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ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF ANOMURAN DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS OF THE WORLD (EXCLUSIVE OF THE KIWAOIDEA AND FAMILIES CHIROSTYLIDAE AND GALATHEIDAE OF THE GALATHEOIDEA) PART I – LITHODOIDEA, LOMISOIDEA AND PAGUROIDEA

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INTRODUCTION

The preamble to the Systema Brachyurorum (Ng et al., 2008), the catalysis for this and similar annotated checklists, began with the readers' attentions directed to previous catalogues that had contributed substantially to the associations of scientific names with the brachyuran crabs they represented. Among the paguroid Anomura MacLeay 1838, two publications similarly have been indispensible. Alcock's (1905b) catalog provided not only information on the holdings in the Indian Museum, but a listing of all species known at the time; Gordan's (1956) bibliography of paguroids since Alcock's publication made available to the scientific community a thorough literary review of fifty years of research. A similar cornerstone for lithodids was Dawson's (1989) comprehensive bibliography that included both systematic and fishery orientated references. However, during the more than half a century since these monographic summations, the total number of species has increased several folds. Only in the Lomisoidea Bouvier, 1895 has the species number remained only one. In contrast to the 16 genera and 95 species documented by Dawson, recognized lithodoid species now total 129, in 15 genera (*Acantholithus* Stimpson, 1858 formally having been placed in synonymy with *Paralomis* White, 1847). Most of these additional taxa have been assigned to the lithodid genera *Lithodes* Latreille, 1806 and *Paralomis*. Although a direct comparison with the number of species and subspecies (varieties) listed by Gordan (1956) is not realistic as hers was simply a compilation of names in the existing literature of the time, there is no doubt that increased genera and species recognition has been greatest in the Paguroidea Latreille, 1802: Coenobitidae Dana 1851, two genera and 17 species; Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892, 20 genera and 428 species; Paguridae Latreille 1802, 75 genera and 542 species; Parapaguridae Smith, 1882, 10 genera and 76 species; Pylocheles Bate, 1888, 10 genera and 52 species; Pylojacquesidae McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001, two genera and two species. However, these numbers, particularly in the species category, will undoubtedly change as taxonomic revisions in progress and those contemplated are completed and published. Perhaps it should be noted that while the estimated number of paguroid genera 120 provided by De Grave et al. (2009), agreed with the number of 120 documented in the present checklist, the number of species differed somewhat, 1,069 in the De Grave et al. (2009) checklist, and 1,106 in the present study, with 36 new species added following publication of De Grave et al. (2009).

HISTORY OF CLASSIFICATION

Two anomuran species, *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Cancer maja* Linnaeus, 1758 were among the first decapods officially recognized in Linnaeus' 1758 tenth edition of Systema Naturae. *Cancer bernhardus* subsequently was transferred to the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, while *Cancer maja* was assigned still later to *Lithodes* Latreille, 1806 (as *L. arctica* Latreille, 1806). As late as Stimpson's (1858) classification, the Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819 and Paguridae were considered separate major taxa; *Lomis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, when specifically mentioned, was aligned with the Lithodidae [see McLaughlin et al. (2007); Lemaitre & McLaughlin (2009) for specifics]. Although disagreement on the placements of the anomuran families and interpretations of their relationships continued, the derivations by Boas (1880b, 1924) and Bouvier (1894 b, 1895a, 1897a) of the Lithodidae from the Paguridae became firmly implanted in the scientific literature. But it was Bouvier's proposed transformation from pagurid to lithodid pleon that gained general acceptance. In the taxonomic section of his monumental treatise on the Decapoda, Balss' (1957) classification of the Paguridea included the families Pylochelidae, Paguridae, Coenobitidae, Lomisidae and Lithodidae. At that point in classificatory history, the Paguridae was composed of the subfamilies Pagurinae sensu Dana (= Diogeninae) and Eupagurinae sensu Brandt (= Pagurinae).

However, the interpretation of phylogenetic relationships within the Paguridea, quickly changed and with it the classification. Based on rather limited developmental data, MacDonald et al. (1957) divided the Paguridea into two superfamilies, the Coenobitoidea Dana, 1851, including the Pylochelidae, Coenobitidae and Diogenidae, and Paguroidea Latreille, 1802, including the Paguridae, Parapaguridae and Lithodidae and suggested early divergence of two lineages from an ancestral anomuran; the Lomisidae was not considered. Polyphyly in the Paguroidea was first challenged by McLaughlin (1983b), but it was not until Martin & Davis (2001) accepted McLaughlin's (1983b) argument, that the Paguroidea was reconciled as a single superfamily, retaining all six paguroid families. Martin & Davis' (2001) classification also supported removal of the Lomisidae to its own family and superfamily as had been proposed by McLaughlin (1983a). Despite very contentious disagreements between traditional morphologists and molecular phylogenetists regarding the relationships among the Paguroidea s.l. that continue today, only two substantive changes have occurred to date in the formal classification of the superfamily. The first was the addition of the family Pylojacquesidae McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001, considered unique among anomurans in having a chitinous, strongly toothed mandible that could reflect an unusual neotenous or paedomorphic condition. The second was the recently proposed classification of McLaughlin et al. (2007) in which the family Lithodidae was formally transferred to its own superfamily with families Hapalogastridae Brandt, 1850 and Lithodidae. This superfamilial rank for the Lithodoidea Samouelle, 1819, although in use by some (e.g. De Grave et al., 2009; Ahyong et al., 2009, Ahyong, 2010b, Ahyong et al., 2010), is not universally accepted. The positions of the Lomisoidea as a distinct superfamily and the Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825 as a family of the superfamily Galatheoidea Samouelle, 1819 were unchanged in McLaughlin et al.'s (2007) classification.

Although the formal classification within the Lithodoidea (or Lithodidae) has not been a source of major contention, the evolutionary relationship between pagurids and lithodids most certainly has. The historical account of this presumed relationship has been reviewed in detail by McLaughlin & Lemaitre (1997), McLaughlin et al., (2004), Ahyong & O'Meally (2004), McLaughlin et al. (2007) and need not be repeated. Suffice it to say that if a close phylogenetic relationship truly does exist, the unresolved question lies in the determination of the direction of transformation — from "hermit to king" (e.g., Cunningham et al., 1992; Richter & Scholtz, 1994; Morrison et al., 2002) or "king to hermit" (e.g., McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 1997; McLaughlin et al., 2004; McLaughlin et al., 2007).

Despite the Lomisoidea being represented by the monotypic genus, *Lomis*, it did not escape early uncertainty as to its taxonomic placement and phylogenetic relationship, or the lack of accuracy in its reported morphology. Because of its superficial resemblance to the Porcellanidae, Lamarck initially assigned his species to the genus *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801. Henri Milne Edwards (1837) recognized several characters that set the taxon apart from the porcellanids and therefore established the genus, *Lomis*, for the species. Unfortunately, he was not careful in his morphological assessment and aligned *Lomis* with the Lithodidae, a presumed relationship that was perpetuated for more than a century. Both Bouvier (1894a, 1895a) and Boas (1926) speculated on the evolution of *Lomis*. Bouvier (1894a, 1895a) derived *Lomis* from an ancestor intermediate between the paguroid genera *Mixtopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 and *Paguristes* Dana, 1851; whereas Boas was of the opinion that it probably had originated from the oldest symmetrical hermit crab of the Pylochelidae. Pilgrim (1965) thoroughly investigated the work of earlier carcinologists, correcting many of the existing errors and inadequacies. He found no justification for the inclusion of *Lomis* in the Porcellanidae or for Bouvier's (1894a, 1895a) derivation of the genus from an asymmetrical ancestor. Nor could Pilgrim find justification for inclusion of *Lomis* in the remaining Galatheoidae. He was left with only the alternative of including *Lomis* in the Paguridea s.l. In contrast, McLaughlin (1983a) found the inclusion *Lomis* in the Coenobitoidea untenable, and removed the genus and family to its own superfamily.

Classification of the Paguroidea is by far the most convoluted. When first established by Fabricius (1775), *Pagurus* included a number of Linnaeus' (1758) non crab-like species of *Cancer*. It was thirty-five years later that *Pagurus bernhardus* was designated by Latreille (1810) as the type species of the genus. In a monographic revision, H. Milne Edwards (1836) removed, as distinct genera, "Coenobites", *Cancellus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836, and *Birgus* Leach,

1816, and subdivided the genus *Pagurus* into three subgenera: Pagures Ordinaires, Pagures Appendiculés, and Pagures Armés. *Pagurus bernhardus* was listed first in his Pagures Ordinaires. Subsequently, he (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) subdivided Pagures Ordinaires still further. *Pagurus bernhardus* was included, with 13 additional species with enlarged right chelipeds, in his section Dextres. The two other sections, Senestres for species with enlarged left chelipeds, and Æquimanus for species with generally equal chelipeds, encompassed the majority of species recognized at the time, although the subgenera Appendiculés, for species with sexually modified pleopods, and Armés for species with spinose intercalary rostriform processes remained as originally defined.

Brandt (1851) proposed the replacement name *Eupagurus* for H. Milne Edwards' (1848) non-Latin Dextres, but did not address other aspects of H. Milne Edwards' classification except to mention in a footnote that a syntopic review of *Pagurus* would be forthcoming; it apparently was never published. About the same time, Dana (1851) published a revision of the Milne Edwards' (1848) classification. For Pagures Ordinaires, Dextres, Dana (1851) proposed the generic name *Bernhardus*, with *Pagurus bernhardus* as the type, but renamed by Dana, *Bernhardus typicus*. Dana disagreed with H. Milne Edwards' (1836, 1848) interpretation of the sections Senestres and Æquimanus, choosing to divide the taxa using the terminal structure of the left chela rather than chela symmetry. Dana (1851) proposed the genus *Calcinus* Dana, 1851 for species with calcareous-tipped chelae. For the remaining species with corneous-tipped chelae Dana believed they constituted the true genus *Pagurus*. Stimpson (1857) called attention to the fact that *Eupagurus* and *Bernhardus* were synonyms and Brandt's (1851) taxon had priority over Dana's (1851) by a few weeks; subsequently Stimpson (1858) designated *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758 the type of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851. Consequently, *Eupagurus* became the generic name for species characterized by enlarged right chelae, whereas species with corneous-tipped left chelae continued to be referred to *Pagurus* sensu Dana (1851).

Although Paul'son (1875) proposed the genus *Dardanus* for one of the species assigned to *Pagurus* (sensu Dana), Paul'son's genus was placed in synonymy with Dana's (1851) *Pagurus* by Kossmann (1880). It was not until considerably later that Benedict (1896) realized that Dana's (1851) *Pagurus* contained none of the species originally assigned to the genus by Fabricius (1775) and pointed out that Latreille's (1810) designation of *Pagurus bernhardus* as the type species of *Pagurus* (sensu Fabricius) had priority over its assignment as the type species of either *Bernhardus* or *Eupagurus*. Around the turn of the century, American authors such as Rathbun (1899) and Holmes (1900) began using *Pagurus* as it had been interpreted by Benedict (1896), and Benedict (1901b) suggested the replacement name *Pagurias* Benedict, 1901 for *Pagurus* (sensu Dana). However, before *Pagurias* could become established in the carcinological literature of the time, Rathbun (1903) recognized that Paul'son's (1875) *Dardanus* was available for Dana's (1851) taxon. Thus American and Russian carcinologists replaced *Eupagurus* with *Pagurus* (sensu Fabricius, 1775) and *Pagurus* (sensu Dana, 1851) with *Dardanus* Paul'son, 1875. However, most Asian and European carcinologists continued to refer species to *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 and *Pagurus* (sensu Dana, 1851). The ensuing nomenclatorial chaos prevailed until the matter was brought before the International Commission (Forest & Holthuis, 1955). In its subsequent ruling, the Commission validated the generic names *Pagurus* (sensu Fabricius) with family Paguridae Latreille, 1802, and *Dardanus* Paul'son, 1875 with family Diognidae Ortmann, 1892 (ICZN Opinion 472), and placed the names *Eupagurus* Brandt and *Bernhardus* Dana on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology (Hemming, 1958).

