

- for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.
- Inachidae*. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the *Majidae*, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Aepinus septemspinus*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Anomalothir frontalis*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):48.
- Anomalothir furcillatus*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Dorhynchus thomsoni*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Erileptus spinosus*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
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- Metoporphaphis calcarata*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela curvirostris*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela gracilipes*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela hemphillii*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela lamelligera*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela lobifrons*. The date has been corrected to 1893. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129. The publication date of this name was incorrectly cited as 1925 in the first edition.
- Podochela macrodera*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela riisei*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela sidneyi*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Stenorhynchus debilis*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):205.
- Stenorhynchus seticornis*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Stenorhynchus yangi*. This species was described by G. D. Goeke, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(3):620–636, from the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.
- Inachoididae*. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the *Majidae*, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Anasimus fugax*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):52.
- Anasimus latus*. Listed in the first edition among the *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachoidinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

- Arachnopsis filipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Batrachonotus fragosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes leptocheles*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes nudus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes obesus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes robustus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes trispinosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Euprognatha gracilipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Euprognatha rastellifera*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130. Two subspecies are commonly distinguished, as reported by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):53–55.
- Inachoides forceps*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Pyromaia arachna*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Pyromaia cuspidata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Pyromaia tuberculata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130. The year of publication, cited as 1876 in the first edition, was in error and has been corrected to 1877.
- Majidae. The composition of this family has been significantly restricted by the revisions of M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–132.
- Mithracidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Hemus cristulipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Leptopisa setirostris*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma camptocerum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma diplacanthum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma eutheca*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma laevigatum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma septemspinosum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs

to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Macrocoeloma subparallelum. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Macrocoeloma trispinosum. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

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Microphrys antillensis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Microphrys bicornutus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus cinctimanus. Listed as *Mithrax cinctimanus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:33–36. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus coryphe. Listed as *Mithrax coryphe* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:36–43. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus denticulatus. Listed as *Mithrax denticulatus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:4, even though this author dealt only with eastern Atlantic members of the genus.

Mithraculus forceps. Listed as *Mithrax forceps* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:48–53. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to

family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus ruber. Listed as *Mithrax ruber* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:53–57. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus sculptus. Listed as *Mithrax sculptus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:43–48. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax caribbaeus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax hemphilli. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax hispidus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax holderi. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax pilosus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax pleuracanthus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax spinosissimus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax tortugae. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former

subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax verrucosus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Nemausa acuticornis. Listed as *Mithrax acuticornis* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Nemausa* by P. A. Coêlho and M. F. A. S. Torres, 1989, Anais da Sociedade Nordestina de Zoologia 3(3):66–67. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132. While H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 24:9, treated this species as a junior synonym of *Nemausa cornutus*, we continue to regard it as a valid, separate taxon.

Nemausa cornutus. Listed as *Mithrax cornutus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Nemausa* by P. A. Coêlho and M. F. A. S. Torres, 1989, Anais. Soc. Nordest. Zool. 3(3):66–67. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Stenocionops furcatus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Stenocionops spinimanus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Stenocionops spinosissimus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132. The author's name was given incorrectly as Saussure in the first edition. It has been corrected to de Saussure.

Thoe puella. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Oregoniidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated

to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City. This family was not recognized by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:74, in their classification; however, there is strong evidence to support the action by M. E. Hendrickx.

Chionoecetes angulatus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999 Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.

Chionoecetes bairdi. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999 Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.

Chionoecetes opilio. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.

Chionoecetes tanneri. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología,

- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Hyas araneus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Hyas coarctatus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999 Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Hyas lyratus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Oregonia bifurca*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Oregonia gracilis*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Pisidae*. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Coelocerus spinosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Chorilia longipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131, who also indicated the subspecies name *Chorilia longipes turgida* Rathbun, 1924, which is usually applied to these populations. In the first edition, the genus name was misspelled as *Chlorilia*.
- Chorinus heros*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Herbstia parvifrons*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131. The date of publication was given as 1839 in the first edition; however, R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.
- Libinia dubia*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Libinia emarginata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Libinia erinacea*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.

