

They may be at once distinguished from the true Crabs by having only three pairs of walking-legs visible behind the chelipeds, the last pair being carried folded up within the branchial chambers. Their relationship to the Hermit Crabs is shown by the fact that the abdomen is frequently asymmetrical, and has appen-

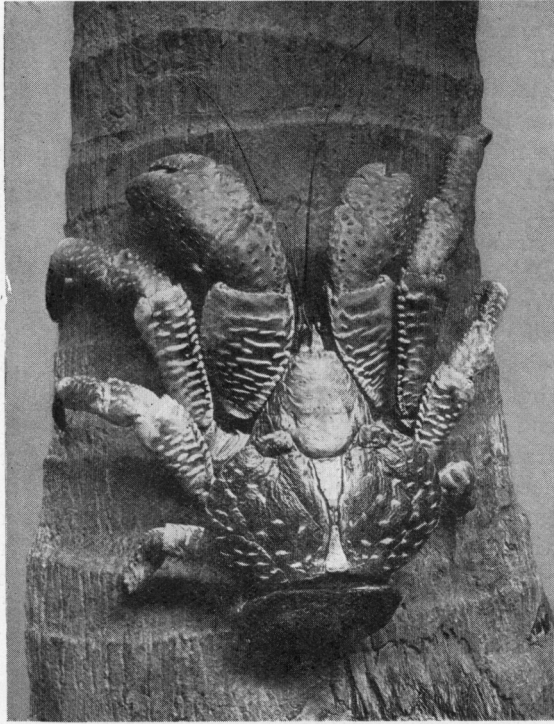


FIG. 39.

The Coco-nut Crab, *Birgus latro*, much reduced. [Wall-case No. 6.]

dages only on one side. The last pair of abdominal appendages (uropods) are wanting.

The "Northern Stone Crab," *Lithodes maia* (Fig. 40), found on the more northerly coasts of the British Islands, belongs to this family. The large *Lithodes antarctica* from the Straits of Magellan exhibited in Wall-case No. 5 is very closely related to a species (*L. camtschatica*) which is the object of an extensive fishery and canning industry in Japan. Another large species

of the same family, *Echidnocerus cibarius*, from the Pacific coast of North America, is shown in the same case. *Cryptolithodes* is an allied genus in which the carapace is expanded at the sides so as to cover the limbs completely.

In the Tribe GALATHEIDEA the body is symmetrical and more or less lobster-like, but the abdomen is bent upon itself, and sometimes folded under the body. The last pair of legs are slender and are carried folded up within the branchial chambers. The

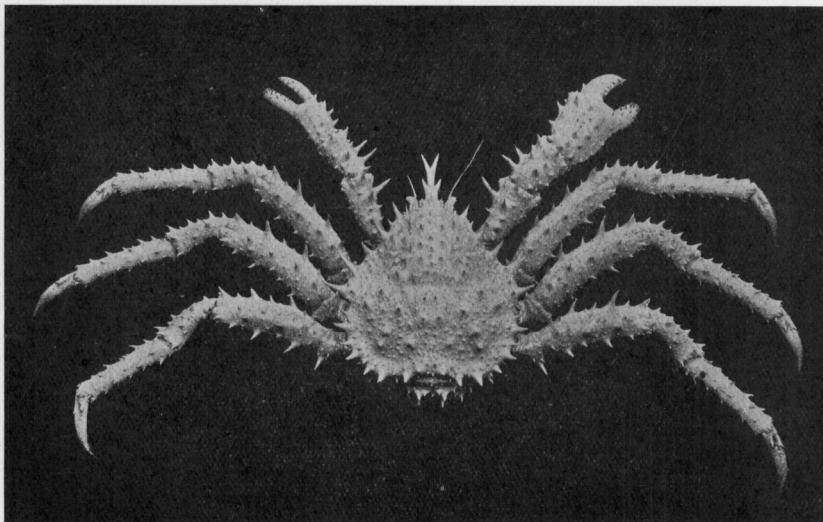


FIG. 40.

The "Northern Stone Crab," *Lithodes maia*, much reduced. The last pair of legs are folded out of sight in the gill chambers. [Table-case No. 12.]

last pair of abdominal appendages (uropods) are large, forming a well-developed tail-fan.

