

Tribe.	Group.	Family.	Genus.	Mastigobranchie.	Podobranchie.	Arthrobranchie.	Pleurobranchie.
PHYLLOBRANCHIATA <i>continued.</i>	NORMALIA <i>continued.</i>	CARICYPHIDÆ, . . .	<i>Acanthephyra</i> , . . .	5	1	6	5
			<i>Oplophorus</i> , . . .	6	1	5	5
			<i>Campylonotus</i> , . . .	6	1	5	6
		PALÆMONIDÆ, . . .	<i>Palæmon</i> , . . .	1	1	1	5
			<i>Bithynis</i> , . . .	1	1	1	5
			<i>Brachycarpus</i> , . . .	1	1	1	5
		NEMATOCARCINIDÆ, . . .	<i>Nematocarcinus</i> , . . .	6	1	5	5
			<i>Stochasmus</i> ,
		TROPIOCARIDÆ, . . .	<i>Notostomus</i> , . . .	5	1	5	6

The Ophthalmopoda.—Of the several somites that compose the body of the Decapod Crustacea, that which supports the organs of vision is the most anterior. This can be demonstrated by the course of the progressive development, even of the forms which depart most from a simple type, as well as by means of dissection, the most anterior branches given off from the cephalic ganglion going directly to the organs of vision. Theoretically, these organs are the lateral appendages of a somite which in many genera is not traceable; but among the Macrura it is frequently present in the form of a more or less distinct calcified bar, lodged between the inferior surface of the projecting front of the carapace and the tergal portion of the second or antennal somite (Pl. CXIII. fig. 1a-a), which sometimes is so much developed as to meet the advanced or rostral portion of the carapace, and thus enclose the first or ophthalmic somite within a channel. In such cases the ophthalmic somite frequently ceases to be a calcareous structure, and thus gives colour to the opinion held by many, among whom Claus and Fritz Müller¹ are the highest authorities, that the ophthalmopoda have no ocular somite, and therefore are not homotypical of the limbs attached to the other somites among the Arthropoda.

The ophthalmic somite as a distinct and limb-bearing segment is capable of being determined in several separate genera throughout the Crustacea, as, for instance, in *Squilla*, as shown by Milne-Edwards in his *Histoire des Crustacés*, and in *Palinurus vulgaris*.² In *Cancer pagurus* the ophthalmic somite exists distinctly separated from the others, but is enclosed as a calcareous bar, and hid within the first, or anterior,

¹ Facts and Arguments for Darwin, English Translation, p. 14, note 1, 1869.

² Brit. Assoc. Advancement of Science, 1877, Report on the Present State of our Knowledge of the Crustacea, pl. ii. fig. 8.