

different orders of Crabs, a Leaf-footed Crab (*Limnetis*, Fig. *A c*); a Stalked Crab (*Lepas*, Fig. *D c*); a Root Crab, (*Sacculina*, Fig. *E c*); a Boatman Crab (*Cyclops*, Fig. *B c*); a Fish Louse (*Lernæocera*, Fig. *C c*); and, lastly, a highly developed Shrimp (*Peneus*, Fig. *F c*). These six crabs vary very much, as we see, in the entire form of body, in the number and formation of the legs, etc. When, however, we look at the earliest stages, or "nauplius," of these six different classes, after they have crept out of the egg—those marked with corresponding letters on Plate X. (Fig. *A n*—*F n*)—we shall be surprised to find how much they agree. The different forms of Nauplius of these six orders differ no more from one another than would six different "good species" of one genus. Consequently, we may with assurance infer a common derivation of all those orders from a common Primæval Crab, which was essentially like the Nauplius of the present day.

The pedigree on p. 177 will show how we may at present approximately conceive the derivation of the twenty orders of Crustacea enumerated on p. 176, from the common primary form of the Nauplius. Out of the Nauplius form—which originally existed as an independent genus—the five legions of lower Crabs developed as diverging branches in different directions, which in the systematic survey of the class are united as Segmented Crabs (*Entomostraca*). The higher division of Mailed Crabs (*Malacostraca*) have likewise originated out of the common Nauplius form. The *Nebalia* is still a direct form of transition from the Phyllopods to the Schizopods, that is, to the primary form of the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed Mailed Crabs. The Nauplius at this stage gives rise to another larva form,