

from the Carolina coasts or the Florida Keys should not flourish in Bermuda if once introduced there in considerable numbers and protected from their enemies at first.

Probably hundreds of species have been accidentally carried there, singly or in small numbers, in past times, which have failed to establish themselves, either because they became too far separated to find their mates at the breeding season, or because they were too soon eaten up by voracious fishes. Yet a single female crab, carrying fertilized eggs, might succeed in introducing the species, for their eggs often amount to 5,000, or even 10,000 at one time. Aside from edible species, the introduction of the smaller kinds would afford a large additional supply of food for useful fishes, and thus benefit the fisheries.

Probably there is no locality in the world so well adapted by nature for experiments in the naturalization of marine animals as Bermuda. There are here numerous deep basins and ponds, of pure sea water, due to fallen caverns, which have subterranean connections with the sea through pores and crevices in the porous limestone, by which the sea water is constantly renewed. In such places large numbers of marine creatures could be protected and allowed to breed till well naturalized, and numerous enough to be safely liberated. The equable temperature of the climate is also particularly favorable for such experiments. That any given species of the West Indian marine fauna is not now found in Bermuda does not prove that it is not able to live there, but rather that it has lacked the opportunity or means of arriving there.

There is a large field open here for enterprising naturalists and biologists.

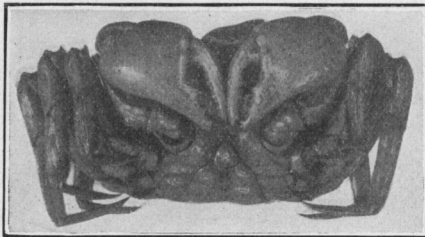


Figure 67.—*Sesarma Ricordi*, var. *terrestris*, nov. Bermuda; $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Phot. A. H. Verrill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The following list is intended to include only the later works that relate to the Bermuda species, especially those in which special mention is made of specimens from Bermuda. But as the West Indian species are largely the same as the Bermudian, works relating exclusively to West Indian localities have also been included.

The earlier works and those of a general character are sufficiently indicated in the synonymy of the species.

Benedict, James E.—Notice of the Crustaceans collected by the U. S. Scientific Expedition to West Africa, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xvi, pp. 535-541, 1893, No. 949.

This article includes species taken at Barbados, Cape Verde Is., and Azores, as well as those from W. Africa. A number of the species named are found also in Bermuda.

Benedict, James E.—The Anomuran Collections made by the Fish Hawk Expedition to Porto Rico. Bulletin U. S. Fish Commission for 1900, vol. ii, pp. 129-148, pls. iii-vi, 1901.

Contains descriptions of all the Porto Rico genera and species, several of which are found also in Bermuda.

Benedict, James E. and **Rathbun, Mary J.**—The Genus *Panopeus*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. xiv, No. 858, pp. 355-385, pls. xix-xxiv, 1891.

A monographic revision of all the species of this group, with distribution.

Cole, George Watson.—Bermuda in Periodical Literature, with occasional reference to Other Works. A Bibliography; pp. 275, with portrait of the author and 8 fac-simile reproductions of the title-pages of ancient works on Bermuda, 1907. Published by the author, Riverside, Conn.

Includes notices of all works relating to Bermuda collections of Crustacea, usually with lists of the new species and new additions to the Bermuda fauna. (Total number of titles given is 1382.)

Edwards.—See **Milne-Edwards.**

Gibbes, Lewis R.—On the Carcinological Collections of the United States, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., vol. iii, pp. 167-201, 1850.

Godet, Theod. L.—See *Verrill*, Bermuda Is., i, p. 456, for review.

Henderson, R. J.—Reports of the Voyage of the Challenger; Zoology. Report on the Anomura, vol. xxvii, 1888.

Records only two shallow-water species from Bermuda. Also two deep water species: *Parapagurus abyssorum* Edw. and *Munidopsis serratifrons* Edw., both from 1075 fath.

Hurdis, John L.—Rough Notes and Memoranda relating to the Natural History of the Bermudas (edited by his daughter, H. J. Hurdis). London: R. H. Porter, 1897, svo, 408 pp.