Loxorhynchus crispatus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

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Loxorhynchus grandis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Nibilia antilocapra. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Oplopisa spinipes. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Pelia mutica. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Pelia tumida. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia crassa. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia hystrix. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia tanneri. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia umbonata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Scyra acutifrons. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by

M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Tychidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130. The common name "urn crabs" has been assigned to this family.

Picroceroides tubularis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho aculeata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho anisodon. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho laevigata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho lherminieri. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho mirabilis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho quadridentata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Stilbomastax margaritifera. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Tyche emarginata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Parthenopoidea. In the first edition, this superfamily was represented only by the family Parthenopidae. As a result of revisionary studies by D. Guinot,

1966, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 38(5):744, D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:280, and P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodriguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):90, four families are now recognized. Aethridae. This family, proposed by D. Guinot, 1966, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 38(5):744, as a subfamily, was elevated to family rank by P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodriguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):90.

Dairidae. This family, with the only U.S.-Canadian representation occurring in Hawaii, was not included in the first edition.

Daldorfiidae. Following D. Guinot's, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:280, morphological groupings, P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodrigues, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):90, created a new family for the genus *Daldorfia* and its allies.

Celatopesia concava. Listed in the first edition as *Cryptopodia concava*, this species was assigned to the genus *Celatopesia* by W. L. Chiong and P. K. L. Ng, 1998, Raffles Bull. Zool. 46:205–209.

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Platylambrus fraterculus. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope fraterculus*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Platylambrus granulata. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope granulata*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Platylambrus pourtalesii. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope pourtalesii*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Platylambrus serratus. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope serrata*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus, and spelling of the species name is appropriately modified in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Pseudolambrus calappoides. This species is the type species of the genus *Pseudolambrus* Paul'son, 1875, which P. K. L. Ng and D. W. Rahayu, 2000, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 113(3):787–788, consider the senior synonym of *Parthenolambrus* Miers, 1875, and *Parthenopoides* Miers, 1875.

Cancer anthonyi. The date of publication for this species was incorrectly cited as 1879 in the first edition. The correct date is 1897. The common name “yellow rock crab” was used in the first

edition. However, because this species occurs only on mud and sand bottoms, the current name, “yellow crab,” seems more appropriate.

Cancer gracilis. The common name “graceful rock crab” was used in the first edition. However, because this species occurs only on mud and sand bottoms, the current name, “graceful crab,” seems more appropriate.

Cancer productus. The date of publication of this species was incorrectly given as 1839 in the first edition. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.

Cheiragonidae. This family, not included in the first edition, was resurrected and redescribed by Z. S̃teṽcĩc, 1988, International Journal of Marine Biology and Oceanography 14:1–14.

Erimacrus isenbeckii. Listed among the Atelecyclidae in the first edition, this genus was transferred to the resurrected family Cheiragonidae by Z. S̃teṽcĩc, 1988, International Journal of Marine Biology and Oceanography 14:1–14.

Telmessus cheiragonus. The erroneous date of publication for this name, given as 1815 in the first edition, has been corrected to 1812. Listed among the Atelecyclidae in the first edition, this genus was transferred to the resurrected family Cheiragonidae by Z. S̃teṽcĩc, 1988, International Journal of Marine Biology and Oceanography 14:1–14.

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Chaceon fenneri. Listed in the first edition as *Geryon fenneri*, this species was assigned to the new genus *Chaceon* by R. B. Manning and L. B. Holthuis, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(1):51.

Chaceon quinquedens. Listed in the first edition as *Geryon quinquedens*, this species was assigned to the new genus *Chaceon* by R. B. Manning and L. B. Holthuis, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(1):52.

Callinectes bellicosus. The common name for this species in the first edition was “Cortez swimming crab.” M. Hendrickx, 1995, Page 624 in W. Fischer et al., editors, Guia FAO para la identificacion de especies para los fines de la pesca. Pacifico Centro-Oriental, volume 1, plantas e invertebrados, FAO, Rome, gives the following vernacular names in use in the region: “Jaiba guerrera” (Spanish); “Crabe nageur soldat” (French); and “Warrior

swimcrab" (English). Here, the name is changed to "warrior swimming crab."

Callinectes boucourti. Due to a typographical error, the date of publication for this species was given in the first edition as 1897.

Callinectes sapidus. The range of this species has been modified to include established introduction in Hawaii, as reported by L. G. Eldredge, 1995, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 42:55–58. The common name "bluepoint" has wide local usage.

