

with two (or three) pairs of slender uniramous appendages borne on the fourth, fifth (and third) segments; males with a single genital pair on the second segment.

The members of this well-defined group are not confined to any special geographical area, but occur in all seas, and are found under stones between tide-marks, a situation for which their flattened body and chelipedes are peculiarly adapted, or in shallow water living among Corals, Sponges, or stones. Stimpson in his useful Synopsis of the Anomura has arranged the genera in two divisions, which form, however, but a single family; in the first of these the basal joint of the antennal peduncle is of small size and partially concealed in the orbital cavity, whereas in the second this joint forms an acute and somewhat flattened projection placed externally to the orbit. They may be arranged as follows:—

I. First joint of the antennal peduncle short, not reaching the superior margin of the carapace—

<i>Petrolisthes</i> , Stimpson.		<i>Pisosoma</i> , Stimpson.
		<i>Petrocheles</i> , Miers.

II. First joint of the antennal peduncle more or less produced, and joined to the margin of the carapace, the second joint placed at a distance from the orbit—

<i>Porcellana</i> , Lamarck (<i>restrictum</i>).		<i>Pachycheles</i> , Stimpson.
<i>Porcellanella</i> , White.		<i>Megalobrachium</i> , Stimpson.
<i>Raphidopus</i> , Stimpson.		<i>Minyocerus</i> , Stimpson.
		<i>Polyonyx</i> , Stimpson.

Family PORCELLANIDÆ.

Genus *Petrolisthes*, Stimpson.

Petrolisthes, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 65, 1858.

" Miers, Catal. New Zealand Crust., p. 59, 1876.

" Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 145, 1882.

Carapace subovate, depressed, the length usually slightly greater than the breadth. Frontal region triangular, usually depressed, with the margin more or less undulated. Eyes of rather large size. First joint of the antennal peduncle remarkably short. Chelipedes broad and flattened, the carpus of moderate length and often provided with teeth on the inner margin. Ambulatory limbs with the dactyli short and robust, terminating in a single claw.

The species, many of which live between tide-marks, are distinguished from those of the genus *Porcellana*, in addition to the important difference in the antennal peduncle, by the form of the chelipedes and front. They appear to be scarcely represented in the temperate and colder seas of the northern hemisphere.