

The localities of this latter genus appear to be more numerous within the warmer or tropical latitudes, as may be seen from the accompanying table:—

<i>Panulirus americanus</i> , Lamarck,	Antilles.
„ <i>duzipus</i> , Latreille,	India.
„ <i>dugessii</i> , de Haan,	Japan.
„ <i>fasciatus</i> (Fabricius),	Indian Ocean.
„ <i>guttatus</i> , Latreille,	Antilles.
„ <i>interruptus</i> , Randall,	California.
„ <i>japonicus</i> (de Haan),	Japan.
„ <i>longipes</i> , A. Milne-Edwards,	Antilles.
„ <i>ornatus</i> (Milne-Edwards),	Hong-Kong.
„ <i>penicillatus</i> , Milne-Edwards,	Tahiti.
„ <i>speciosus</i> , Milne-Edwards,	Pacific.
„ <i>sulcatus</i> (Lamarck),	India.

Of these localities, Japan, that is about 40° N. lat., is the most northerly range, whereas the species of *Palinurus* in which the flagella of the first pair of antennæ are short have been taken, with the exception of the little known species *Palinurus longimanus*, south of the Cape of Good Hope or north of the latitude of the Japanese Islands.

In passing to a consideration of the closely allied genera of Scyllaridæ it is necessary to notice the ancient form of *Cancerinos claviger*, Münster, found in the White Jura of Bavaria, which possesses much of the character of the Scyllaridæ, but has the outer pair of antennæ multiarticulate as in the Palinuridæ, but reduced in length to about that of the carapace, and has the flagellum increased in diameter to a greater degree than that of the peduncle, as if it were in anticipation of assuming the broad flat uniarticulate condition of the Scyllaridæ. The body of the animal itself is apparently broader and more depressed dorsally than in the Palinuridæ. This genus leads us on to the Scyllaridæ, of which the earliest form appears to have been found in *Thenops scyllariformis*, Bell, of the London Clay.

This family in the recent seas is remarkable for the broad and foliaceous character of the flagellum of the second pair of antennæ, which, instead of being multiarticulate, consists of a broad and uniarticulate disc-like plate.

Most of our recent species are inhabitants of the warmer zones. *Ibaccus peronii* has been taken as far south as Australia, but all the other species appear to be inhabitants of the tropical regions. One species of the genus *Scyllarus* has been taken as far north as Japan, or in latitude 40°, and the closely allied form *Arctus* has been found as far north as lat. 50°, it being common on the French coast, and on the islands at the entrance to the English Channel, and it has occasionally been found as far north as the shore of Cornwall and Devon, and sometimes has even been taken in Plymouth Sound.