Carcinus maenas. The indicated range for this introduced species was altered to include established populations on the Pacific coast, as recently summarized by G. S. Jamieson, E. D. Grosholz, D. A. Armstrong, and R. W. Elner, 1998, J. Nat. Hist. 32:1587–1598. This species was recorded in Hawaii by T. H. Streets, 1877, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 7:109, the voucher specimen of which remains archived in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Although reported to be nonindigenous to Hawaii on the Bishop Museum web site, only one specimen of *C. maenas* was collected there in 1873, and the species is not considered there now (J. Carlton, personal communication).

Charybdis hellerii. Introduction of this species to the Atlantic coast was reported by R. Lemaitre, 1995, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 108(4):643–648. Its occurrence in Hawaii is questionable.

Euphyllax dovii. Omitted from the first edition, this species was reported from waters off Southern California by J. Q. Word, 1976, Calif. Fish Game 63:161–162.

Laleonectes vocans. Listed as *Portunus vocans* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the new genus *Laleonectes* by R. B. Manning and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1990, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 503:50–52.

Libystes nitidus. This species is regarded as the senior synonym of *Libystes villosus* by M. Vannini and G. Innocenti, 2000, Trop. Zool. 13:255.

Portunus anceps. The author's name, previously indicated simply as Saussure, and date, previously indicated as 1858, have been corrected to de Saussure, 1857, to conform with the report of R. B. Manning and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1990, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 503:50–52.

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Portunus vossi. This new species was described from the West Coast of Florida by R. Lemaitre, 1992, Bull. Mar. Sci. 49(1–2)[1991]:546–549.

Raymanninus schmitti. Listed in the first edition as *Benthochascon schmitti*, this species was placed in the genus *Raymanninus* by P. K. L. Ng, 2000, J. Crustac. Biol. 20 (special issue 2):318–324.

Xanthoidea. The superfamily Xanthoidea, as used in the earlier edition, was more restrictive. It is used here in a larger, more inclusive manner, following the recommendations of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53.

Carpiliidae. This taxon was elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:267, who indicated that *Carpilius* was the only living genus (op. cit., 267–268). Species of this genus were included in the family Xanthidae in the first edition. These reef-associated crabs are commonly called "coral crabs," "queen crabs," or "reef crabs."

Carpilius convexus. Parentheses around the author's name and date were inadvertently omitted by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 278 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Carpilius corallinus. The alternate common name "queen crab" is also used for this species.

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Carpilius maculatus. Parentheses around the author's name and date were inadvertently omitted by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 278 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Eumedonidae. The precise relationship of this family to other xanthid families is not resolved. We have followed the rationale of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53–54, in including the Eumedonidae in the superfamily Xanthoidea.

Goneplacidae. In the first edition, this was only one of two families considered to represent the superfamily Xanthoidea. The interpretation of the Goneplacidae has been restricted by several authors (e.g., D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:263–278; J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana [Leiden] 50[2]:182–198; and M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111[3]:634–635).

Bathylax typhlus. Spelling of the species name is herein corrected from the first edition to conform with that of M. Tavares, 1996, Crustaceana (Leiden) 69(3):414.

Frevillea rosaea. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Linnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):35.

- Pilumnoplax nitida*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):38.
- Trizocarcinus tacitus*. This species was reported from several localities in the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):36.
- Menippidae. This family was resurrected and restricted by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270. Although some carcinologists have recommended the use of Eriphiidae or Oziidae as the family name of this group of crabs, as both appear to be senior synonyms, J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53, have argued for continued recognition of the name Menippidae that is enjoying “prevailing use.”
- Eriphia gonagra*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270.
- Menippe adina*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270. The alternative Cajun-French common name “dormir” is in very common usage in coastal Louisiana.
- Menippe mercenaria*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270.
- Menippe nodifrons*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270.
- Panopeidae. Although several genera, listed in the first edition as members of the Xanthidae, were placed in the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):275–277, there were also several genera formerly treated among the Goneplacidae similarly transferred.
- Dyspanopeus sayi*. This species, listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, was transferred to the family Panopeidae by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187.
- Dyspanopeus texanus*. This species, listed as *D. texana* in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, was transferred to the family Panopeidae by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187.
- Eucratopsis crassimanus*. This species, listed in the family Goneplacidae in the first edition, was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Eurypanopeus abbreviatus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Eurypanopeus depressus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.

