

## LERNÆOIDEA.

THE relation of many of the Lernæoids to the Corycæi is very striking, and a figure is added on Plate 92 for comparison. It represents the *Lernentoma cornuta*, from Nordmann's Mikr. Beit. It is a male; the females of this and allied species are very diverse in forms, and alone would seldom suggest this relation, or but imperfectly so. Ergasilus is the connecting link between such species and the Corycæidæ, and in both these groups, the oviferous appendages are sacs instead of simple tubes. Other Lernæoids are rather related to the Caligidæ; and traces of this in the first pair of legs may be observed, as in Lernanthropus. Still, owing to the transitions of form among the groups, it is difficult to base an arrangement of the species on these relations. This department of Crustacea has not been specially studied by the author, and no attempt is therefore made to revise the genera. The following classification of the genera is here presented. Edwards adopts three grand divisions; the first (Chondracanthiens), including species having distinct ancoral appendages or feet to the cephalothorax; the second (Lernéopodiens), those whose females, at least, have a pair of appendages united at summit, and sometimes from base, terminating in a disk for adhesion; the third (Lernéoceriens), embracing species without ancoral appendages, and only one or two pairs of unjointed processes attached to the anterior part of the body. The last are the *Penellida* of Burmeister, and the first two groups his *Lernæoda*.

These groups may be divided into subfamilies, as follows:—

## FAM. I. CHONDRACANTHIDÆ.

Appendices cephalothoracis numero quatuor vel plures, unguibus plus minusve ancorales.

SUBFAM. 1. SELINÆ.—Antennæ anticæ et pedes thoracis postici graciles.

G. SELIUS, Kr.