determination of large collections beyond that of any other writer since the author of the Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, has been adopted by many later writers on the Crustacea, *e.g.*, by Dr. Heller, in 1865, in his Report on the Crustacea of the "Novara" Expedition,[1] and by Professor Targioni-Tozzetti in 1877, in the volume dealing with the Crustacea of the Italian steam corvette "Magenta,"[2] and by myself,[3] and by Mr. W. A. Haswell,[4] and other carcinologists. This full and exhaustive report must be regarded, after the Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, as the work by which the study of the Crustacea, at least the systematic study of the recent Crustacea, has been most advanced.[5]

Professor A. Milne Edwards in 1860, in the introductory article prefixed to his Histoire des Crustacés Podophthalmaires Fossiles,[6] separated the Decapoda into two primary sections, the Brachyura and Macrura, in the first of which, the Brachyura, he included not only the groups included by M. H. Milne Edwards under that designation, but also the various Anomurous groups referred by the elder Milne Edwards to his family Anomoures Apterures. The remainder of the Anomura are referred by A. Milne Edwards in this important memoir to the Macrura. The family Anomures Apterures of H. Milne Edwards becomes, therefore, in the classification of A. Milne Edwards, the section des Brachyures anormaux (*tom. cit.*, p. 181). In similar manner, the section "*Brachyures proprement dits* or *Brachyures normaux*," which includes the groups constituting the Brachyura of H. Milne Edwards and of the present Report, is subdivided into two principal groups; in the first of which, Brachyures macrocephales, are included the Oxyrhyncha, Cyclometopa, Catometopa, and the greater part of the Oxystomata. The second section, Brachyures microcephales, characterised by the very small facial region, rudimentary eyes and epistoma, and the form of the branchial chambers (which are closed at the bases of the legs, and open externally only at the antero-lateral angles of the buccal cavity), is restricted to the single abnormal family Leucosiidæ.

The Brachyures macrocephales are further subdivided into two parallel series:—

(*a*) Eustomés, including the Cyclometopa, Catometopa, and Oxyrhyncha.

(*b*) Oligorhynques, including the Oxystomata, except the Leucosiidæ, and the Corystidæ.

This classification has been adopted by M. Brocchi, in 1875,[7] and also by M. F. Mocquard in 1883,[8] but has not been generally used, so far as I know, by systematists;

[1] Reise der Œsterreichischen Fregatte "Novara," Zoologischer Theil, Crustaceen, 1867.

[2] Crostacei Brachiuri and Anomuri in Zoologia del Viaggio intorno al globo della R. piro-corvetta, "Magenta," 8vo, Firenze, 1877.

[3] Catalogue of the stalk and sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand, 8vo, London, 1876.

[4] Catalogue of the Australian stalk and sessile-eyed Crustacea, 8vo, Sydney, 1882.

[5] For some later remarks on the classification of the Crustacea and of the relationship existing between the Brachyura and Anomura see a memoir by Professor Dana, in the *Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts* for 1856, p. 14.

[6] *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 4 (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 175, 1860.

[7] Recherches sur les organes génitaux males des Crustacés Decapodes, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 6 (Zool.), vol. ii. Art. 2, 1875.

[8] Recherches anatomiques sur l'estomac des Crustacés Podophthalmaires, *op. cit.*, vol. xvi. Art. 1, 1883.