This work relates mainly to the birds. The observations and notes were mostly made from 1841 to 1853. On p. 361 is a brief list of Crustacea (10 species) with their common names, and partly with Latin names, many of which are incorrect. The species are as follows:—Land Crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*) = *G. lateralis*; “Edible Crab (*Lupa diacantha*) of the United States,” probably = *Callinectes ornatus*; Spider Crab (*Libinia canaliculata*), probably = *Mithrax* sp. ?; Long-tailed Crab, Stump, or French Lobster (*Scyllarus equinoctialis*) probably correct, now *Scyllarides*; Soldier or Hermit Crab (*Pagurus* ———), probably *Cenobita diogenes* was referred to; Cray Fish called “Lobster” (*Palinurus* ———), = *P. argus*. “It is of large size and fairly abundant.” Sand Bug (*Hippa* ———) = *Hippa cubensis*; Common Prawn (*Palaeon serratus*) probably = *Penaeus braziliensis*, body 5.3 inches long; Common Shrimp (*Palaeon vulgaris*), = *Palaeon affinis* probably; Coral Crab = ? *Mithrax cornutus*; (“*Pericera cornuta*”), = *Stenocionops furcatus*. “Taken in a lobster pot.”

His notes on the size, colors, and spines of the “Coral-crab” indicate a large red spiny *Mithrax*, probably *M. cornutus* (possibly *M. spinosissimus*). He gives some descriptive notes in regard to the large Prawn, stating that it has 6 chelate legs, but none for the “Shrimp.” The presence of six chelate legs and long rostrum shows that his prawn was a *Penaeus*. *P. braziliensis* is the only Bermuda species that grows to the size he gives. The “shrimp” is described as abundant in tide pools. This would still apply to *Palaeon affinis*.

It is possible that the *Callinectes sapidus*, or “Edible Crab of the U. S.,” did occur commonly at that time, but at that date the abundant *C. ornatus* had not been separated from it even by naturalists. His *Libinia* is, of course, very doubtful (see above, p. 396). No species much resembling it is now known from Bermuda.

Jones, J. Matthew.—The Visitors Guide to Bermuda. 12mo, 150 pp. Halifax, London, and New York, 1859.

A correct list of three species of Crustacea on page 145.

Kingsley, J. S.—List of Decapod Crustacea of the Atlantic Coast, whose range embraces Fort Macon, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia for 1878, pp. 316–328 (1878); 329–330 (1879); 1878–79.

Includes a number of Bermuda species with notes on their distribution, etc.

Kingsley, J. S.—Notes on North American Crustacea, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. xx, pp. 145–160, 1879.

Contains description of *Mithrax hirsutipes*, nov. sp.

Kingsley, J. S.—On a Collection of Crustacea from Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia for 1879, vol. xxi, pp. 383-427, 1880.

A very useful paper, including many of the Bermuda species.

Kingsley, J. S.—Carcinological Notes, No. iii, Revision of the Genus *Oeypoda*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia for 1880, pp. 179-186, 1880.

Kingsley, J. S.—Carcinological Notes, No. iv, Synopsis of the Grapsidæ, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia for 1880, pp. 187-224.

Martens, E. Von.—Ueber Cubanische Crustaceen, Arch. für Naturg., ii, p. 147, 1872.

Miers, Edward J.—On the Classification of the Maioid Crustacea or Oxyrhyncha, with a synopsis of the families, subfamilies, and genera, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, vol. xiv, pp. 634-673, pls. xii, xiii, 1879.

Miers, Edward J.—Reports of the Voyage of the Challenger, Zoology. Report on the Brachyura, vol. xvii, 1886.

Includes a small number of common species collected at Bermuda, with descriptions (see above, p. 301). Also a new deep water species: *Geryon? incertus*, 435 fathoms.

Milne-Edwards, Alphonse.—Etudes zoologiques sur les Crustacés récentes de la famille des Portuniens, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, vol. x, pp. 309-428 + 2 pp. addenda, plates xxviii-xxxviii, 1861.

A monograph of the Portunide.

Milne-Edwards, Alphonse.—Etudes zoologiques sur les Crustacés récentes de la famille des Cancériens, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. i, pp. 177-308, pls. xi-xix, 1865.