Eurypanopeus dissimilis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.

Eurypanopeus hyperconvexus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.

Eurypanopeus turgidus. This species, previously assigned by some authors to *Eurypanopeus* and by others to *Panopeus*, was treated under the latter genus in the first edition. It is placed nearest other western Atlantic species of *Eurypanopeus* in recent molecular studies by C. D. Schubart, J. E. Neigel and D. L. Felder, 2000, Mar. Biol. (Berl.) 137:1171.

Eurytium limosum. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.

Glyptoplax smithii. This species was listed in the family Goneplacidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.

Hexapanopeus angustifrons. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus caribbaeus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae

by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus hemphillii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus lobipes. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus paulensis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus quinquedentatus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Lophopanopeus bellus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187–190. Two subspecies range from Alaska to California, records of which were reviewed by E. Campos and A. R. de Campos, 1989, Calif. Fish Game 75(3):169–183.

Lophopanopeus frontalis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187–190.

Lophopanopeus leucomanus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was

followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187–190.

Malacoplax californiensis. This species was listed in the family Gonoplacidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.

Neopanope packardii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185–187.

Panopeus americanus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.

Panopeus bermudensis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.

Panopeus hartii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185. The erroneous spelling of the specific name in the first edition as “*hartii*” has been corrected.

Panopeus herbstii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.

Panopeus lacustris. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185. The range of this species has been changed from that in the first edition to include its occurrence as an introduction in Hawaii.

- Panopeus obesus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.
- Panopeus occidentalis*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185. The author's name, given incorrectly in the first edition as Saussure, has been corrected to de Saussure.
- Panopeus pacificus*. This species is indicated as a probable introduction to Hawaii, as suggested by C. H. Edmondson, 1962, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 22(13):277.
- Panopeus rugosus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.
- Panopeus simpsoni*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.
- Panoplax depressa*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Prionoplax atlantica*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):193.
- Rhithropanopeus harrisi*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):190–191. As patronymic common names are not particularly informative, the common name "Harris mud crab," used in the first edition, has been replaced herein with the alternative common name "estuarine mud crab." See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Pilumnidae. This family, considered a subfamily of the Xanthidae in the first edition, was elevated to full family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Glabropilumnus seminudus*. Possible introduction of this species from Guam is suggested by the observations of C. H. Edmondson, 1957, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 22(13):297.
- Lobopilumnus agassizii*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus caribaeus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus dasypodus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus floridanus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus gemmatus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus holosericus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus lacteus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus longleyi*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus marshi*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

Pilumnus nudimanus. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

Pilumnus pannosus. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

Pilumnus sayi. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

Pilumnus spinohirsutus. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

Pilumnus spinosissimus. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

Pseudorhombilidae. The family Pseudorhombilidae, containing the former goneplacid American genera *Chacellus*, *Euphrosynoplax*, *Nanoplax*, and *Pseudorhombila*, was resurrected by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3): 641–642.

Chacellus filiformis. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.

Euphrosynoplax clausa. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.

Nanoplax xanthiformis. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.

Pseudorhombila octodentata. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):36.

Pseudorhombila quadridentata. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.

Trapeziidae. Regarded as a subfamily of the Xanthidae in the first edition, this taxon was elevated to full family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):275, although genera presently placed here remain somewhat in question and appear not to represent a monophyletic grouping according to P. Castro, 2000, Crustac. Issues 12:65. The common names “coral crabs” and “guard crabs” are proposed for this family.

Domecia acanthophora. This species was listed among the Xanthidae in the first edition but was transferred to the now-recognized family Trapeziidae. Authorship of this species has been corrected from Desbonne and Schramm to simply Schramm.

Garthiope barbadensis. Listed as *Micropanope barbadensis* in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Garthiope* by D. Guinot, 1990, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 4(A)12(2):473–474, who also recommended assignment of the genus to the family Trapeziidae.

Garthiope spinipes. Listed as *Micropanope spinipes* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Garthiope*, by D. Guinot, 1990, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 4(A)12(2):472–473, who also recommended assignment of the genus to the family Trapeziidae.