INFRAORDER ANOMURA MACLEAY, 1838

Infraorder Anomura MacLeay, 1838
- = Anomaux Latreille, 1816 (not in Latin, invalid name)
- = Anomalia Latreille, 1817
- = Anomala Schinz, 1823
- = Anomoures H. Milne Edwards, 1832 (not in Latin, invalid name)
- = Anomura MacLeay, 1838

Extant families, subfamilies and tribes of the superfamilies Lithodoidea, Lomisoidea and Paguroidea. –

Superfamily Lithodoidea Samouelle, 1819

Hapalogastridae Brandt, 1850 {1}
- = Hapalogastrina Brandt, 1850

Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819 {1}
- = Lithodiadae Samouelle, 1819 (invalid original spelling ICZN Opinion 511)
- = Lithodinae Samouelle, 1819
- = Lithodeacea De Haan, 1833
- = Lithodea Brandt, 1848
- = Elithodea Brandt, 1848
- = Holaspidura Brandt, 1848
- = Cryptolithodea Brandt, 1848
- = Lithodina Brandt, 1850
- = Ostracogastrica Brandt 1850
- = Lithodideorum Stimpson, 1858
- = Lithodinès Bouvier, 1895 (not in Latin, invalid name)
- = Lithodinés Bouvier, 1896 (not in Latin, invalid name)

Superfamily Lomisoidea Bouvier, 1895
- = Lomisinés Bouvier, 1894 (not in Latin, invalid name)

Lomisidae Bouvier, 1895
- = Lomoidea Glassner, 1969 (incorrect stem)
- = Lomidae Glassner, 1969 (incorrect stem)

Superfamily Paguroidea Latreille, 1802
- = Paguridea Latreille, 1802
- = Coenobitoidea Dana, 1851

Coenobitidae Dana, 1851
Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892
= Diogeninae Ortmann, 1892
= Dardaninae Schmitt, 1926
Paguridae (correction by Samouelle, 1819, of Pagurii Latreille, 1802)
= Pagurinae Latreille, 1802
Parapaguridae Smith, 1882
Pylochelidae Bate, 1888
= Pomatochelidae Stebbing, 1914
Pylochelinae Bate, 1888
Pomatochelinae Stebbing, 1914
Trizochelinae Forest, 1987
Parapylochelini Forest, 1987
Cancellochelini Forest, 1987
Trizochelini Forest, 1987
Mixtopagurini Bouvier, 1895
Pylojacquesidae McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS AND CURRENT STATUS

LITHODOIDEA

General morphology. – The body shape is crab-like with the carapace generally well calcified and covering the entire cephalothorax. Regions of the dorsal carapace are usually well defined and the integument provided with spines, tubercles or granules except in *Cryptolithodes* Brandt, 1848. The rostrum is variable in size and armature, but always present; external orbital spines (cf. Macpherson, 1988) are well developed or not. Ocular peduncles are generally short, with corneas pigmented; no ocular acicles are developed. Antennular peduncles often are as long as or longer than antennal peduncles. Antennal peduncles exhibit supernumerary segmentation and antennal acicles are well developed, reduced or absent. Third maxillipeds are pediform and widely separated basally; the ischium has a well-developed crista dentata and accessory tooth. Gills are phylobranchiate, 11 on each side: 5 pairs of arthrobranchs on arthroidal membranes of the third maxillipeds, chelipeds and pereopods 2–4; 1 pleurobranch is developed on the body wall above each fourth pereopod.

Chelipeds usually, but not always, are markedly unequal, the right largest. Pereopods 2–4 are developed as walking legs, each with terminal claw; pereopod 5 is reduced and most frequently carried dorsally under the carapace. The pleon is short, weakly to firmly bent under the cephalothorax; with the tergite of the second pleomere provided with paired marginal and lateral plates and single median plate, or nodules in place of actual calcified plates; tergites 3–5 are primarily membranous in the Hapalogastridae, incompletely to completely calcified in the Lithodidae. Internally, male and females reproductive organs and lobules of the midgut cecum (hepatopancreas), together with other principal organ systems, are located in the cephalothorax as they are in brachyurans.

Adult males are completely lacking pleopods; females each are provided with a pair of small pleopods developed on first pleonal segment, segments 2–5 each have an unpaired, left uniramous pleopod. Uropods are entirely absent in adults of both sexes. The telson is reduced to a small calcified plate.

Development. – Lithodoid larval development is similar to that of other anomurans in that the developing embryos hatch from the parental eggs as swimming larvae (zoeae) provided with carapace, rostrum and cephalothoracic appendages that include eyes, antennules, antennae, mandibles, maxillules, maxillae, and first and second maxillipeds. The elongate pleon is composed of five pleomeres and a telson. Although lithodoid zoeae often tend to hatch in a somewhat slightly advanced stage than typical first zoeae (eyes already at least partially stalked), they generally pass through two or more zoeal stages, during which the third maxilliped and buds of the thoracic appendages develop in the cephalothoracic region, while the pleon adds a sixth pleomere, pleopodal buds, and in some taxa uniramous uropods (McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001a; McLaughlin et al., 2004). The zoeal phase is followed by a molt to the megalopa, and it is at this stage that lithodoid and paguroid developmental differences begin to become apparent although these differences were initially observed only from adult morphology and regrettably misunderstood. Specifically, the adult condition suggested that the membranous pleon of the ancestral paguroid was progressively invaded by calcified nodules that ultimately fused to form calcified plates in lithodoids. Initial fusion occurred primarily in the first and second tergites with the third through fifth tergites invaded first with granules and successively with increasingly larger and more numerous nodules. Marginal and lateral plates of the adult tergites were formed by these latter invasions. Ultimately the median nodules also fused resulting in solid plates (Bouvier, 1894 b, 1895a, 1897a).

However, in a series of developmental studies, Crain & McLaughlin (2000a, b), McLaughlin & Lemaitre (2001a), McLaughlin & Paul (2002) and McLaughlin et al. (2004) were able to demonstrate conclusively that it was not the calcification and fusion of pleonal tergites in paguroid evolution that gave rise to lithodoid pleonal armament, but rather decalcification and sundering. The chitinous or weakly calcified, but entire, individual tergal plates seen in the lithodoid megalopae underwent calcium loss and other changes in first or second juvenile crab stages in certain genera, coupled with accessory marginal plate development that resulted in the patterns of plates and/or nodules recognized in the adults (see McLaughlin et al., 2004, for detailed account).

In addition to the evidence provided by tergal plate decalcification, there are other aspects of lithodoid development that set this superfamily apart from its "crab-like cousins" and from paguroids. The most significant is seen in the uropods. Uropods typically first develop in the third zoeal stage, and remain biramous appendages, albeit with modifications, through adult life. However this is not the case in lithodoids. From the data available, if uropods develop,

they appear in the third zoeal stage as would be expected. However in genera such as *Acantholithodes* Holmes, 1900, and *Cryptolithodes*, both of which have four zoeal stages, uropods never develop. When zoeal uropods occur in lithodoids, they are uniramous structures that are lost entirely with the molt to first crab, except in *Placetron* Schalfeew, 1892. When total loss occurs in that genus presently is not known, but uropods are lacking in adults.

Current status. – The hypothesized evolutionary relationship between hermit crabs and king crabs, as has been previously noted, is fraught with inconsistencies and disagreements. The sources of these disparities are multifold, but include archaic and inaccurate morphological data, conflicting spermatological information, ignored developmental documentation, a paucity of comprehensive molecular data, and the dangerous assumption that one molecular "shoe fits all." As emphasized by Boero (2010) not all species are molecularly the same. Brief perusal of major phylogenetic assessments published over the last decade (e.g. Schram, 2001; Morrison et al., 2002; Dixon et al., 2003; Ahyong & O'Meally 2004; Porter et al., 2005; McLaughlin et al., 2007; Tsang et al., 2008, in press; Ahyong et al., 2009; Bracken et al, 2009) demonstrates the remarkable discrepancies provided, particularly by the molecular data. Nonetheless, these data confirmed the "nesting" of the Lithodoidea with the Paguroidea in the four most recent analyses, all of which employed refined molecular methodologies (Tsang et al., 2008, in press; Ahyong et al., 2009; Bracken et al., 2009). It has been argued, and possibly justifiably, that this apparent relationship between lithodoids and paguroids is artificial because of the very poor species representations for each. Tsang et al.'s (2008) dataset included seven paguroids and one lithodid; Bracken et al.'s (2009) included three paguroids and one lithodid; Ahyong et al.'s (2009) included 13 paguroids and two lithodoids. However, in their presentation at the Anomura III Symposium in Tokyo, 2009, Tsang et al. (in press) increased their species representation to four lithodids, eight pagurids, eight diogenids + coenobitids, six parapagurids and four pylochelids. That none of these investigations were able to recover a monophyletic Paguroidea should not come as surprising. The monophyly the authors refer to is that presented by McLaughlin (1983b) as a challenge to the polyphyly proposed by MacDonald et al. (1957) based on their limited larval data. Both claims are archaic and should be relegated to their places in the history of anomuran historical "side-steps." Knowledge and understand of morphological and developmental processes have been advanced considerably in the ensuing quarter century. And more recently our "toolbox" has been enhanced by molecular methodologies. Unfortunately, the advancements on both fronts have not been incorporated into the analytical processes employed by either molecular or morphological practitioners. For example, Ahyong, et al. (2009) found their resulting polyphyly of asymmetrical paguroids "difficult to reconcile with somatic morphology. 'A priori', the suite of associated modifications required for gastropod shell habitation, present in all asymmetrical hermit crabs is compelling evidence for monophyly." Perhaps recognition that not all paguroids are asymmetrical, gastropod shell-inhabitants and that the pagurid taxon apparently most closely aligned with their two lithodid exemplars is a polychaete tube-dweller could provide a slightly broader interpretation of their results.

It would be akin to burying one's head in the sand to completely disregard aspects of the molecular hypothesis regarding the relationship between lithodoids and paguroids. It would be equally irresponsible to accept the molecularly implied relationships without current knowledge of the morphological and developmental incongruities that exist between the two superfamilies. In place of the "ancient history" both morphologists and molecular biologists have been relying on for explanations of complex issues, isn't it about time that the two schools share and work together to find the most realistic and parsimonious explanations to the puzzles of this very multifaceted relationship?

LOMISOIDEA

General morphology. – The body shape is crab-like with the carapace generally flattened. Regions of the dorsal carapace are not well defined but the integument is provided with tufts of short setae. The rostrum is triangular. The ocular peduncles are mesially flattened, slightly compressed dorso-ventrally and well calcified; the corneas are reduced; ocular orbits and ocular acicles are absent. The antennal peduncles exhibit supernumerary segmentation; the antennal flagella are thick and provided by paired, long setae. An epistomial spine is present. The third maxillipeds are pediform, widely separated basally; the ischium has a crista dentata but no accessory tooth. Gills are phylobranchiate, 14 on each side: 5 pairs of arthrobranchs on the arthroidal membranes of the third maxillipeds, chelipeds and pereopods 2–4; 4 pleurobranchs, one on the body wall above the first through fourth pereopods.

The chelipeds are equal, broad, depressed. Pereopods 2–4 are developed as walking legs each with terminal claw; pereopod 5 is reduced and carried dorsally under the carapace. The pleon is symmetrical, with well calcified tergites, weakly bent under the cephalothorax; the second tergite clearly visible in dorsal view.

Adult males have paired first and second pleopods modified as gonopods, pleopods 3–5 and uropods are vestigial or entirely lacking; females have a pair of pleopods developed on each of pleonal segments 2–5; the terminal pleomere has a pair of sexually dimorphically uropods. The telson is reduced to a small calcified plate in both sexes. One apomorphy unique to *Lomis hirta* (Lamarck, 1818) is this dimorphic development of uropods — well developed and elongate in females, vestigial in males (McLaughlin et al., 2007).

Development. – Cormbie (1993) and McLaughlin et al. (2004) provided limited information about development in the Lomisoidea. *Lomis hirta* larvae hatch in an advanced state, with the eyes at least partially stalked and buds of pereopods 1–4 or 1–5 already present. There is some additional disagreement between Cormie's (1993) account

and that of McLaughlin et al. (2004) with the former author finding only a four-segmented pleon and poorly developed pleopod buds. McLaughlin et al. found the pleon to consist of five pleomeres with fused telson but with the upcoming separation already indicated in some specimens; pleopods were moderately well developed and weakly biramous. McLaughlin et al. were of the opinion that even if errors in observation occurred between the two reports, interstage morphological variation was likely to occur in *L. hirta* as in other anomurans.

Current status. – The phylogenetic relationship of the Lomisoidea with other major anomuran taxa is still unresolved.