Milne-Edwards, Alphonse.—Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale, Recherches Zoologiques publ. sur la Direction de **M. H. Milne-Edwards**. Part V. Etudes sur les Xiphosures et les Crustacés Podothalmaires par M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards. Paris, 1873-1880. Large 4to, 368 pages, with 61 plates.

This very extensive work on the Brachyura includes all the West Indian species of the families treated, known up to the time of publication. Most of the species are well figured, with many details of structure.

It was published in numbers. The 2d, which begins the systematic part, is dated, on the original cover, 1873; the 3d is 1875; 4th, 1878; 5th, 1879; 6th, 1879; 7th, 1880; 8th, 1880.

It is the most important and useful work relating to the Brachyura of the West Indian region, both on account of the large number of figures and the very good descriptions. The Pacific coast species are also included. This book is now rare and expensive.

Ordway, Albert.—Monograph of the Genus *Callinectes*, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. vii, pp. 567–583.

For a biographical sketch of the author, see above, p. 384.

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Records nine Bermuda species.

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For a notice of this useful paper, see above, p. 301. It includes the species collected by Mr. G. Brown Goode.

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Rathbun, Mary J.—Notes on the Crabs of the Family Inachidae in the U. S. National Museum, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. xvii, No. 984, pp. 43–75, 1894.

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Rathbun, Mary J.—Synopsis of the American Sesarmæ, with description of a new species, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. xi, pp. 89–92, 1897.

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In this work 127 species are enumerated; many new species are described, and various genera and species are revised or renamed. Many of the species are found also at Bermuda. The general distribution is not given, and but few descriptions of previously known species.

Rathbun, Mary J.—Synopses of North American Invertebrates. VII. The Cyclometopous or Cancroid Crabs of North America, *Amer. Naturalist*, xxxiv, No. 398, pp. 131–143, Feb., 1900. X. The Oxyrhynchous and Oxy stomatous Crabs of North America, *op. cit.*, No. 402, pp. 503–520, June, 1900. XI. The Catemetopous or Grapoid Crabs of North America, *op. cit.*, No. 403, pp. 583–592, July, 1900.

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Some of the species described are recorded as found also at Bermuda.

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In this excellent report, brief but clear descriptions are given of all the genera and species, as well as analytical tables of the genera and higher groups. (See also p. 302, above.) Very few species are figured. All the species are named that had been previously recorded from Bermuda, with their general distribution.

Rathbun, Mary J.—Some Changes in Crustacean Nomenclature, *Proc. Biological Soc. Washington*, xvii, pp. 169–172, 1904.

Proposes a number of radical changes in crustacean nomenclature based on suggestions of Frederic Weber, 1795, in a rare and obscure work, in which the generic names are only given by name, with no definitions, but with a statement that they would be published later by Fabricius.

Stebbing, *Rev. T. R. R.*, in *Linn. Soc. Journ.*, xxix, p. 325, has criticised her conclusions, on the ground that the generic names were only mere suggestions of what was to be published later by Fabricius, and on that account had no claims to recognition until actually published and defined by him. This seems to be a common sense view of the case, for this advance and erroneous publication of his MSS. names appears not to have been authorized by Fabricius.

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Smith, Sidney I.—Notes on American Crustacea, No. 1, Ocy-podoidea, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., vol. ii, pp. 113–176, pls. ii–v, 1870.

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Gives details of occurrence of 7 Bermuda species of crabs on the New England coast, due to influence of Gulf Stream, with full synonymy of some of the species, measurements, and notes on variation, etc.

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Includes several species that are found in Bermuda.

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Stimpson, William.—Notes on North American Crustacea, No. I, Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. vii, pp. 49–93, pl. i, 1859.

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Stimpson, William.—Notes on North American Crustacea in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, No. III, Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. x, pp. 92-136, 1871.

In this and the two preceding works, large numbers of new species and genera are described from Florida and the West Indies. No Bermuda localities are given.

Stimpson, William.—Preliminary Report on the Crustacea Dredged in the Gulf Stream in the Straits of Florida, by L. F. de Pourtalès, Assist. U. S. Coast Survey, pt. i, Brachyura, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. ii, pp. 109-160, 1871.