Trapezia tigrina. The statement that the range of this species excludes the Hawaiian Islands, as reported by P. Castro, 2000, Zoosystema 21(1):116, is noted to be in error by the author (California State Polytechnic University, personal communication).

Xanthidae. The composition of this family, as presented in the first edition, is greatly restricted in this edition with the acceptance of the revisionary studies of D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:271–274 (also see J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53). The common names “rubble crabs” and “pebble crabs” are proposed for this family.

Gonopanope areolata. This species was mistakenly listed twice in the first edition, once (correctly) as *Gonopanope areolata* (Rathbun, 1898) and once as *Micropanope areolata* Rathbun, 1898, a name that has now been removed from the list. The genus *Gonopanope* was defined by D. Guinot, 1967, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 39(2):351, for the former *Micropanope areolata* and several other species.

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- Nanocassiope truncatifrons*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):35, who noted its tentative assignment to *Nanocassiope*.
- Paractaea rufopunctata*. The Hawaiian record is added to this previously listed species. Atlantic records of this species are usually referred to as the subspecies *Paractaea rufopunctata nodosa* (Stimpson, 1860) and were listed separately in the first edition. Listing by subspecies was discontinued in the current list.
- Xanthodius americanus*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition despite long established reports from North American waters. Its range was reviewed by J. S. Garth, 1978, Sarsia 63(4):325.
- Xanthodius denticulatus*. The date of publication for this species has been corrected from 1847 to 1848.

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- Xanthoidea *incertae sedis*. The family placements of certain species are under study by several carcinologists at this time. There is no clear consensus on the relationships of these species to those within existing families.
- Eucratodes agassizii*. This species was listed in the generalized family Xanthidae in the first edition. However, there is disagreement among specialists as to whether it should be assigned to the currently more restricted families Goneplacidae or Xanthidae. For the present, we are considering its placement uncertain.
- Liagore rubromaculata*. The previously proposed placement of this genus in the Carpiliidae was not supported by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:267, and familial placement of the enigmatic genus remains unresolved.
- Pilumnoides nudifrons*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this genus is aligned by some authors with the Pilumininae, a former subfamily that was elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275. However, that author indicated that *Pilumnoides* did not belong with that group. Subsequently, *Pilumnoides* was assigned to the subfamily Pilumnoidinae by D. Guinot and E. Macpherson, 1987, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (4)A 9(1):218–219, without any conclusion on family affiliation.
- Pilumnoides rotundatus*. The addition of this species is based on a new record by J. W. Martin and R. G. Velarde, 1997, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 96:105–111. This genus is aligned by some authors with the Pilumininae, a former subfamily that was elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275. However, that author indicated that *Pilumnoides* did not belong with that group. Subsequently, *Pilumnoides* was assigned to the subfamily Pilumnoidinae by D. Guinot and E. Macpherson, 1987, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (4)A 9(1):218–219, without any conclusion on family affiliation.
- Robertsella mystica*. Listed in the first edition in the family Goneplacidae, this genus was described by D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):716 for materials incorrectly assigned to the genus *Eucratopsis*. Although J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):191, included *Eucratopsis* in the subfamily Eucratopsinae, family Panopeidae, no definitive familial assignment has been proposed for *Robertsella*.
- Speocarcinus carolinensis*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition. It also has been aligned with the subfamily Pseudorhombilinae; however, D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):706, 712, did not find it closely associated with other members of that subfamily. It was not included by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642, in the Pseudorhombilinae when he elevated that subfamily to full family rank. The family affiliation of *S. carolinensis* remains in question.
- Speocarcinus lobatus*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition. It also has been aligned with the subfamily Pseudorhombilinae; however, D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):706, 712, did not find it closely associated with other members of that subfamily. It was not included by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642, in the Pseudorhombilinae when he elevated that subfamily to full family rank. The family affiliation of *S. lobatus* remains in question.
- Speocarcinus monotuberculatus*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition. It also has been aligned with the subfamily Pseudorhombilinae; however, D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):706, 712, did not find it closely associated with other members of that subfamily. It was not included by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642, in the Pseudorhombilinae when he

elevated that subfamily to full family rank. The family affiliation of *S. monotuberculatus* remains in question.

Tetrawanthus bidentatus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, with the major changes in that family introduced by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:263–278, the true placement of this species is currently uncertain.