PAGUROIDEA

General morphology. – The dorsal surface of the cephalothorax is covered by a chitinized to moderately well calcified carapace; the anterior portion of this carapace, the shield, is partially to completely delineated laterally and posterolaterally by the cervical groove and posteriorly by the linea transversalis; near the anterolateral margin the linea anomurica is usually apparent. The dorsal surfaces of the shield and posterior carapace may be pitted, weakly grooved, spinulose or tuberculate, but not divided into regions corresponding to the internal organs of the cephalothorax. A rostrum may or may not be developed, but rarely is it prominently produced; an intercalary rostral process is occasionally developed; the anterior margin of the shield may or may not show development of lateral projections. The ocular peduncles are three-segmented, with the basal segments fused in the midline and occasionally produced into spinose projections; no ocular orbits are developed; corneas are well developed, reduced or rarely absent; ocular acicles are present. The antennular peduncles are innermost and three-segmented; the antennal peduncles each are provided with a supernumerary segment. Gills are bi- or quadriserial phylobranchiae, varying in number from 14 to eight pairs; epipods occasionally are present.

Chelipeds are equal, subequal or grossly unequal. Pereopods 2 and 3 are developed as ambulatory legs; pereopod 4 is reduced in size and modified, usually with a propodal rasp. Pereopod 5 is also reduced, usually provided with a terminal rasp, and often carried within the carcinoecium. The paguroid pleons may be elongate, straight or flexed, bulbous, or reduced; entirely membranous, provided with calcified tergites on all six pleomeres, or with calcification reduced but not entirely absent. Internally, space in the paguroid pleon is occupied by the male or female reproductive organs and the cecal lobes of the midgut gland (hepatopancreas).

Adult males may be provided with a pair of gonopores on the coxae of the fifth pereopods or only a single gonopore may be present; rarely, males also may exhibit, presumably nonfunctional, female gonopores on the coxae of the third pereopods. In addition to the male gonopores, a sexual tube of variable length and complexity may be extruded from either the right or the left gonopore or from both, or one or the other gonopore may be masked by a tuft of stiff setae. Adult females most commonly are provided with a pair of gonopores on the coxae of the third pereopods, but occasionally only a single left gonopore is present. Females rarely, if ever, are also provided with male gonopores. Males of certain genera develop paired first and second pleopods modified as gonopods, or occasionally only second pleopods so modified. Males also may be provided with unpaired pleopods on pleomeres 2–5 or reduced combinations thereof, usually occurring on the left side of the pleon, but occasionally on either side; in certain genera, male pleopods are totally lacking. Females not infrequently are provided paired and modified first pleopods, occasionally asymmetrically paired second pleopods. Unpaired female pleopods usually occur only on the left side of the pleon on pleomere 2–5, but in certain genera may develop on either side. Unpaired pleopods are never entirely lost, but their number may decrease to 2 or 3.

The pleon terminates in paired symmetrical or asymmetrical, biramous uropods, almost always modified by propodal rasps. The sixth pleonal somite and its uropodal appendages are most frequently contiguous with the telson; however, in a few species of two pagurid genera, the telson is separated from the sixth somite by a lobe of tissue. The reason for this peculiarity has not yet been determined.

Development. – Larval development in the majority of paguroids is similar to that of other anomurans in that the developing embryos hatch from the parental eggs as swimming larvae (zoeae) provided with carapace, rostrum and cephalothoracic appendages that include eyes, antennules, antennae, mandibles, maxillules, maxillae, and first and second maxillipeds. The elongate pleon typically is composed of five pleomeres and a telson to which a sixth is added in a subsequent zoeal stage as is the third maxilliped, pereopodal and pleopodal buds and uropods. Although four zoeal stages are common before the molt to megalopa, this number may be reduced to one or two or extended to several. Rarely has direct development been documented.

Developmental "clocks" are variable and phase predictability is challenging. Unlike brachyuran larvae where setal variability is rare, paguroid setal variability is the norm. Despite the general developmental patterns paguroids share, familial and/or generic specializations make zoeal, megalopal, and early juvenile stages potentially informative from evolutionary standpoints but caution is required. Development in one species is not necessarily going to be the same for potentially allied species. For example, the significant differences observed in the first zoeal stages of four pylochelid species (two species of *Trizocheles* Forest, 1987, one each of *Pylocheles* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, and *Pomatocheles* Miers 1879) substantially strengthened Lemaitre et al.'s (2009) proposition of three distinct evolutionary pathways within the Pylochelidae. Clear differences also exist between diogenid and pagurid larval developmental patterns and even among species of the polyphyletic genus *Pagurus*. Unfortunately, interest in the information available from

larval studies has waned, thus another phylogenetic resource is being underutilized.

Current status. – Most evolutionary hypotheses regarding the Paguroidea have focused on the presumed derivation of lithodids from a *Pagurus*-like ancestor, or the more broadly explored the role of carcinization in paguroid evolution. Only relatively recently have molecular techniques been applied and, as previously alluded to, with mixed results. Relationships suggested by molecules often have been in direct conflict with those supported by morphological or developmental data, or have surprised phylogenetists with information known from morphology for decades. However, one recent exception is striking. Albeit limited in scope, developmental and morphological data for four species of the paguroid family Pylochelidae are in accord with molecular analyses of three of the four same species. All three sources confirm a broad separation of the subfamilies Pylochelinae and Trizochelinae.

A different application of molecular methodology has provided the first thorough and in-depth review of speciation in a genus of the Paguroidea. Malay & Paulay (2010) constructed mitochondrial and nuclear gene phylogenies of the majority of species of *Calcinus* using replicates from multiple locations spanning the known ranges of the species. Their study demonstrated the practical usefulness of sequence data in examining speciation, diversification and even the evolution of coloration. It can only be hoped that their technique will be applied to other elements of the paguroid puzzle.

CHECKLIST

SUPERFAMILY LITHODOIDEA SAMOUELLE, 1819 {1, 2}

Family Hapalogastridae Brandt, 1850 {1}

Acantholithodes Holmes, 1895 {2}
= *Acantholithodes* Holmes, 1895 (type species *Dermaturus hispidus* Stimpson, 1860, by original designation; gender masculine)
Acantholithodes hispidus (Stimpson, 1860) [*Dermaturus*]
Dermaturus Brandt, 1850 {3}
= *Dermaturus* Brandt, 1850 (type species *Dermaturus mandtii* Brandt, 1850, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Dermaturus mandtii Brandt, 1850
Hapalogaster Brandt, 1850
= *Hapalogaster* Brandt, 1850 (type species *Hapalogaster mertensii* Brandt, 1850, by monotype; gender masculine)
Hapalogaster cavicauda Stimpson, 1859
Hapalogaster dentata (De Haan, 1849) [*Lomis*]
Hapalogaster grebnitzkii Schalfeew, 1892
Hapalogaster mertensii Brandt, 1850
Oedignathus Benedict, 1895
= *Oedignathus* Benedict, 1895 (type species *Oedignathus gilli* Benedict, 1895, by monotypy; gender masculine) {4}
Oedignathus inermis (Stimpson, 1860) [*Hapalogaster*]
= *Hapalogaster brandtii* Schalfeew, 1892
= *Oedignathus gilli* Benedict, 1895
Placetron Schalfeew, 1892
= *Placetron* Schalfeew, 1892 (type species *Placetron wosnessenskii* Schalfeew, 1892, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Lepeopus* Benedict 1895 (type species *Lepeopus forcipatus* Benedict, 1895, by monotypy; gender masculine) {5}
Placetron wosnessenskii Schalfeew, 1892
= *Lepeopus forcipatus* Benedict, 1895

NOTES

{1} McLaughlin et al. (2007) removed the family Lithodidae from the superfamily Paguroidea and elevated the family to the rank of superfamily with families Hapalogastridae and Lithodidae.

{2} The status of *Acantholithodes* is controversial. In his original description of *Dermaturus hispidus*, Stimpson (1860) commented that it might be necessary to separate it [the species] generically from *Dermaturus*, but he had not seen the typical species of Brandt's (1850) genus. Holmes (1895) established the genus *Acantholithodes* for Stimpson's (1860) *D. hispidus*, differentiating it from *Dermaturus* by presence of spines on the body and legs and by the large, spiny prolongation of the outer side of the second segment of the antenna, characters entirely lacking in *Dermaturus*. Although *A. hispidus* rarely is encountered, the genus has been recognized as a valid Northeastern Pacific taxon since its original description (e.g., Rathbun, 1904; Schmitt, 1921; Hart, 1982; Williams et al., 1989; McLaughlin et al., 2005).

{3} Dawson & Yaldwyn (1985) and Dawson (1989) considered *Acantholithodes* a synonym of *Dermaturus* and apparently that opinion was shared by Macpherson (1988) who listed only *Dermaturus* among the four genera of the subfamily Hapalogastrinae. Additionally, the date of publication given by De Grave et al. (2009) of 1894 is incorrect. Holmes' paper was published in 1895.

{4} Makarov (1938) and Dawson (1989) both specifically cited *Oedignathus inermis* as the type species. However, in his original description of the genus, Benedict (1895) included only his own new species *O. gilli*. Thus *O. gilli* is the type species of the genus *Oedignathus* by monotypy, despite it being a junior synonym of *O. inermis*.

Family Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819 {1, 2}

Cryptolithodes Brandt, 1848
= *Cryptolithodes* Brandt, 1848 (type species *Cryptolithodes typicus* Brandt, 1848, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Cryptolithodes expansus Miers, 1879
Cryptolithodes sitchensis Brandt, 1853
= *Cryptolithodes alta-fissura* Bate, 1864
Cryptolithodes typicus Brandt, 1848
= *Cryptolithodes brevifrons* Miers, 1879
Glyptolithodes Faxon, 1895
= *Glyptolithodes* Faxon, 1895 (type species *Rhinolithodes cristatipes* Faxon, 1893, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Glyptolithodes cristatipes (Faxon, 1893) [*Rhinolithodes*]
Lithodes Latreille, 1806
= *Lithodes* Latreille, 1806, (type species *Cancer maja* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Pseudolithodes* Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972 (type species *Pseudolithodes zenkevitchi* Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972, by original designation; gender masculine)
Lithodes aequispinus Benedict, 1895 {2, 3}
= *Paralithodes longirostris* Navozov-Lavrov, 1929
Lithodes aotearoa Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes australiensis Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes ceramensis Takeda & Nagai, 2004
Lithodes chaddertoni Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes confundens Macpherson, 1988
Lithodes couesi Benedict, 1895 {2}
Lithodes ferox Filhol, 1885 {4}
= *Lithodes tropicalis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1883 (nomen nudum)
= *Lithodes tropicalis* Bouvier, 1895
= *Pseudolithodes pyriformis* Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972
Lithodes formosae Ahyong & Chan, 2010
Lithodes galapagensis Hall & Thatje, 2009
Lithodes jessica Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes longispina Sakai, 1971
Lithodes macquariae Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes maja (Linnaeus, 1758) [*Cancer*]
= *Cancer horridus* Pennant, 1777
= *Cancer spinosus* Ascanius, 1776
= *Cancer spinosus Amboinensis* Seba, 1759
= *Cancer spinosus maximus, orientalis* Seba, 1759 (non binominal, not valid name)
= *Parthenope Maja* Fabricius, 1798
= *Inachus Maja* Fabricius, 1798
= *Maja eriocheles* Lamarck, 1801 (invalid name ICZN 511)
= *Lithodes arctica* Latreille, 1806 (invalid name ICZN 511)
= ? *Lithode douteuse* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (not Latin, not valid name) {5}
= ? *Lithodes dubius* Brandt, 1848 {5}
= *Lithodes Maia* Samouelle, 1819 (misspelling of *maja*)
= *Lithodes maia* Smith, 1879 (misspelling of *maja*)
= *Maia vulgaris* Bosc, 1802 (suppressed generic name ICNZ Opinion 511)
Lithodes mamillifer Macpherson, 1988
Lithodes manningi Macpherson, 1988
Lithodes megacantha Macpherson, 1991
Lithodes murrayi Henderson, 1888
Lithodes nintokuae Sakai, 1978
Lithodes panamensis Faxon, 1893
Lithodes paulayi Macpherson & Chan, 2008
Lithodes rachelae Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes richeri Macpherson, 1990
Lithodes robertsoni Ahyong, 2010
Lithodes santolla (Molina, 1782) [*Cancer*] {6}
= *Lithodes antarctica* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842 {6}
= *Pseudolithodes zenkevitschi* Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972
Lithodes turkayi Macpherson, 1988
Lithodes turritus Ortmann, 1892
Lithodes unicornis Macpherson, 1984 {7}
Lithodes wiracocha Haig, 1974
Lopholithodes Brandt, 1848
= *Lopholithodes* Brandt, 1848 (type species *Lopholithodes mandtii* Brandt, 1848 by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Ctenorhinus* Gibbons, 1855 (type species *Ctenorhinus setimanus* Gibbons, 1855, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Echinocerus* White, 1848 (type species *Echinocerus cibarius* White, 1848, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Lopholithodes foraminatus (Stimpson, 1859) [*Echinocerus*]
Lopholithodes mandtii Brandt, 1848
= *Echinocerus cibarius* White, 1848
= *Ctenorhinus setimanus* Gibbons, 1855
Neolithodes A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894 {8}
= *Neolithodes* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894 (type species *Lithodes Grimaldii* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier 1894, by original designation; gender masculine)
Neolithodes agassizii (Smith, 1882) [*Lithodes*]
Neolithodes asperrimus Barnard, 1947
Neolithodes brodiei Dawson & Yaldwyn, 1970
Neolithodes bronwynae Ahyong, 2010
Neolithodes capensis Stebbing, 1905
Neolithodes diomedeae (Benedict, 1895) [*Lithodes*] {2}
= *Neolithodes martii* Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972
Neolithodes duhameli Macpherson, 2004
Neolithodes flindersi Ahyong, 2010
Neolithodes grimaldii (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894) [*Lithodes*]
= *Lithodes goodei* Benedict, 1895 {2}
Neolithodes nipponensis Sakai, 1971
Neolithodes vinogradovi Macpherson, 1988