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Von Martens, see **Martens**.

Willemoes-Suhm, R. Von.—On some Atlantic Crustacea from the Challenger Expedition, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, vol. i, pp. 23-29, Sept., 1875.

Refers to the land crabs and to the Mangrove Crab, *Goniopsis cruentatus* (habits); mentions taking personally several crabs "allied to *Boscia*" (= *Pseudothelphusa*). Describes *Nebalia longipes*, p. 26.

Young, Chas. G.—The Stalk-eyed Crustacea of British Guiana West Indies, and Bermuda, London, 1900, xix + 514 pp., 7 colored pls.

Contains brief description of many Bermuda species. Twenty-three species previously recorded by others, are attributed to Bermuda.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

All the figures, unless otherwise stated, have been made from photographs of the subjects by Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill. In nearly all cases Bermuda specimens were used for this purpose. Unless the locality is otherwise given, it is to be understood as Bermuda.

PLATE IX.

Figure 1.—*Cardisoma guanhumi*; dorsal view of a half-grown male from Bermuda; $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.

Figures 2, 3.—*Ocyropode arenarius*, male and female; about $\frac{3}{4}$ nat. size, resting on Bermuda shell-sand.

PLATE X.

Figure 1.—*Plagusia depressa*, dorsal view of female, about $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.

Figure 2.—*Sesarma Ricordi*, ♀; typical, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size.

Figure 3.—*Percnon planissimum*, ♀; about $1\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size.

Figure 6.—*Grapsus grapsus*. Large chela of male; $\frac{3}{4}$ nat. size.

PLATE XI.

Figure 1.—*Goniopsis cruentatus*; about $\frac{3}{4}$ nat. size.

Figure 2.—*Grapsus grapsus*; about $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.

Figure 3.—*Sesarma Ricordi*, var. *terrestris*, nov. Co-type; \times about 2.

PLATE XII.

Figure 1.—*Cyclograpsus integer*, dorsal view of a West Indian specimen, about nat. size.

Figure 2.—*Pachygrapsus gracilis*, ♀, dorsal view of a Bermuda specimen, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Figure 3.—*Pachygrapsus transversus*, ♂, \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Figure 3a.—The same ♀, \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$; 3b, large chela, somewhat enlarged.

Figure 4.—*Percnon planissimum*, large chela of male, slightly enlarged; h, the tuft of hair on inner side of merus.

Figure 4a.—*Goniopsis cruentatus*; large chela of male, $1\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size.

Figure 5.—*Sesarma Miersii*, dorsal view of carapace, \times about 2.

PLATE XIII.

Figures a-j'.—*Planes minutus*, dorsal view of 36 specimens selected from a large lot taken at one time and place at Bermuda, to show variations in form and color, about $\frac{3}{4}$ nat. size.

PLATE XIV.

- Figure 1.—*Lobopilumnus Agassizii*, var. *bermudensis*, ♂; No. 3031, from Bermuda; × about $1\frac{1}{4}$.
- Figure 2.—The same, No. 3123; female with eggs; central view; enlarged about $1\frac{1}{2}$.
- Figure 3.—*Eriphia gouagra*, ♀; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.
- Figure 4.—*Xanthodius parentus*, ♂; dorsal view; × $1\frac{2}{3}$.
- Figure 5.—*Lionera dispar*, ♂; No. 3176, dorsal view of a Bermuda specimen; × about $1\frac{1}{2}$.
- Figure 6.—*Platypodia spectabilis*, ♂; dorsal view of a fresh specimen from Bermuda; about nat. size.
- Figure 7.—*Leptodius floridanus*, ♂, dorsal view; about nat. size.
- Figure 8.—*Cycloxanthops denticulatus*, dorsal view; about nat. size.
- Figure 9.—*Eupanopeus bermudensis*, var. *sculptus*; nat. size.
- Figure 10.—*Kryptium limosum*, dorsal view of a small specimen from Bahia, Brazil, nat. size.

PLATE XV.