Tetrawanthus rathbunae. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, with the major changes in that family introduced by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:263–278, the true placement of this species is currently uncertain.

Opecarcinus hypostegus. Listed as *Pseudocryptochirus hypostegus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the new genus *Opecarcinus* by R. K. Kropp and R. B. Manning, 1987, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 462:10.

Thoracotremata. This category was not recognized in the first edition.

Austinixa beherae. This species was described from Florida as *Pinnixa beherae* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1989, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 473:6. It was subsequently transferred to the new genus *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3):393.

Austinixa chacei. Listed in the first edition as *Pinnixa chacei*, this species was transferred to the genus *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3): 393.

Austinixa cristata. Listed as *Pinnixa cristata* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3):393.

Austinixa gorei. This species was described from Florida as *Pinnixa gorei* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1989, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 473: 17. It was subsequently transferred to the genus *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3):393.

Clypeasterophilus juvenilis. *Dissodactylus juvenilis* was determined to be the senior synonym of *Dissodactylus alcocki* by H. Griffith, 1987, Bull. Mar. Sci. 40(3):413. *Dissodactylus juvenilis* was subsequently transferred to *Clypeasterophilus* by E. Campos and H. Griffith, 1990, J. Crustac. Biol. 10(3):553. *Dissodactylus alcocki* has been deleted from the list.

Clypeasterophilus rugatus. Listed as *Dissodactylus rugatus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Clypeasterophilus* by E. Campos and H. Griffith, 1990, J. Crustac. Biol. 10(3):550.

Clypeasterophilus stebbingi. Listed as *Dissodactylus stebbingi* in the first edition, this species was

transferred to *Clypeasterophilus* by E. Campos and H. Griffith, 1990, J. Crustac. Biol. 10(3): 553.

Dissodactylus latus. This species was described from coastal waters off Florida by H. Griffith, 1987, Bull. Mar. Sci. 40(3):406–409.

Fabia felderi. This species, described from Florida by R. H. Gore, 1986, Northeast Gulf Sci. 8(2): 143–148, was inadvertently omitted from first edition.

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Gemmotheres chamae. Listed as *Pinnotheres chamae* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Gemmotheres* by E. Campos, 1996, J. Crustac. Biol. 16(3):556–563.

Opisthopus transversus. This species was identified as the senior synonym of *Pinnotheres nudus* Holmes, 1895 (not *P. nudus*, sensu Weymouth, 1910) by E. Campos and R. B. Manning, 2000, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 113(3):799. *Pinnotheres nudus* has been deleted from the list.

Parapinnixa affinis. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition.

Pinnixa forficulimanus. This species was described from California by D. L. Zmarzly, 1992, J. Crustac. Biol. 12(4):685–687.

Pinnixa minuscula. This species was described from California by D. L. Zmarzly, 1992, J. Crustac. Biol. 12(4):697–700.

Pinnixa occidentalis. The widely used common name “western pea crab” has been added.

Pinnixa scamit. This species was described from California by J. W. Martin and D. L. Zmarzly, 1994, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 107(2):354–359.

Pinnixa tomentosa. This species, which ranges into California waters, was inadvertently omitted from the first edition but was included in a recent review by D. L. Zmarzly, 1992, J. Crustac. Biol. 12(4):706–709.

Pinnixa tubicola. The widely used common name “tube-dwelling pea crab” has been added.

Tumidotheres maculatus. Listed as *Pinnotheres maculatus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Tumidotheres* by E. Campos, 1989, J. Crustac. Biol. 9(4):673.

Tunicotheres moseri. Listed as *Pinnotheres moseri* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Tunicotheres* by E. Campos, 1996, J. Crustac. Biol. 16(3):556–563.

Zaops ostreum. Listed as *Pinnotheres ostreum* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Zaops* by R. B. Manning, 1993, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 106(3):523–531.