Neolithodes yaldwyni Ahyong & Dawson, 2006

Paralithodes Brandt, 1848

= *Paralithodes* Brandt, 1848 (type species *Lithodes brevipes* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas 1841, by monotypy; gender masculine)

Paralithodes brevipes (H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1841) [*Lithodes*]

Paralithodes californiensis (Benedict, 1895) [*Lithodes*] {2, 9}

Paralithodes camtschaticus (Tilesius, 1815) [*Maja*]

= *Lithodes spinosissimus* Brandt, 1848

= *Lithodes Japonicus* De Haan 1849

= *Paralithodes rostrofalcatus* MacKay, 1932

Paralithodes platypus (Brandt, 1850) [*Lithodes*]

Paralithodes rathbuni (Benedict, 1895) [*Lithodes*] {2, 9}

Paralomis White, 1856

= *Paralomis* White, 1856 (type species *Lithodes granulosa* (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1846, by original designation; gender feminine) {10}

= *Acantholithus* Stimpson, 1858 (type species *Lithodes hystrix* De Haan, 1849, by original designation; gender masculine)

= *Leptolithodes* Benedict, 1895 [type species *Paralomis aculeata* Henderson, 1888 by subsequent designation by Ahyong et al. (2010); gender masculine] {2, 11}

= *Pristopus* Benedict, 1895 [type species *Pristopus verrilli* Benedict, 1895, by subsequent designation by Ahyong et al. (2010) designation; gender masculine] {2, 12}

Paralomis aculeata Henderson, 1888

Paralomis africana Macpherson, 1982

Paralomis alcockiana Hall & Thatje, 2009

Paralomis anamerae Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis arae Macpherson, 2001

Paralomis arethusa Macpherson, 1994

Paralomis aspera Faxon, 1893

Paralomis birsteini Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis bouvieri Hansen, 1908

Paralomis ceres Macpherson, 1989

Paralomis chilensis Andrade, 1980

Paralomis cristata Takeda & Ohta, 1979

Paralomis cristulata Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis cubensis Chace, 1939

Paralomis danida Takeda & Bussarawit, 2007

Paralomis dawsoni Macpherson, 2001

Paralomis diomedeae (Faxon, 1893) [*Echinocerus*]

Paralomis dofleini Balss, 1911

Paralomis echidna Ahyong, 2010

Paralomis elongata Spiridonov, Türkay, Arntz & Thatje, 2006

Paralomis erinacea Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis formosa Henderson, 1888

Paralomis gowlettholmes Ahyong, 2010 {13}

Paralomis granulosa (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1846) [*Lithodes*] {10}

= *Lithodes granulata* Jacquinot & Lucas, 1854 {10}

= *Lithodes verrucosa* Dana, 1852

Paralomis grossmani Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis haigae Eldredge, 1976

Paralomis hirtella de Saint Laurent & Macpherson, 1997

Paralomis histrix (De Haan, 1849) [*Lithodes*]

Paralomis hystrixoides Sakai, 1980

Paralomis inca Haig, 1974

Paralomis indica Alcock & Anderson, 1899

Paralomis investigatoris Alcock & Anderson, 1899

Paralomis jamsteci Takeda & Hashimoto, 1990

Paralomis japonicus Balss, 1911

Paralomis kyushupalauensis Takeda, 1985

Paralomis longidactylus Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972 {14}

Paralomis longipes Faxon, 1893

Paralomis makarovi Hall & Thatje, 2009

Paralomis manningi Williams, Smith & Baco, 2000

Paralomis medipacifica Takeda, 1974

Paralomis mendagnai Macpherson, 2003

Paralomis microps Filhol, 1884

= *Rhinolithodes biscayensis* Bouvier, 1895 {15}

Paralomis multispina (Benedict, 1895) [*Leptolithodes*] {2}

Paralomis nivosa Hall & Thatje, 2009

Paralomis ochthodes Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis odawarai (Sakai, 1980) [*Lopholithodes*]

Paralomis otsuae Wilson, 1990

Paralomis pacifica Sakai, 1978

Paralomis papillata (Benedict, 1895) [*Leptolithodes*] {2}

Paralomis pectinata Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis phrixa Macpherson, 1992

Paralomis poorei Ahyong, 2010

Paralomis roeleveldae Kensley, 1981

Paralomis seagranti Eldredge, 1976

Paralomis serrata Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis spectabilis Hansen, 1908

Paralomis spinosissima Birstein & Vinogradov, 1972

Paralomis staplesi Ahyong, 2010

Paralomis stella Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis stevensi Ahyong & Dawson 2006

Paralomis taylorae Ahyong, 2010

Paralomis truncatispinosa Takeda & Miyake, 1980

= *Paralomis heterotuberculata* Tung, Yang & Li, 1984

Paralomis tuberipes Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis verrilli (Benedict, 1895) [*Pristopus*] {2}

Paralomis webberi Ahyong, 2010

Paralomis zealandica Dawson & Yaldwyn, 1971

= *Paralomis shinkaimaruae* Takeda & Hatanaka, 1984

Phyllolithodes Brandt, 1848

= *Phyllolithodes* Brandt, 1848 (type species *Phyllolithodes papillosus* Brandt, 1848 by monotypy; gender masculine)

= *Petaloceras* White, 1856 (type species *Petaloceras bellianus* White, 1856, by monotypy; gender masculine)

Phyllolithodes papillosus Brandt, 1848
= *Petaloceras bellianus* White, 1856
= *Phyllolithodes bicornis* Bate, 1866
Rhinolithodes Brandt, 1848
= *Rhinolithodes* Brandt, 1848 (type species *Rhinolithodes wosnessenskii* Brandt, 1848, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Rhinolithodes wosnessenskii Brandt, 1848
Sculptolithodes Makarov, 1934
= *Sculptolithodes* Makarov, 1934 (type species *Sculptolithodes derjugini* Makarov, 1934, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Sculptolithodes derjugini Makarov, 1934

NOTES

{1} In his table of gill elements in lithodids, Macpherson (1988b: 18) indicated that pleurobranchs were entirely absent. This is incorrect. Only in a few genera of the Paguridae are pleurobranchs lost completely; lithodoids all have a pleurobranch on the thoracic wall above each fourth pereopod (McLaughlin et al., 1997).

{2} Although correctly cited by Dawson (1989), as noted by Shirley (2002), the date of publication of Benedict's report on the lithodids collected by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* has been incorrectly cited by numerous authors including Hart (1982), Macpherson (1988b) and Williams et al. (1989). Benedict's paper was issued as a "separate" (1016) for volume 17 of the Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum. The separate's cover carried the date 1894; however, according to the table of contents for the volume, Benedict's paper was actually published on 29 January 1895.

{3} Also correctly cited by Dawson (1989), and noted by Shirley (2002), the spelling of the specific name of this taxon has been incorrectly cited by numerous authors including Macpherson (1988b) and Williams et al. (1989). Benedict (1895) described the species as *Lithodes aequispinus*, incorrectly assigning a masculine ending to the feminine noun *spina*. It does not appear that this is an inadvertent error on the author's part; endings of Latin nouns are not changed to agree in gender with generic name. Nonetheless, Bouvier (1896) corrected the spelling to the original form of the noun, and for many years this species was reported under the name *Lithodes aequispina*. The current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN1999: Art. 32.2) is unambiguous in stating that the original spelling is the correct spelling unless it is shown to be an inadvertent error; thus *L. aequispinus* as the original spelling is correct.

{4} Macpherson (1988b) corrected the error in authorship of *L. ferox* made by both Dawson & Yaldwyn (1985) and Dawson (1989). Those authors attributed the species to A. Milne-Edwards (1883), although in his "References" Macpherson incorrectly cited the publication date as 1884. Authorship of *L. ferox* correctly belongs to Filhol (1885). As pointed out by Macpherson (1988b), A. Milne-Edwards (1883) mentioned only that a distinct species from off West Africa was designated *Lithodes tropicalis*. As Milne-Edwards' remark was not accompanied by either a description or an illustration, the name was a nomen nudum. The species was first formally described by Bouvier (1895). However, in the interim, Filhol (1885) described *Lithodes ferox* from the same area. Although Filhol's specimens proved to be juveniles of *L. tropicalis*, Filhol's name had priority and *L. tropicalis* became a junior synonym.

{5} Among the plates of Seba's (1734–1765; 1828–1831) Locupletissimi Rerum Naturalium Thesauri & Planches de Seba (Holthuis 1969), was a figure of a lithodid considered by H. Milne Edwards (1837: 186) to depict the same species as an unidentified specimen in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle. Because the specimen was in poor condition, and he was unsure of its conspecificity with the unidentified museum specimens H. Milne Edwards gave it the name "*Lithode douteuse*" using a question mark to indicate his doubt. Brandt (1848) reported the species in its Latinized form as *Lithodes dubius* M. Edw. but although he repeated H. Milne Edwards' (1837) diagnosis, noted that he had not seen the species. Subsequently, Brandt (1851: 93, footnote) suggested that "Lithode douteuse" was probably a specimen of *Lithodes arcticus*, but because of his uncertainty, retained H. Milne Edwards' question mark.

{6} Despite being first described by Molina (1782) as *Cancer santolla*, this species was reported under the name "*Lithodes antarctica* Jacquinot" for many years. As discussed by Macpherson (1988), the date of publication of Jacquinot's species was uncertain, as the expedition results were published in several parts and the illustrations published separately. Based on the mention by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas (1842-1844: vol. 6(1): 32, pl. 7) of *Lithodes antarctica*, the correct date was taken to be 1844. However, Clark & Crosnier (2000) painstakenly traced the accurate dates of publication of the 28 livraisons that comprised the Atlas of the "Voyage au pole …" and determined that the correct date of publication was 1842. Authorship was corrected by Holthuis (2002) from Jacquinot in Hombron & Jacquinot to Hombron & Jacquinot, October, 1842.

{7} Dawson & Yaldwyn (1985) and Dawson (1989) considered *L. unicornis* to be junior synonym of *L. murrayi*. While acknowledging the morphological similarities between the two species, Macpherson (1988) believed that certain characters appeared to confirm their distinctness and we accept his judgment.

{8} Davie (2002) cited monotypy as the type designation for *Neolithodes*, and the source as A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1894). Actually, the type was fixed by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1894a) by original designation. These authors included two species, *N. grimaldii* and *N. agassizi* (Smith, 1882) in their remarks accompanying the original description, both species initially having been included in the genus *Lithodes*. A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1894a) described *L. grimaldii* on page 62 with accompanying plate 3. However, in an appendix to that report (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894a: 91) the authors introduced the description of their new genus, *Neolithodes* with the following statement. "En comparant *Lithodes Grimaldii* (voir ci-dessus, p. 62) avec les autres représentants de la sous-famille des Lithodinés nous avons pu nous convaincre qu'il diffère de ceux-ci par la structure de son abdomen et par la forme de son rostre; comme ces differences sont d'ordre essentiellement générique dans la sous-famille, il y a lieu de ranger l'espèce de l'Hirondelle dans un nouveau genre pour lequel nous proposons le nom de *Neolithodes*." The description following was identical to the one published by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1894b), but the latter included two different illustrations. Despite being titled "*Neolithodes* genre nouveau de la sous-famillle des Lithodinés" the second description was published on 10 July 1894, whereas the first appeared in print on 1 June 1894.

