regards the Anomura at least, a perfectly natural one. To him we are indebted for first correctly noting the affinities of the Galatheidæ, and since the publication of his work no naturalist has questioned the propriety of including this group in the Anomura.

As a result of his unrivalled opportunities of studying the Crustacea as a whole, enjoyed while naturalist to the United States Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes, Professor J. D. Dana paid special attention to the subject of classification, and the result of his investigations has been given to the world in the most elaborate work which has ever appeared on this group of animals.[1] This eminent authority includes under the term Anomoura those groups admitted by Milne-Edwards, with in addition the Galatheidæ, and such doubtful forms as the Bellidea. Proceeding from the standpoint that the Anomura are to be regarded as degraded forms, intermediate between the Brachyura and the Macrura, he subdivides the group into the four following grades :—(1) Anomoura superiora, including the Dromidea, Bellidea, and Raninidea; (2) Anomoura media, including the Hippidea and the Porcellanidea; (3) Anomoura submedia, including the Lithodea; and (4) Anomoura inferiora, including the Paguridea, and the Galathæidea. At the same time he has indicated in each case the Brachyuran group of which he considers the subtribes of Anomura as degraded forms. Dana's classification, though subsequently adopted by many systematic writers, is admittedly cumbersome and inconvenient in many respects, his sections appear unnecessary, and in constituting them he has in several cases separated groups which are closely related.

A few years subsequent to the publication of Dana's great work, another American naturalist, Dr. William Stimpson, who had taken part in the exploring expedition to the North Pacific, published a Preliminary Report on the Crustacea, which includes a synopsis of all the species of Anomura known at that time.[2] In this paper, the value of which to any worker in the group can scarcely be over-estimated, he divides the Anomura into two sections, according to the nature of the last thoracic segment, whether united to the preceding, or free, and termed respectively Teleosomi and Schizosomi. The former includes the Dromidea, Latreillidea, Homolidea, and Raninidea, and the latter the Porcellanidea, Hippidea, Lithodidea, Paguridea, Aegleidea, and the Galatheidea. In the limitations of the group he has followed Professor Dana. It is greatly to be regretted that Stimpson's final Report has never been published. The Crustacea of the North Pacific Expedition were destroyed in the great fire at Chicago, but the complete MS. of the final Report, as far as the end of the Anomura, which it was at one time thought had perished, was afterwards discovered along with figures of the new species among papers left by Stimpson at the Smithsonian Institute. A special feature of this author's work is the large

[1] Crustacea, in United States Exploring Expedition, vols. xiii. and xiv., 1852.

[2] Prodromus descriptionis Animalium evertebratorum quae in Expeditione ad Oceanum Pacificum Septemtrionalem a Republica Federali missa Cadevaladero Ringgold et Johanne Rogers ducibus observavit et descripsit Gulielmus Stimpson, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, December 1858.