- Uca longisignalis*. The letter *g* has been capitalized in the common name, as it derives from the proper name Gulf of Mexico. This endemic northern Gulf of Mexico species is extremely abundant in coastal Louisiana and the Cajun-French common name “tou-la-lou” has been added.
- Uca panacea*. The letter *g* has been capitalized in the common name, as it derives from the proper name Gulf of Mexico.
- Uca thayeri*. The common name was changed in this edition from “mangrove fiddler” to “Atlantic mangrove fiddler” in order to distinguish this species from its former subspecies from the Pacific, which is now considered a distinct species, *Uca umbratila*.
- Uca virens*. This species was excluded from the first edition as it was judged to be a synonym of *Uca rapax*, but its recognition as a distinct species was supported by M. Salmon and M. K. Kettler, 1987, *Contrib. Mar. Sci.* 30:60–76.
- Uca vocator*. The common name was changed in this edition from “hairback fiddler” to “Atlantic hairback fiddler” in order to distinguish this species from its former subspecies from the Pacific, which is now considered a distinct species, *Uca ecuadoriensis*.
- Palicus affinis*. The erroneous spelling of the common name as “Antillian” in the first edition has been corrected.
- Palicus cortezi*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of El Niño conditions by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences* 100(3):204.
- Palicus depressus*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, *An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex.* 13(1):45.
- Palicus floridanus*. Parentheses around the author’s name and date, inadvertently omitted in the first edition, have been added to indicate that this species was originally described as a member of the genus *Cymopolia*.
- Palicus lucasii*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of El Niño conditions by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences* 100(3):204.
- Cardisoma guanhumii*. Ng and Guinot, 2001, *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 49(2):311–338 explain that the correct date of publication of this name is 1828; the date published in the first edition of this list was 1825.

Discoplax rotunda. Ng and Guinot, 2001, *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 49(2):311–338, transferred this species from the genus *Cardisoma* to the genus *Discoplax*. Thus, *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) is now *Discoplax rotunda* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).

Glyptograpsidae. This new family was established by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):31. The date of establishment of this family was incorrectly given as 2001 by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:75.

Platychirograpsus spectabilis. This species, which was listed among the Grapsidae in the first edition, was not noted as a freshwater species. It was indicated as a probable introduction to Florida and was moved to the new family Glyptograpsidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):31. The author’s name was given in the first edition as de Man and has been corrected here to De Man.

Grapsidae. The composition of this family, as given in the first edition, has been restricted by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Geograpsus lividus. The previously reported distribution of this species is revised to include Hawaii.

Pachygrapsus crassipes. The date of publication of this species was incorrectly given as 1839 in the first edition. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall’s *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840. The range of this species has been extended to include Hawaii.

Pachygrapsus transversus. The range of this species is revised to include California, as per records summarized by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Biologie* 65:140.

Planes marinus. Listed in the first edition as *Pachygrapsus marinus* (Rathbun, 1914), this species was transferred back to *Planes* (the original genus to which it was assigned by Rathbun) by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1966, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 118:622–662.

Plagusiidae. The subfamily Plagusiinae was elevated to full family rank by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta,

and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Euchirograpsus americanus. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusiidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Euchirograpsus antillensis. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusiidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Percnon gibbesi. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusiidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40, though definitive family assignment of this genus remains uncertain according to C. D. Schubart, J. A. Cuesta, R. Diesel and D. L. Felder, 2000, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 15:184.

Plagusia depressa. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusiidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Plagusia squamosa. This species has been found to be the senior synonym of *Plagusia tuberculata* Lamarck, 1818, by C. D. Schubart and P. K. L. Ng, 2000, *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 48(2):327–336.

Sesarmidae. The subfamily Sesarminae of earlier classifications was elevated to full family rank by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Aratus pisonii. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases benedicti. Listed as *Sesarma benedicti* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 527:53. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases cinereum. Listed as *Sesarma cinereum* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992,

Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 527:30. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases miersii. Listed as *Sesarma miersii* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 527:43. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases ricordi. Listed as *Sesarma ricordi* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 527:32. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Sesarma curacaoense. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40. The author's name, cited as de Man in the first edition, is corrected to De Man.

Sesarma reticulatum. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Varunidae. The subfamily Varuninae of earlier classifications was elevated to full family rank by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

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Cyclograpsus integer. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Eriocheir sinensis. The range is amended to include established introduction to California, as reported by A. N. Cohen and J. T. Carlton, 1997, *Pac. Sci.* 51(1):1–11. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the

- family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.
- Hemigrapsus nudus*. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.
- Hemigrapsus oregonensis*. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.
- Hemigrapsus sanguineus*. This is a new record of a now well-established introduction reported by J. J. McDermott, 1998, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 18(2):308–316.