{9} The original descriptions of *Paralithodes californiensis* and *P. rathbuni* were based on two female specimens of the former and one male of the latter, respectively. Benedict (1895) emphasized the appreciable similarities between the two taxa, but indicated that he was hesitant to consider them a single species. Although three additional females were subsequently reported from off San Diego, California (Schmitt, 1921), Dr. Schmitt, curator of Crustacea the National Museum of Natural History for many years, expressed serious doubts about their distinctiveness and suggested that perhaps they simply represented males and females of a single taxon (personal communication to PMcL). Both species are still reported as part of the eastern Pacific fauna (e.g., Anderson & Cailliet, 1974; Wicksten, 1987; Zaklan, 2002); however, their true status is unclear.

{10} Both authorship and publication date for this species have been sources of disagreement. Macpherson (1988b) reemphasized Haig's (1955) contention that authorship was established in Hombron & Jacquinot, 1847, page 4, Section Crustacea, volume 3, where the species was attributed to Jacquinot. Although the text was not published until 1854, publication of the figures preceded it, and while no actual date of publication was specified, White's (1847) inclusion of the species in his list of Crustacea in the British Museum was accepted as an indication of the correct date. However, in their detailed account of the published zoological results of the expedition of the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée", Clark & Crosnier (2000) determined that *Paralomis granulosa* (as *Lithodes*) was first published in July of 1846 as part of Atlas plate 8. The text of volume 3 Crustacés was published by Jacquinot and Lucas in 1854 where the species was cited as *Lithodes granulata*. Holthuis (2002) subsequently confirmed the correct authorship as *Lithodes granulosa* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1846.

{11} Benedict (1895) established the genus *Leptolithodes* for certain species previously assigned to *Paralomis* that he believed differed from the designated type species, *Lithodes granulosus*. Although he included three previously described taxa and added two new species of his own, Benedict did not designate a type species. In a review of the lithodids of Taiwan, Ahyong et al. (2010) designated *Paralomis aculeatus* as the type species of *Leptolithodes*.

{12} Benedict (1895) established the genus *Pristopus*, which he considered similar to *Leptolithodes*. To *Pristopus*, Benedict assigned Henderson's *Paralomis formosa* and his own new species *Pristopus verrilli*. Again, Benedict did not designate a type species. Ahyong et al. (2010) designated *Paralomis verrilli* as the type species of *Pristopus*.

{13} The specific epithet, *gowlettholmes*, is treated as a noun in apposition by the author, and is correct as written (Ahyong, per. comm.).

{14} Birstein & Vinogradov (1972) described their new species as *Paralomis longidactylus*, the "*us*" ending being correct for a masculine noun. However, Takeda et al. (1984) changed the specific ending to "*a*", presumably because the generic name *Paralomis* is feminine. The original spelling has been retained (ICZN Art. 32.2); dactylus is a noun and as such, need not agree in gender with its generic name (ICZN Art. 31.2.1).

{15} Authorship of *Rhinolithodes biscayensis*, a synonym of *Paralomis microps*, was credited to A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1894a) by Bouvier (1896), an error repeated by Dawson (1989), and to A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900) by Dawson & Yaldwyn (1985). As pointed out by Macpherson (1988b) the original description of the species by the two authors was never published. The first published description and illustrations were presented by Bouvier (1895); no mention was made of co-authorship, thus the species is correctly attributed to Bouvier.

SUPERFAMILY LOMISOIDAE BOUVIER, 1895

Family Lomisidae Bouvier, 1895

= Lomisinés Bouvier 1894 (not Latin, not valid name) {1}

= Lomisidae Bouvier 1895
= Lomidae Glassner, 1969 (incorrect stem)

Lomis H. Milne Edwards, 1837
= *Porcellana hirta* (type species *Porcellana hirta* Lamarck, 1818, by monotypy; gender feminine)
Lomis hirta (Lamarck, 1818) [*Porcellana*]

NOTES

{1} Lemaitre & McLaughlin (2009) erred when they corrected the date for the Lomisoidea from 1895 to 1894. They were citing the date that Bouvier published the family group name in the French vernacular, but that was not a valid name. Only when the name was Latinized by Bouvier in 1895 did it become an acceptable family-group name.

SUPERFAMILY PAGUROIDEA LATREILLE, 1802

Family Coenobitidae Dana, 1851

Birgus Leach, 1816 {1}
= *Birgus* Leach (type species *Cancer latro* Linnaeus, 1767, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Birgus latro (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Cancer*]
= *Cancer crumenatus* Rumphius, 1705 (pre-linnean name; not valid)
= *Cancer crumenatus orientalis* Seba, 1759 {2}
= *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *latro* Linnaeus, 1767
= *Birgus laticauda* Latreille, 1829
Coenobita Latreille, 1829 {3}
= *Coenobita* Latreille, 1829 (type species *Pagurus clypeatus* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy, gender masculine) {4}
= *Eremita* Osbeck, 1765 (type species *Eremita javanica* Osbeck, 1765, by monotypy) {4}
= *Carcinion* Jarocki, 1825 (type species *Pagurus clypeatus* Olivier = *Coenobita olivieri* Owen, 1839, by monotypy) {4}
= Coénbite Latreille, 1825 (not Latin, unavailable name)
= *Cenobites* Berthold 1827 (type species *Pagurus clypeatus* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy) {4}
= *Cenobita* H. Milne Edwards 1837 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
Coenobita brevimanus Dana, 1852
= *Cenobita clypeata* var. *brevimanus* Dana, 1852 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Coenobita hilgendorfi* Terao 1913 (unnecessary replacement name) {5}
= *Coenobita clypeata* var. *puerto-galerae* Yap-Chiongco, 1938
Coenobita carnescens Dana, 1851
= *Cenobita carnescens* Dana, 1851 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
Coenobita cavipes Stimpson, 1858
= *Cenobita cavipes* Stimpson, 1858 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Coenobita baltzeri* Neumann, 1878
Coenobita clypeatus (Fabricius, 1787) [*Pagurus*] {6}{8}
= *Cancellus Terrestris Bahamensis* Catesby, 1743 (pre-Linnean name, not valid) {7}
Coenobita compressus H. Milne Edwards, 1836
= *Cenobita compressa* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Cenobita intermedia* Streets, 1871 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Cenobita panamensis* Streets, 1871 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
Coenobita compta White, 1847 (nomen nudum) {9}
Coenobita laeviuscula White, 1847 (nomen nudum) {9}
Coenobita longitarsis De Man, 1902
Coenobita olivieri Owen, 1839
= *Caenobita olivieri* Owen, 1839 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
Coenobita perlatus H. Milne Edwards, 1837
= *Cenobita perlata* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Coenobita perlatus* var. *affinis* Miers, 1880
Coenobita purpureus Stimpson, 1858
= *Cenobita purpurea* Stimpson, 1858 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
Coenobita pseudorugosus Nakasone, 1988
Coenobita rubescens Greeff, 1884
Coenobita rugosus H. Milne Edwards, 1837
= *Cenobita rugosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Coenobita subrugosa* Neumann, 1878
= *Coenobita rugosa* var. *wagneri* Doflein, 1900
Coenobita scaevola (Forskål, 1775) [*Cancer*]
= *Coenobita rugosa* var. *Jousseaumi* Bouvier, 1890
= *Coenobita rugosa* var. *granulata* Bouvier, 1890
Coenobita spinosus H. Milne Edwards, 1837
= *Cenobita spinosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Cenobita brunnea* Dana, 1851 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)
= *Birgus hirsutus* Hess, 1865
Coenobita variabilis Mc Culloch, 1909
Coenobita violascens Heller, 1862
= *Cenobita violascens* Heller, 1862 (incorrect spelling of *Coenobita*)

NOTES

{1} The date of publication usually given for *Birgus* is 1815. But as pointed out by Davie (2002) while the volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, London is dated 1815, the actual publication date is 24 January 1816.

{2} The publication date for volume 3 of Seba' Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri … routinely was given as 1761 by carcinologists and 1758 by ichthyologists. However, Holthuis (1969) demonstrated conclusively that the correct date for the original publication was 1759. A title reprint edition was published in 1761.

{3} Morgan & Holthuis (1989) pointed out that while some authors routinely considered *Coenobita* masculine, a similar number thought it to be feminine. Thus the literature is "sprinkled" with reports of the same specific names ending in "us" or "a" depending upon the author(s). As explained by Morgan & Holthuis, *Coenobita* is later ecclesiastical Latin, meaning "a monk", and while the majority of Latin names ending in "a" are feminine in gender, *Coenobita* is masculine. Consequently, the correct ending for species-group names in *Coenobita* is the masculine suffix "us."

{4} Morgan & Holthuis (1988), concerned that generic name *Coenobita* might be replaced by one of three existing senior, but obscure, synonyms, applied to the International Commission for conservation of the name *Coenobita*. They argued: 1) Although Jarocki's (1825) *Carcinion* was a senior objective synonym, it was an entirely forgotten name whose reintroduction would cause considerable undesirable confusion; 2) Berthold's (1827) *Cenobites* was simply a translation of Latreille's (1825) vernacular Cénobite and its reintroduction into carcinological literature would result in great confusion. Osbeck's (1765) *Eremita* posed a somewhat different problem. Despite the generalities of Osbeck's description, which could justify *Eremita's* possible status as a nomen dubium, the name is the oldest name ever applied to a hermit crab thus posing a serious threat to paguroid nomenclature. In Opinion 1575, March 1990, the Commission placed *Coenobita* and its type species, *C. clypeatus*, on the Official List of Valid Names in Zoology, and the names *Carcinion*, *Cenobites* and *Eremita* with its type species *E. javanick* Osbeck, 1765, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

{5} Terao (1913) proposed the replacement name, *C. hilgendorfi* for *Coenobita clypeatus* sensu Latreille (1826), stating: "on Hilgendorf's authority we learn that *Cancer clypeatus* Herbst (1791) is not identical with Latreille's *Coenobita clypeata* (1826) but is the same as *Coenobita diogenes* M.–Edwards (1837). … Since, now, this *C. clypeatus* (Herbst) is clearly a species distinct from *C. clypeata* Latr., the latter must receive a new specific name." However, Terao's (1913) interpretation of *C. clypeatus* was based on a misidentification of *C. clypeatus* (= *C. brevimanus*).

{6} Until recently, considerable confusion has existed regarding the correct authorship of *Coenobita clypeatus*. For example, Latreille (1826) and H. Milne Edwards (1837) credited Herbst (1791), whereas Hilgendorf (1869) believed the author to be H. Milne Edwards (1837) and Rathbun (1919) attributed the species to Latreille, but incorrectly cited with date and reference to Olivier (1811). The correct author is Fabricius (1787).

{7} Catesby's initial publication is usually cited with the date 1754, which is the date of the second edition. Catesby's (1743, pl. 33, figs. 1, 2) illustrations were reproduced by Latreille (1818) as *Pagurus diogenes* Linnaeus.

{8} Not only has authorship of *Coenobita clypeatus* been a problem, the actual identity of the species has been as well, although the problem went unrecognized for two hundred years. Fabricius (1787) based his description of the species on Herbst's (1791), at the time unpublished, illustrations of two specimens reported to be from the East Indies. Subsequent carcinologists incorrectly assumed that both figures represented the same specimen, one simply an enlargement. In a review Herbst's collection in the Naturhistorisches Forschungsinstitut Museum für Naturkunde zu Berlin, Hilgendorf (1869) was convinced that the two specimens of *Coenobita* present in the collection did not represent *C. clypeatus*. As a result of his inaccurate interpretation of the taxon, Hilgendorf concluded that Herbst (1791) had erred in citing the type locality. He "corrected" the type locality to West Indies. Although the West Indian *Coenobita* had been known for many years as *Coenobita diogenes* (Linnaeus), Rathbun (1919) pointed out that Linnaeus' (1758) *Pagurus diogenes* represented a species of the marine genus *Petrochirus*, and she adopted '*Coenobita clypeatus* Herbst' for the terrestrial species. It was not until Herbst's (1791) specimens were critically reexamined (McLaughlin & Holthuis, 2002) was it realized that Herbst had confounded two species, *C. rugosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, and *C violascens* Heller, 1862, both Indo-Pacific taxa, under the specific name *clypeatus*. An application was then submitted to the ICZN to replace the two existing East Indies syntypes with a West Indies neotype. By so doing, *Coenobita clypeatus*, as commonly used for many years would be retained, as would the two common East Indies species. In Opinion 2052 (2003), the ICZN set aside all previous type fixations for the nominal species *Pagurus clypeatus* Fabricius, 1767, and designated the Caribbean specimen USNM 126773 as the neotype. Additionally, *Pagurus clypeatus* Fabricius, 1787, was added to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with an endorsement recording that the species is defined by its designated neotype. *Cenobita rugosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, and *Cenobita violascens* were similarly added to the Official List.