- Figure 1.—*Eupanopeus Herbstii*, var. *obesus*, ♂; dorsal view, about nat. size.
- Figure 2.—*E. Herbstii*, *minor*, nov., ♂; dorsal view of the type from Bermuda; $\frac{1}{10}$ nat. size.
- Figure 3.—*E. Herbstii*, ♂, typical; from a Bermuda specimen; × about $1\frac{1}{2}$.

PLATE XVI.

- Figure 1.—*Eupanopeus serratus*, ♂; from Bermuda; about nat. size.
- Figure 2.—*E. occidentalis*, female with eggs, No. 3021, from Bermuda; × about $1\frac{1}{2}$.
- Figure 3.—*E. bermudensis*, var. *sculptus*, nov., ♀; × about $2\frac{1}{2}$.
- Figure 4.—*E. bermudensis*, ♀; No. 3280; *a*, carapace; *b*, large chela, × about $2\frac{1}{2}$.
- Figure 5.—*E. serratus*, ♂, No. 3019, carapace; × about $1\frac{1}{2}$; *b*, large chela of the same.

PLATE XVII.

- Figure 1.—*Callinectes ornatus*, ♂; dorsal view of a fresh Bermuda specimen, about $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.
- Figure 2.—*C. sapidus*, ♀; dorsal view of a fresh New Haven specimen; about $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

PLATE XVIII.

- Figure 1.—*Callinectes marginatus larratus*, ♂; dorsal view of a young Bermuda specimen, No. 1903*b*; × about $1\frac{2}{3}$.
- Figure 2.—*Portunus Sayi*, ♂; from off New Jersey, No. 4036; × about $1\frac{1}{3}$.
- Figure 3.—*Achelous Ordwayi*, young; about nat. size.

PLATE XIX.

- Figure 1.—*Charybdeella tumidula*, dorsal view of a Bermuda specimen, No. 672, F. M.; \times about $1\frac{1}{6}$.
 Figure 2.—*Achelous Smithii*, No. 4035b; cotype, dorsal view; \times about $1\frac{1}{10}$; 2b, chela of the same, front view. Cotype from off Cape Hatteras.

PLATE XX.

- Figures 1, 2.—*Achelous anceps*, dorsal view of fresh Bermuda specimens; \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Figure 3.—*A. depressifrons*, dorsal view of a fresh Bermuda specimen; \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$.

PLATE XXI.

- Figure 1.—*Portunus Sayi*, δ , view of ventral side of No. 4036, from off New Jersey; \times about $1\frac{1}{3}$.
 Figure 2.—*Achelous Smithii*, ventral view of immature female. Cotype No. 4035, from off Cape Hatteras; \times about $1\frac{1}{3}$.
 Figure 3.—*Callinectes marginatus, larratus*, ventral view of young male, No. 1903b, from Bermuda; \times about $1\frac{1}{3}$.

PLATE XXII.

- Figure 1.—*Stenorhynchus sagittarius*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size; *a*, frontal area; *b*, outer maxilliped; *c*, sternum; *d*, male abdomen. After A. M.-Edwards.
 Figure 2.—*Podocheila Ritseii*, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size. After A. M.-Edwards.
 Figure 3.—*Macrocaloma subparallelum*, δ ; *a*, dorsal view, about nat. size; *c*, left chela; *d*, ventral surface of male. After A. M.-Edwards.

PLATE XXIII.

- Figure 1.—*Mithrax depressus?* or *M. hispidus*; young δ , No. 3019; from Bermuda; \times about $2\frac{1}{3}$.
 Figure 2.—*Mithrax depressus*, φ , No. 3265, from Saint Thomas; \times about $1\frac{1}{4}$.
 Figure 3.—*Mithrax hispidus*, φ , No. 4058, from Bermuda; \times about $1\frac{1}{4}$.
 Figure 4.—*Mithrax hispidus*, φ , No. 4054, immature, from Bermuda; \times $1\frac{1}{10}$.

PLATE XXIV.

- Figure 1.—*Epialtus bituberculatus, bermudensis*, type; \times $1\frac{1}{4}$.
 Figure 2.—*Mithrax hispidus*, φ . Under side of No. 4058. See pl. xxiii, fig. 3.
 Figure 3.—*Chorinanus heros*, δ ; dorsal view; \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$. After Cuvier.
 Figure 4.—*Mithrax forceps, hirsutipes*; adult male; nat. size.
 Figures 5, 6.—The same; young; about nat. size.