Several species of *Galathea* occur on the British coasts, *G. strigosa* being the largest. *Munida rugosa* (Fig. 41) is found in rather deep water in British seas. The family *Uroptychidae* includes only deep-sea species and is represented by the brilliantly coloured *Eumunida picta*. The family *Aegleidae* comprises only a single species, *Aeglea laevis*, which is interesting as being the only Anomuran inhabiting fresh water. It is found in South America, especially in mountain streams. In the family *Porcellanidae*, the short and broad carapace, without a prominent

rostrum, and the fact that the abdomen is folded under the body, give the animals quite a crab-like appearance. They are, however, very closely allied to the Galatheidae. All the species are found in shallow water. The little "Porcelain Crabs" (*Porcellana*) of British coasts are represented in tropical seas by

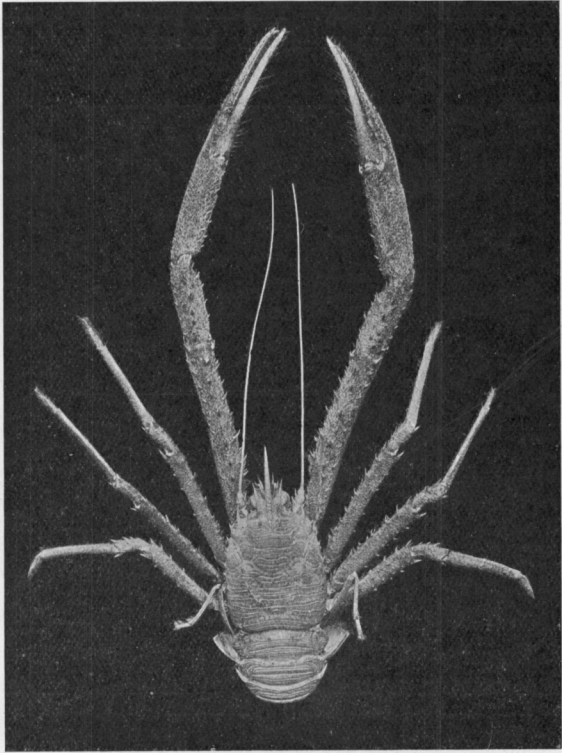


FIG. 41.

*Munida rugosa* (reduced). [Table-case No. 12.]

numerous species, some of which, like those exhibited, are of considerable size and striking colours.

The small tribe HIPPIDEA includes small, crab-like, burrowing forms, living in sand and having the feet flattened for digging. They are only found in the warmer seas. In one of the families of this tribe, the *Albuneidae* (Fig. 42), when the animals are buried in sand, respiration is carried on by means

of a tube formed by the long antennules, each of which bears a double row of stiff hairs. It is noteworthy that in the Brachyuran Corystidae (see Table-case No. 15), which have a very

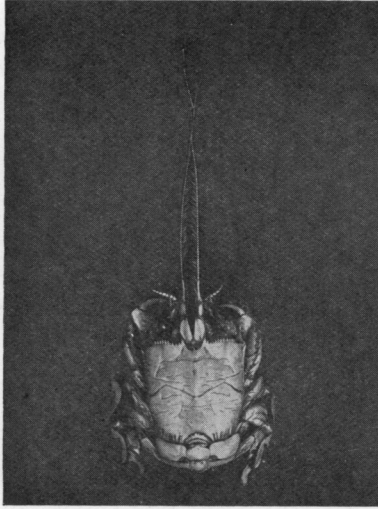


FIG. 42.

*Albunea symnista* (reduced). [Table-case No. 12.]

similar respiratory siphon, it is formed, not, as in this case, by the antennules, but by the antennae.

### SUB-ORDER 3.—BRACHYURA.

(Table-cases Nos. 13-16.)

The BRACHYURA, or true Crabs, are distinguished from the other Decapoda by having the abdomen short and bent up under the body. The "front" sends down a process to meet the epistome, and thus forms a septum between the antennules. The sixth pair of abdominal appendages (uropods) are generally absent, rarely present as rudiments. The third pair of maxillipeds are generally broad and flattened, forming a pair of "folding doors" which cover the other mouth-parts.