{9} In his list of Crustacea in the British Museum, Adam White (1847: 59–62) listed as new species, *Coenobita compta* from the collection of Mr. Broderip, and

Coenobita laeviuscula from Port Essington. Neither taxon was described nor illustrated and mention of neither could be found in any of White's other publications.

Family Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892

Allodardanus Haig & Provenzano, 1965
= *Allodardanus* Haig & Provenzano, 1965 (type species *Allodardanus rugosus* Haig & Provenzano, 1965, by original designation; gender masculine)
Allodardanus bredini Haig & Provenzano, 1965
Allodardanus midas McLaughlin & Gore, 1985
Allodardanus rugosus Haig & Provenzano, 1965
Aniculus Dana, 1852
= *Aniculus* Dana, 1852 (type species *Pagurus aniculus* Fabricius, 1787, by original designation; gender masculine)
Aniculus aniculus (Fabricius, 1787)
= *Aniculus typicus* Dana, 1852
Aniculus elegans Stimpson, 1858
= *Aniculus longitarsis* Streets, 1871
Aniculus erythraeus Forest, 1984
Aniculus hopperae McLaughlin & Hoover, 1996
Aniculus maximus Edmondson, 1952
Aniculus miyakei Forest, 1984
Aniculus retipes Lewinsohn, 1982
Aniculus sibogae Forest, 1984
Aniculus ursus (Olivier, 1812) [*Pagurus*] {1}
Aeropaguristes Rahayu & McLaughlin, 2010
= *Aeropaguristes* Rahayu & McLaughlin, 2010 (type species *Pagurus* setosus Filhol, 1885 by original designation; gender masculine) (replacement name) {2}
= Stratiotes Thomson, 1899 (junior homonym of *Stratiotes* Putzeys, 1846, Coleoptera)
Areopaguristes abbreviatus (Dechancé, 1963) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes breviantennatus (Rahayu, 2005) [*Stratiotes*]
Areopaguristes cyanops (Forest, 1978) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes difficilis (Forest, 1952) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes engyops (Barnard, 1947) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes hewatti (Wass, 1963) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes hispidus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes hummi (Wass, 1955) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes iris (Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes japonicus (Miyake, 1961) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes mclaughlinae (Ayón Parente & Hendrickx, 2006) [*Stratiotes*]
Areopaguristes micheleae (Rahayu, 2005) [*Stratiotes*]
Areopaguristes ngochoae (Rahayu, 2005) [*Stratiotes*]
Areopaguristes nigroapiculus (Komai, 2009) [*Stratiotes*]
Areopaguristes orbis (Komai, 2009) [*Stratiotes*]
Areopaguristes perspicax (Nobili, 1906) [*Paguristes*]
= *Paguristes jousseaumii* var. *perspicax* Nobili, 1906
Areopaguristes pilosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
Areopaguristes rubrodiscus (Forest, 1952) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes setosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus setosus* Filhol, 1885
Areopaguristes taenia (Komai, 1999) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes tuberculatus (Whitelegge, 1900) [*Paguristes*]
Areopaguristes virilis (Forest, 1952) [*Paguristes*]
Bathynarius Forest, 1989
= *Bathynarius* Forest, 1989 (type species *Clibanarius anomalus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893, by original designation; gender masculine)
Bathynarius albicinctus (Alcock, 1905) [*Clibanarius*]
Bathynarius anomalus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Clibanarius*]
Bathynarius izuensis Komai & Takeda, 2004
Bathynarius pacificus Forest, 1993
Bathynarius wolffi Forest, 1993
Calcinus Dana, 1851 {3}
= *Calcinus* Dana, 1851 (type species *Cancer tibicen* Herbst, 1791, by original designation; gender masculine)
Calcinus albengai Poupin & Lemaitre, 2003
Calcinus anani Poupin & McLaughlin, 1998
Calcinus argus Wooster, 1984
Calcinus californiensis Bouvier, 1898
Calcinus chilensis (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*] {4}
Calcinus dapsiles Morgan, 1989
Calcinus elegans (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
= ? *Pagurus fasciatus* Bell, 1853 {5}
Calcinus explorator Boone, 1930
Calcinus gaimardii (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
Calcinus gouti Poupin, 1997
Calcinus guamensis Wooster, 1984
Calcinus haigae Wooster, 1984
Calcinus hakahau Poupin & McLaughlin, 1998
Calcinus hazletti Haig & McLaughlin, 1984
Calcinus imperialis Whitelegge, 1901
Calcinus inconspicuus Morgan, 1991
Calcinus isabellae Poupin, 1997
Calcinus kurozumii Asakura & Tachikawa, 2000
Calcinus laevimanus (Randall, 1840) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus tibicen* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 (preoccupied name)
= *Pagurus lividus* H. Milne Edwards, 1848
= *Calcinus herbstii* De Man, 1887
Calcinus latens (Randall, 1840) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus cristimanus* H. Milne Edwards, 1848
= *Calcinus intermedius* De Man, 1881
= *Calcinus terrae-reginae* Haswell, 1882
= *Calcinus abrolhensis* Morgan, 1988 {6}
Calcinus laurentae Haig & McLaughlin, 1984
Calcinus lineapropodus Morgan & Forest, 1991

Calcinus mclaughlinae Poupin & Bouchard, 2006
Calcinus minutus Buitendijk, 1937
Calcinus morgani Rahayu & Forest, 1999
= *Calcinus areolatus* Rahayu & Forest, 1999
Calcinus nitidus Heller, 1865
Calcinus obscurus Stimpson, 1859 {7}
Calcinus orchidae Poupin, 1997
Calcinus paradoxus Bouvier, 1922 {8}
Calcinus pascuensis Haig, 1974
Calcinus pulcher Forest, 1958
Calcinus revi Poupin & McLaughlin, 1998
Calcinus rosaceus Heller, 1861
Calcinus seurati Forest, 1951
Calcinus sirius Morgan, 1991
Calcinus spicatus Forest, 1951
Calcinus talismani A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Calcinus tibicen (Herbst, 1791) [*Cancer*]
= *Calcinus sulcatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 {9}
Calcinus tropidomanus Lewinsohn, 1981
Calcinus tubularis (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus ornatus* Roux, 1830
= *Clibanarius rouxi* Heller, 1863
Calcinus urabaensis Campos & Lemaitre, 1994
Calcinus vachoni Forest, 1958
Calcinus vanninii Gherardi & McLaughlin, 1994
Calcinus verrillii (Rathbun, 1901) [*Clibanarius*]

Cancellus H. Milne Edwards, 1836
= *Cancellus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 (type species *Cancellus typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836, by original designation; gender masculine)
Cancellus canaliculatus (Herbst, 1804) [*Cancer*]
Cancellus frontalis Forest & McLaughlin, 2000
Cancellus investigatoris Alcock, 1905
Cancellus laticoxa Forest & McLaughlin, 2000
Cancellus macrothrix Stebbing, 1924
Cancellus mayoae Forest & McLaughlin, 1998
Cancellus ornatus Benedict, 1901
Cancellus panglaoensis McLaughlin, 2008
Cancellus parfaiti A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1891
Cancellus quadraticoxa Morgan & Forest, 1991
Cancellus rhynchogonus Forest & McLaughlin, 2000
Cancellus sphaerogonus Forest & McLaughlin, 2000
Cancellus spongicola Benedict, 1901
Cancellus tanneri Faxon, 1893
Cancellus typus H. Milne Edwards, 1836
Cancellus viridis Mayo, 1973

Ciliopagurus Forest, 1995
= *Ciliopagurus* Forest, 1995 (type species *Cancer strigatus* Herbst, 1804, by original designation; gender masculine)
Ciliopagurus albatrossi Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus alcocki Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus babai Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus caparti (Forest, 1952) [*Trizopagurus*]
Ciliopagurus galzini Poupin & Malay, 2009
Ciliopagurus haigae Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus hawaiiensis (McLaughlin & Bailey-Brock, 1975) [*Trizopagurus*]
Ciliopagurus krempfi (Forest, 1952) [*Trizopagurus*]
Ciliopagurus liui Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus macrolepis Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus major Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus pacificus Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus plessisi Forest, 1955
Ciliopagurus shebae (Lewinsohn, 1969) [*Trizopagurus*]
Ciliopagurus strigatus (Herbst, 1804) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus annulipes* H. Milne Edwards, 1848 {10}
Ciliopagurus tenebrarum (Alcock, 1905) [*Aniculus*]
Ciliopagurus tricolor Forest, 1995
Ciliopagurus vakovako Poupin, 2001

Clibanarius Dana, 1852
= *Clibanarius* Dana, 1852 (type species *Cancer clibanarius* Herbst, 1791, by original designation; gender masculine)
Clibanarius aequabilis (Dana, 1851) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius africanus Aurivillus, 1898
Clibanarius albidigitus Nobili, 1901
Clibanarius ambonensis Rahayu & Forest, 1993
Clibanarius antennatus Rahayu & Forest, 1993
Clibanarius antillensis Stimpson, 1859 {11}
= *Clibanarius brasiliensis* Dana, 1852
Clibanarius arethusa De Man, 1888
Clibanarius astathes (Stebbing, 1924) [*Calcinus*]
Clibanarius bimaculatus (De Haan, 1849) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius bistriatus Rahayu & Forest, 1993
Clibanarius boschmai Buitendijk, 1937
Clibanarius carnifex Heller, 1861
Clibanarius chapini Schmitt, 1926 {12}
Clibanarius clibanarius (Herbst, 1791) [*Cancer*]
= *Clibanarius vulgaris* Dana, 1852
Clibanarius cooki Rathbun, 1900
Clibanarius corallinus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus globosi-manus* Dana, 1851
= *Clibanarius corallinus* var. *spinatus* Yap-Chiongco, 1938
Clibanarius cruentatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius danai Rahayu & Forest, 1993
Clibanarius demani Buitendijk, 1937
Clibanarius digueti Bouvier, 1898
Clibanarius englaucus Ball & Haig, 1972
Clibanarius elongatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*] {13}
Clibanarius erythropus (Latreille, 1818) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus misanthropus* Risso, 1827
Clibanarius eurysternus (Hilgendorf, 1879) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius fonticola McLaughlin & Murray, 1990
Clibanarius foresti Holthuis, 1959
Clibanarius harisi Rahayu, 2003
Clibanarius hirsutimanus Kobjakova, 1971{14}
Clibanarius humilis (Dana, 1851) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius inaequalis (De Haan, 1849) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius infraspinatus (Hilgendorf, 1869) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius janethaigae Hendrickx & Esparza-Haro, 1997

