Each secondary type embraces types of more subordinate character, which it is unnecessary here to dwell upon.

There is a tendency in the lowest species to a transfer of the two posterior mouth appendages to the foot series, so as to leave but seven cephalic annuli; but it is only a modification of the primary type, as the species have every mark of being degraded or imperfect forms, and are not examples of a new type.

In this primary type, the species vary in length from half an inch to twenty inches. Two inches may be set down as the average length and breadth for the Brachyura; while three inches is the average length of the Macroura, the average breadth being half an inch or less.

The *second primary type* among Crustacea is as well defined in its limits, and as distinct in its characters as the first. Instead of having *nine* annuli devoted to the senses and mouth, there are but *seven*, the mouth, including a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and one of maxillipeds. The number is permanent and characteristic. There are, consequently, seven pairs of legs in these species, instead of five, the Decapod number; and the species have been appropriately styled the *Tetradecapoda*. Instead of exhibiting any appearance of imperfection, or any obsolescent organs, like those lower Macroura that show a transition to a fourteen-footed structure, the organs are all complete, and the whole structure is perfect in symmetry and unique in character. They have not a Macroural characteristic. The eyes are not pedicellate; there is no carapax, but a body divided into as many segments as there are legs (whence our name *Choristopoda*); the antennæ, legs, and whole internal structure are distinct in type. The branchiæ are simple sacs, either thoracic or abdominal.

We have, therefore, in the Tetradecapods an expression of that structure of body, and that size, which belongs to a system, in which but seven annuli or segments are concentrated in the cephalic portion of the structure. The structure is far inferior to the Decapodan. The size rarely exceeds two inches, though in extreme cases three to four inches; and probably *half an inch* is the average length. The contrast between the first and second of the primary types, is therefore as distinct in the average size of their structures, as in their actual grade or rank.

Superior rank among the Tetradecapods may be distinguished by some of the same points as in the Decapods. The short antennæ,