PLATE XXV.

- Figure 1.—*Calappa flammea*; about $\frac{3}{4}$ nat. size.
 Figure 2.—*Stenocionops furcatus*, δ , $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size, with hairs removed from left side, but with an attached chalinid sponge, which is infested with parasitic polyps of *Parazoanthus parasiticus*. From Dominica; about $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

PLATE XXVI.

- Figure 1.—*Geograpsus lividus*, ♂, larger chela. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Figure 3.—*Calappa gallus, galloides*; dorsal view; about nat. size.
 Figure 4.—*Dardanus venosus*; *a*, 2d ambulatory leg of left side; enlarged about $1\frac{1}{2}$; *mm*, merus; *ca*, carpus; *p*, propodite; *d*, dactyl; *b, c*, parts of the corresponding leg of *D. insignis*, lettered as before. Photo. from Dominica specimens by A. H. V.
 Figure 5.—Portions of the propodite of the same legs as those in fig. 4, more enlarged; *a*, *Dardanus venosus*; *b*, *D. insignis*.

PLATE XXVII.

- Figure 1.—*Pilumnus spinipes*, dorsal view of male from Bermuda, No. 3119; $\times 1\frac{9}{10}$.
 Figure 2.—*Cyloë's Bairdii*, typical form, front view of a cotype from Cape St. Lucas, Gulf of California; \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Figure 3.—*Petrolisthes armatus*; about nat. size.
 Figure 4.—*Achelous anceps*; dorsal view; \times about $1\frac{1}{2}$; *a*, cheliped; *b*, swimming leg.
 Figure 5.—*Clibanarius Verrillii*, cotypes; *a*, side view; *b*, dorsal view; about nat. size.
 Figure 6.—*Planes minutus*; dorsal view of a fresh specimen; $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Figure 7.—*Cyclozanthops denticulatus*, dorsal view; natural size.
 Figures 8, 9.—*Munida Bearii*, types. Dorsal view of carapace, etc., \times about 5.

PLATE XXVIII.

- Figure 1.—*Albunea oxyophthalma*, side view of a Bermuda specimen; $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.
 Figure 2.—*Dromidia antillensis*; about nat. size.
 Figure 3.—The same. Cheliped of a Brazilian specimen; \times about 4.
 Figure 4.—*Petrolisthes armatus*; cheliped; \times about 4.
 Figure 5.—*Parthenope crenulatus*; \times about 3.
 Figure 6.—*Calcinus sulcatus*; slightly enlarged.
 Figure 7.—*Clibanarius Verrillii*, cotype; slightly enlarged.
 Figure 8.—*Troglocarcinus corallicola*, ♀, partially out of its den in a coral (*Mussa*) from Dominica I.; \times about three times. The crab was intentionally placed in a den belonging to an older individual, otherwise but little of it could be seen. Phot. A. H. V.

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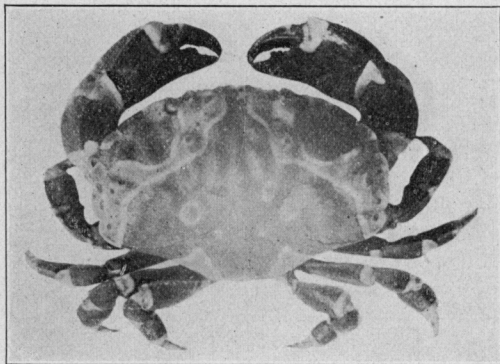


Figure 68.—*Platypodia spectabilis* (see p. 336): enlarged. Phot. A. H. Verrill.

ERRATA.

- Page 310, line 14, omit *Ascension I*.
Page 313, line 21, omit *West Coast of Africa*.
Page 335, line 1, for p. 14, read p. 305.
Page 336, line 13, for *lobata*, read *lobatus*.
Page 362, line 7 from bottom, for p. 238, read p. 338.
Page 408, line 8, for fig. 34, read fig. 41.
Page 422, line 10, for *Cancer*, read *Calappa*.