Clibanarius laevimanus Buitendijk, 1937
Clibanarius lineatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*] {15}
= *Clibanarius panamensis* (Stimpson, 1859)
= *Clibanarius lordi* Miers, 1877
Clibanarius longitarsus (De Haan, 1849) [*Pagurus*]
= *? Pagurus asper* H. Milne Edwards, 1848
Clibanarius merguiensis De Man, 1888 {16}
= *Clibanarius aequabilis* var. *merguiensis* De Man, 1888
= *Clibanarius misanthropus* var. *merguiensis* De Man, 1888
Clibanarius nathi Chopra & Das, 1940
Clibanarius olivaceus Henderson, 1915
Clibanarius pacificus Stimpson, 1858 {17}
Clibanarius padavensis De Man, 1888
Clibanarius ransoni Forest, 1953
Clibanarius rhabdodactylus Forest, 1953
= *Clibanarius zebra* var. *rhabdodactylus* Forest, 1953
Clibanarius rosewateri Manning & Chace, 1990 {18}
Clibanarius rubroviria Rahayu, 1999
Clibanarius rutilus Rahayu, 1999
Clibanarius sachalinicus Kobjakova, 1955 {19}
Clibanarius sclopetarius (Herbst, 1796) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus tuberculosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836
= *Pagurus cubensis* de Saussure, 1858
= *Clibanarius carnescens* Miers, 1877
= *Clibanarius formosus* Ives, 1892
Clibanarius senegalensis Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892
Clibanarius serenei Rahayu & Forest, 1993
Clibanarius signatus Heller, 1861
= *Clibanarius semistriatus* Heller, 1862
Clibanarius similis Rahayu & Forest, 1993
Clibanarius snelliusi Buitendijk, 1937
Clibanarius striolatus Dana, 1852
Clibanarius taeniatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
Clibanarius tricolor (Gibbes, 1850) [*Pagurus*]
= *Clibanarius hebes* Verrill, 1908
= *Clibanarius brachyops* Bouvier, 1918
Clibanarius virescens (Krauss, 1843) [*Pagurus*]
= *Clibanarius philippinensis* Yap-Chiongco, in Estampador, 1937
Clibanarius vittatus (Bosc, 1802) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus symmetricus* Randall, 1840
= *Clibanarius cayennensis* Miers, 1877
= *Clibanarius speciosus* Miers, 1877
Clibanarius willeyi Southwell, 1910 {20}
Clibanarius zebra Dana, 1852 [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus Paul'son, 1875 {21}
= *Dardanus* Paul'son, 1875 (type species *Pagurus depressus* Heller, 1861, by original designation)
= *Pagurias* Benedict, 1901 (unnecessary replacement name)
Dardanus arrosor (Herbst, 1796) [*Cancer*]
= *Aniculus chiltoni* Thompson, 1930
Dardanus aspersus (Berthold, 1846) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus diogenes* De Haan, 1849
Dardanus australis Forest & Morgan, 1991
Dardanus brachyops Forest, 1962
Dardanus calidus (Risso, 1827) [*Pagurus*]
= ? *Cancer hungarus* Herbst, 1791{22}
Dardanus callichela Cook, 1989
Dardanus corrugatus Cook, 1989
Dardanus crassimanus (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus sculptipes* Stimpson, 1858
= *Pagurus pavimentatus* Hilgendorf, 1879
Dardanus dearmatus (Henderson, 1888) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus deformis (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus cavipes* White, 1847 (nomen nudum)
= *Pagurus cavipes* White 1847
= *Pagurus cultratus* White, 1847 (nomen nudum)
= *? Glaucothoe carinata* Henderson, 1888 {23}
Dardanus fucosus Biffar & Provenzano, 1972
Dardanus gemmatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus guttatus (Olivier, 1812) [*Pagurus*] {1}
= ? *Pagurus catephractus* Boone, 1935 {24}
Dardanus hessii (Miers, 1884) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus imbricatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus imperator (Miers, 1881) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus impressus (De Haan, 1849) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus insignis (de Saussure, 1858) [*Pagurus*]
= *Aniculus arrosor* var. *petersi* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
Dardanus jacquesi Asakura & Hirayama, 2002
Dardanus janethaigae Ayón Parente & Hendrickx, 2009
Dardanus lagopodes (Forskål, 1775) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824
= *Pagurus affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1836
= *Pagurus euopsis* Dana, 1852
= *Pagurus depressus* Heller, 1861
= *Dardanus helleri* Paul'son, 1875
Dardanus longior Asakura, 2006
Dardanus magdalenensis Ayón Parente & Hendrickx, 2009
Dardanus megistos (Herbst, 1804) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus punctulatus* Miers, 1879
= *Dardanus jordani* Schmitt, 1921{25}
Dardanus nudus Ayón Parente & Hendrickx, 2009
Dardanus pectinatus (Ortmann, 1892) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus arrosor var. pectinata* Ortmann, 1892
Dardanus pedunculatus (Herbst, 1804) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus asper* De Haan, 1849
= *Dardanus haani* Rathbun, 1903
= *Neopagurus horai* Kamalaveni, 1950
Dardanus pilosus Ayón Parente & Hendrickx, 2009
Dardanus robustus Asakura, 2006
Dardanus rufus Buitendijk, 1937
Dardanus sanguinocarpus Degener, 1925
Dardanus scutellatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus fabimanus* Dana, 1852
= *Pagurus watasei* Terao, 1913

Dardanus setifer (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus sinistripes (Stimpson, 1859) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus peruensis* Balss, 1921
Dardanus squarrosus Cook, 1989
Dardanus stimpsoni Ayón Parente & Hendrickx, 2009
Dardanus sulcatus Edmondson, 1925
Dardanus tinctor (Forskål, 1775) [*Cancer*]
= *Pagurus varipes* Heller, 1861
Dardanus umbella Asakura, 2006
Dardanus undulatus (Balss, 1921) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus venosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus arrosor* var. *divergens* Moreira, 1905 {26}
Dardanus vulnerans (Thallwitz, 1892) [*Pagurus*]
Dardanus woodmasoni (Alcock, 1905) [*Pagurus*]
Diogenes Dana, 1851
= *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 [type species *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787, by subsequent designation by Dana (1852); gender masculine] {27}
Diogenes alias McLaughlin & Holthuis, 2001 {28}
Diogenes avarus Heller, 1865
Diogenes bicristimanus Alcock, 1905
Diogenes biramus Morgan, 1987
Diogenes brevirostris Stimpson, 1858
Diogenes capricorneus Grant & McCulloch, 1907
Diogenes costatus Henderson, 1893
Diogenes crosnieri Dechancé, 1964
Diogenes custos (Fabricius, 1798) [*Pagurus*]
= *Diogenes affinis* Henderson, 1893
Diogenes deflectomanus Wang & Tung, 1980
Diogenes denticulatus Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892
= *Diogenes pugilator* var. *cristata* Balss, 1921
= ? *Diogenes pugilator* var. *subcristata* Balss, 1921
Diogenes dorotheae Morgan & Forest, 1991
Diogenes dubius (Herbst, 1804) [*Cancer*]
Diogenes edwardsii (De Haan, 1849) [*Pagurus*]
Diogenes extricatus Stebbing, 1910
Diogenes fasciatus Rahayu & Forest, 1995
Diogenes foresti Rahayu & Hortle, 2002
Diogenes goniochirus Forest, 1956
Diogenes granulatus Miers, 1880
Diogenes guttatus Henderson, 1888
Diogenes inglei McLaughlin & Clark, 1997
Diogenes investigatoris Alcock, 1905
Diogenes izananiae Asakura, 2006
Diogenes jousseaumei (Bouvier, 1897) [*Troglopagurus*]
= *Diogenes setocristatus* Morgan & Forest, 1991
= *Diogenes stenops* Morgan & Forest, 1991
Diogenes jubatus (Nobili, 1903) [*Troglopagurus*]
= *Diogenes platyops* Rahayu & Forest, 1995
Diogenes karwarensis Nayak & Neelakantan, 1989
Diogenes klaasi Rahayu & Forest, 1995
Diogenes laevicarpus Rahayu, 1996
Diogenes lanaris Yap-Chiongco, in Estampador, 1937
Diogenes leptocerus Forest, 1956
Diogenes lophochir Morgan, 1989
Diogenes maclaughlinae Nayak & Neelakantan, 1985
Diogenes manaarensis (Henderson, 1893) [*Troglopagurus*]
Diogenes merguiensis De Man, 1888
Diogenes mercatoris Forest, 1952
Diogenes miles (Fabricius, 1787) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus diaphanus* Fabricius, 1798
Diogenes mixtus Lanchester, 1902
= *Diogenes intermedius* De Man, 1892 (preoccupied name)
= *Diogenes hainanica* Wang & Dong, 1977
= *Diogenes plavoeti* McLaughlin & Clark, 1997
Diogenes moosai Rahayu & Forest, 1995
Diogenes nitidimanus Terao, 1913
Diogenes ovatus Miers, 1881
= *Diogenes pugilator* var. *ovata* Miers, 1881
Diogenes pallescens Whitelegge, 1897
= *Diogenes gardineri* Alcock, 1905
= *Diogenes serenei* Forest, 1956
Diogenes paracristimanus Wang & Dong, 1977
Diogenes patae Asakura & Godwin, 2006
Diogenes penicillatus Stimpson, 1858
Diogenes persicus (Nobili, 1905) [*Troglopagurus*]
Diogenes planimanus Henderson, 1893
= *Diogenes custos* var. *planimanus* Henderson, 1893
Diogenes pugilator Roux, 1828
= *Pagurus algarbiensis* Brito Capello, 1875
= *Pagurus arenarius* Lucas, 1846
= *Pagurus Bocagii* Brito Capello, 1875
= *Pagurus curvimanus* Clément, 1874
= *Pagurus dillwynii* Bate, 1851
= *Diogenes pugilator* var. *gracillima* Balss 1921 (misspelling of *gracillimanuus*)
= *Diogenes varians* var. *gracillimanus* Miers, 1881
= *Diogenes intermedius* Bouvier, 1891
= *Pagurus Lafonti* Fischer, 1872
= *Pagurus ponticus* Kessler, 1860
= *Diogenes pugilator orientalis* Codreanu & Balcesco, 1968
Diogenes rectimanus Miers, 1884
Diogenes senex Heller, 1865
Diogenes serripes (Costa, 1838) {29}
Diogenes spinicarpus Rahayu & Forest, 1995
Diogenes spinifrons (De Haan, 1849)
Diogenes spinulimanus Miers, 1880
Diogenes tomentosus Wang & Tung, 1980
Diogenes tirmiziae Siddiqui & McLaughlin, 2003
Diogenes tumidus Rahayu & Forest, 1995
Diogenes viridis Haig & Ball, 1988
Diogenes violaceus Henderson, 1893
Diogenes waltairensis Kamalaveni, 1950
= *Diogenes custos* var. *waltairensis* Kamalaveni, 1950
Isocheles Stimpson, 1858
= *Isocheles* Stimpson, 1858 (type species *Bernhardus aequimanus* Dana, 1852, by original designation; gender masculine)

= *Holopagurus* Holmes, 1900 (type species *Holopagurus pilosus* Holmes, 1900, by original designation; gender masculine)

Isocheles aequimanus (Dana, 1852) [*Bernhardus*]

Isocheles pacificus Bouvier, 1907

= *Isocheles Wurdemanni* var. *pacificus* Bouvier, 1907

Isocheles pilosus (Holmes, 1900) [*Holopagurus*]

Isocheles sawayai Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968

Isocheles wurdemanni Stimpson, 1859

Loxopagurus Forest, 1964

= *Loxopagurus* Forest, 1964 (type species *Pagurus loxochelis* Moreira, 1901, by original designation; gender masculine)

Loxopagurus loxochelis (Moreira, 1901) [*Pagurus*]

Paguristes Dana, 1851

= *Paguristes* Dana, 1851 (type species *Paguristes hirtus* Dana, 1851, by subsequent designation by Stimpson, 1858; gender masculine)

= *Pagurites* Lörenthey & Beurlen, 1929 (misspelling of *Paguristes*)

Paguristes acanthomerus Ortmann, 1892

Paguristes aciculus Grant, 1905

Paguristes agulhasensis Forest, 1954

Paguristes albimaculatus Komai, 2001

Paguristes alegrias Morgan, 1987

Paguristes alcocki McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2005

Paguristes anahuacus Glassell, 1938

Paguristes anomalus Bouvier, 1918

= *Paguristes anaryballus* Provenzano, 1965

Paguristes angustithecus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974

Paguristes antennarius Rahayu, 2006

Paguristes arostratus Rahayu, 2006

Paguristes aulacis Rahayu & Forest 2009

Paguristes aztatlanensis Glassell, 1937

Paguristes bakeri Holmes, 1900

= ? *Paguristes holmesi* Glassell, 1937 {30}

Paguristes balanophilus Alcock, 1905

Paguristes barbatus (Heller, 1862) [*Clibanarius*]

Paguristes barnardi Forest, 1954

Paguristes brachyrostris Rahayu, 2006

Paguristes brevicornis (Guérin, 1830) [*Pagurus*]

Paguristes brevirostris Baker, 1905

= *Paguristes brevirostrus* Mower & Shepard, 1988 (misspelling of *brevirostris*)

Paguristes cadenati Forest, 1954

Paguristes calvus Alcock, 1905

Paguristes ciliatus Heller, 1862

Paguristes crinitimanus McLaughlin, 2008

Paguristes dampierensis McLaughlin, 2008

Paguristes depressus Stimpson, 1859

= *Paguristes depressus* Stimpson, 1858 (nomen nudum)

Paguristes digitalis Stimpson, 1858

= *Paguristes kagoshimensis* Ortmann, 1892

Paguristes digueti Bouvier, 1893

Paguristes doederleini Komai, 2001

Paguristes eremita (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Cancer*]

= *Pagurus oculatus* Fabricius, 1775

= *Pagurus maculatus* Risso, 1827

Paguristes erythrops Holthuis, 1959

Paguristes fagei Forest, 1952

Paguristes fecundus Faxon, 1893

Paguristes foresti Scelzo, 1971

Paguristes frontalis (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]

Paguristes gamianus (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]

Paguristes geminatus McLaughlin, 2008

Paguristes gonagrus (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]

Paguristes grayi Benedict, 1901

Paguristes hernancortezi McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974

