

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

STATION LIST,

SHOWING THE LOCALITIES AT WHICH BRACHYURA WERE COLLECTED DURING THE EXPEDITION, WITH THE NAMES OF THE SPECIES OBTAINED AT EACH.

As in my former Memoirs, four principal regions under which the higher Crustacea (or at least the littoral and shallow-water forms) may be distributed are distinguished. They are (1) the Arctic or Boreal Circumpolar Region (not represented by any species in the collection of H.M.S. Challenger); (2) the Atlantic Region; (3) the Oriental or Indo-Pacific Region; and (4) the Antarctic or Austral Circumpolar Region. In the present Report I have found it convenient to include in the latter region the species obtained south of 40° S. lat.; those obtained at the Cape of Good Hope and on the Agulhas Bank are included in the Atlantic Region, to which their affinities show they decidedly belong. The only Brachyurous Crab distributed throughout the Antarctic Region is *Halicarcinus planatus*, Fabricius. Of these regions, Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were established by Dana.¹

The Atlantic Region includes not only the European Kingdom of Dana, but also in parts the Occidental Kingdom of that author, since it will embrace the Crustacean fauna of the West Indian Seas and of the eastern shores of the American Continent. Should this designation be generally adopted, it may be found convenient to restrict Dana's Occidental Region to the west coast of America and Islands adjacent, for the Crustacean fauna of these coasts must be regarded as upon the whole distinct from that of the Indo-Pacific Region, although the researches of naturalists are always adding to the number of species common to that Region and the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic Regions.

ATLANTIC REGION.

Tenerife, 78 fathoms.

Pisa (Arctopsis) tribulus (Linné).

Neptunus (Amphitrite) hastatus (Linné). This species was perhaps obtained at the next-mentioned locality.

¹ See the Appendix to his Report on the Crustacea of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, p. 1554, 1853.