomastis*, which lives on a muddy bottom in the narrow channels between the mainland and the numerous islands on the western coast of Patagonia, at a depth of 200 to 600 fathoms. Species of the recent genus *Willemæsia* are to be found in Mid, North, and South Atlantic, as well as in Mid Pacific, at a depth of about 2000 fathoms, while *Pentacheles* and *Polycheles* are met with at from 100 to 1000 fathoms in channels among the Polynesian Islands, as well as in the West Indies, whilst another representative form, *Eryoneicus*, exists among the Cape Verde Islands.

The genus *Hoploparia* of the Green Sand and London Clay, appears to be represented in our recent Homaridæ; so much so that *Hoploparia longimana* from Lyme Regis corresponds so closely with *Nephropsis rosea* as to appear to be only a smoothly rostrated species of the same genus, and both bear a near resemblance to a young *Homarus*, from which they differ in having no scaphocerite and smaller ophthalmopoda.

Different species of *Nephropsis* have been found in the North Atlantic, the West Indies, the South Atlantic, and the Celebes Seas, all of which possess the remarkable feature in common with the fossil form of having no scaphocerite, and the ophthalmopoda are also reduced to a rudimentary condition.

The consideration of these species gradually leads to that of another family of no very different structural character, but with very distinct surroundings. Instead of inhabiting the deeper recesses of the sea, the group Astacidea inhabits the fresh-water