Paguristes holguinensis Manjón-Cabeza, García Raso & Martínez Iglesias, 2002

Paguristes incomitatus Alcock, 1905

Paguristes inconstans McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975

Paguristes insularis Forest, 1966

Paguristes jalur Morgan, 1992

Paguristes jousseaumei Bouvier, 1892

= *Paguristes jousseaumei* var. *glabra* Nobili, 1906

= *Paguristes jousseaumei* var. *intermedia* Nobili, 1906

Paguristes kimberleyensis Morgan & Forest, 1991

Paguristes lapillatus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975

Paguristes laticlavus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975

Paguristes lauriei McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998

Paguristes lewinsohni McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2005

Paguristes limonensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975

Paguristes longirostris Dana, 1851

Paguristes longisetosus Morgan, 1987

Paguristes lymani A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893

Paguristes maclaughlinae Martinez-Iglesias & Gómez, 1989

Paguristes macrops Rahayu & Forest, 2009

Paguristes macrotrichus Forest, 1954

Paguristes markhami Sandberg, 1996

Paguristes marocanus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892

Paguristes mauritanicus Bouvier, 1906

Paguristes meloi Nucci & Hebling, 2004

Paguristes microphthalmus Forest, 1952

Paguristes miyakei Forest & McLaughlin, 1998

Paguristes moorei Benedict, 1901

Paguristes mundus Alcock, 1905

Paguristes ocellus Komai, 2010

Paguristes oculiviolaceus Glassell, 1937

Paguristes ortmanni Miyake, 1978

Paguristes oxyacanthus Forest, 1952

Paguristes oxyophthalmus Holthuis, 1959

Paguristes palythophilus Ortmann, 1892

Paguristes paraguanensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975

Paguristes parvus Holmes, 1900

Paguristes pauciparus Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Paguristes petalodactylus Rahayu, 2007
Paguristes perplexus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paguristes perrieri Bouvier, 1895
Paguristes planatus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
Paguristes praedator Glassell, 1937
Paguristes pugil McCulloch, 1913
Paguristes puncticeps Benedict, 1901
Paguristes puniceus Henderson, 1896
= *Paguristes puniceus* var. *unispinosa* Balss, 1912
Paguristes purpureantennatus Morgan, 1987
Paguristes pusillus Henderson, 1896
Paguristes robustus Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Paguristes rostralis Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Paguristes rubropictus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
= *Paguristes maculatus* var. *rubro-picta* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
= *Paguristes oculatus* var. *brunneo-pictus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900
Paguristes runyanae Haig & Ball, 1988
Paguristes sanguinimanus Glassell, 1938
Paguristes sayi A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
Paguristes seminudus Stimpson, 1858
Paguristes sericeus A. Milne Edwards, 1880
= *Paguristes rectifrons* Benedict, 1901
= *Paguristes tenuirostris* Benedict, 1901
Paguristes simplex Rahayu & McLaughlin, 2006
Paguristes sinensis Tung & Wang, 1966 {31}
Paguristes skoogi Odhner, 1923
Paguristes spectabilis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975
Paguristes spinipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Paguristes armatus* Hay, 1917
= *Paguristes visor* Henderson, 1888
Paguristes squamosus McCulloch, 1913
Paguristes starcki Provenzano, 1965
Paguristes streaensis Pastore, 1984
Paguristes subpilosus Henderson, 1888
Paguristes sulcatus Baker, 1905
Paguristes syrtensis de Saint Laurent, 1971
Paguristes tomentosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
Paguristes tortugae Schmitt, 1933
Paguristes tosaensis Komai, 2010
Paguristes triangulatus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
Paguristes triangulopsis Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Paguristes triton McLaughlin, 2008
Paguristes turgidus (Stimpson, 1857) [*Clibanarius*]
= *Paguristes turgides* Gordan, 1956 (misspelling of *turgidus*)
Paguristes ulreyi Schmitt, 1921
= *Paguristes occator* Glassell, 1937
Paguristes versus Komai, 2001
Paguristes wassi Provenzano, 1961
Paguristes weddellii (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
= *Paguristes hirtus* Dana, 1851
Paguristes werdingi Campos & Sanchez, 1995
Paguristes zebra Campos & Sanchez, 1995
Paguristes zhejiangensis Wang & Tung, 1982
= *Paguristes pusillus zhejiangensis* Wang & Tung, 1982
Paguropsis Henderson, 1888
= *Paguropsis* Henderson, 1888 (type species *Paguropsis typicus* Henderson, 1888, by monotypy; gender feminine)
= *Chlaenopagurus* Alcock, 1899 (type species *Chlaenopagurus andersoni* Alcock 1899, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Paguropsis typica Henderson, 1888 {32}
= *Paguropsis andersoni* (Alcock, 1899) [*Chlaenopagurus*] {33}
Petrochirus Stimpson, 1858
= *Petrochirus* Stimpson, 1858 (type species *Pagurus granulatus* Olivier, 1812, by original designation; gender masculine)
Petrochirus californiensis Bouvier, 1895
Petrochirus diogenes (Linnaeus, 1758) [*Cancer*] {34}
= *Petrochirus bahamensis* (Herbst, 1791) [*Cancer*]
= *Petrochirus granulatus* (Olivier, 1812) [*Pagurus*] {1}
Petrochirus pustulatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) [*Pagurus*]
= *Isocheles gracilis* Miers, 1881
= *Petrochirus cavitarius* Osorio, 1887
Pseudopaguristes McLaughlin, 2002
= *Pseudopaguristes* McLaughlin, 2002 (type species *Pseudopaguristes janetkae* McLaughlin, 2002, by original designation; gender masculine)
Pseudopaguristes araeos Rahayu, 2007
Pseudopaguristes asper Rahayu, 2005
Pseudopaguristes bicolor Asakura & Kosuge, 2004
Pseudopaguristes bollandi Asakura & McLaughlin, 2003
Pseudopaguristes calliopsis (Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968) [*Paguristes*]
Pseudopaguristes hians (Henderson, 1888) [*Paguristes*]
= *Diogenes desipiens* Lanchester, 1902
Pseudopaguristes invisisacculus (McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974) [*Paguristes*]
Pseudopaguristes janetkae McLaughlin, 2002
Pseudopaguristes kuekenthali (De Man, 1902) [*Paguristes*]
Pseudopaguristes laurentae (Morgan & Forest, 1991) [*Paguristes*]
= *Paguristes brachytes* Komai, 1999
= *Pseudopaguristes gracilis* Rahayu, 2005
Pseudopaguristes monoporus (Morgan, 1987) [*Paguristes*]
Pseudopaguristes shidarai Asakura, 2004

Pseudopagurus Forest, 1952
= *Pseudopagurus* Forest, 1952 (type species *Pagurus granulimanus* Miers, 1881, by original designation; masculine)
Pseudopagurus granulimanus (Miers, 1881)
Pseudopagurus biafrensis (Monod, 1927)
Strigopagurus Forest, 1995
= *Strigopagurus* Forest, 1995 (type species *Pagurus strigimanus* White, 1847, by original designation; gender masculine)
Strigopagurus bilineatus Forest, 1995
Strigopagurus boreonotus Forest, 1995
= *Clibanarius multipunctatus* Wang & Tung, 1986
Strigopagurus elongatus Forest, 1995
Strigopagurus poupini Forest, 1995
Strigopagurus strigimanus (White, 1847) [*Pagurus*]
= *Pagurus strigimanus* White, 1847 (nomen nudum)
Tisea Forest & Morgan, 1991
= *Tisea* Forest & Morgan, 1991 (type species*Tisea grandis* Forest & Morgan, 1991, by original designation; gender feminine)
Tisea grandis Forest & Morgan, 1991
Trizopagurus Forest, 1952
= *Trizopagurus* Forest, 1952 (type species *Clibanarius melitai* Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892, by original designation; gender masculine)
Trizopagurus melitai (Chevreux & Bouvier 1892) [*Clibanarius*]
Trizopagurus magnificus (Bouvier, 1898) [*Clibanarius*]
= *Clibanarius chetyrkini* Boone, 1932
Trizopagurus rubrocinctus Forest & Garcia Raso, 1990

Incerta sedis

Pagurus lar Heller, 1862

NOTES

{1} Volume 8 of Olivier's (1811–1812) Encyclopédie Methodique (Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Méthodique) was published in two parts. Although his paguroid descriptions most frequently have been cited with the 1811 date, as pointed out by Lewinsohn (1982a), Sherborn & Woodward (1906) showed that the second part (pages 361–722 and containing the "Pagures") was not published until 1812.

{2} Forest & McLaughlin (2000) described in detail the confusion that had existed regarding the New Zealand species *Paguristes pilosus* and *P. setosus* and the errors made by Filhol (1885b, d) and Thomson (1899) that led to the establishment, by Thomson, of the genus *Stratiotes* with *Pagurus setosus* Filhol, 1885, as its type. Although Alcock (1905b) questionably considered Thomson's (1899) *Stratiotes setosus* a synonym of H. Milne Edwards' *Paguristes setosus*, it was Forest & McLaughlin (2000) that finally placed the two taxa in synonymy. However, when Rahayu (2005) found the gill number of *Paguristes* species in the collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle variable, she restricted *Paguristes* to species having 13 pairs of gills and reinstated *Stratiotes* for species with only 12 pairs. Unfortunately *Stratiotes* Thomson was found to be a junior homonym of *Stratiotes* Putzeys, 1846, and has been replaced by *Areopaguristes* Rahayu & McLaughlin, 2010.

{3} A newly published molecular analysis of the genus *Calcinus* (Malay & Paulay, 2010) has indicated that several previously unrecognized species are distinguishable, not only at the molecular level, but also by coloration.

{4} Poupin & Bouchard (2006) considered the status of *C. chilensis* uncertain.

{5} On the authority of L. B. Holthuis, Biffar & Provenzano (1972) reported *Pagurus fasciatus* Bell, 1853 (as *Dardanus*) to be a synonym of *Calcinus elegans*. The enlarged left cheliped, setose ventral margins of the propodi of the ambulatory legs, and the blue banding of these legs would support this opinion. However, its reported collection site of Falmouth, England may justify Ingle's (1993) opinion that it should be regarded incerta sedis. It is entered in this checklist as a questionable synonym.

{6} Although Morgan's (1988) Australian *Calcinus abrolhensis* proved to be conspecific with *C. latens*, the Hawaiian population thought to represent this latter taxon apparently represents a distinct species.

{7} The date of publication for *Calcinus obscurus* has been given in the older literature as 1862 (e.g., Gordan, 1956). However, Stimpson's description appeared in a separate published in 1859, and that is the correct date of publication.

{8} *Calcinus paradoxus*, represented by a single specimen was thought to represent a *Calcinus* species by Ingle (1993) but its placement was questioned by both the Bouvier (1922) and by Joseph Poupin (personal communication).

{9} *Calcinus sulcatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836, was put into synonymy with *Calcinus tibicen* by Hilgendorf (1869) because he thought that Herbst (1791) had erred in his type locality. It was shown by McLaughlin & Holthuis (2002) that it was Hilgendorf, not Herbst who was in error regarding Herbst's type locality for another presumed western Atlantic species, *Coenobita clypeatus* Herbst. Thus is possible that further examination of Herbst's material will show *Calcinus sulcatus* is a species distinct from *C. tibicen*.

{10} *Eupagurus annulipes* Stimpson, 1860, became a secondary junior homonym of *Pagurus annulipes* H. Milne Edwards, 1836, when the ICZN (Opinion 472) placed *Eupagurus* on the Officical Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. However, Milne Edwards' species had been transferred from *Pagurus* to *Aniculus*, then *Trizopagurus*, and finally to *Ciliopagurus* (Forest, 1995), and was never considered conspecific with Stimpson's (1860) taxon. Consequently, no replacement name was required.

{11} Although *Clibanarius antillensis* Stimpson, 1859, was the acknowledged junior synonym of *C. brasiliensis* Dana, 1852a, Forest & de Saint Laurent (1968: 99) cited common usage as their reason for selecting Stimpson's name.

{12} *Clibanarius chapini* was considered a subspecies of *C. tricolor* by Forest & de Saint Laurent (1968), a ranking dismissed by Manning & Chace (1990).

{13} The status and validity of *Pagurus elongatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1848, are uncertain. H. Milne Edwards (1848) in his original description said that it was very close to *Pagurus tuberculosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 [= *Clibanarius sclopetarius* (Herbst, 1791)]; the type locality was given as the Hogolu Islands, the former name of the Truk Islands of the western Pacific. However Fize & Serène (1955) list *C. tuberculosus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) among their Atlanto-Mediterranean species of *Clibanarius*. *Clibanarius sclopetarius* is a western Atlantic species.

{14} The status and validity of Kobjakova's (1971) *Clibanarius hirsutimanus* are uncertain.

{15} Rahayu & Forest (1992) determined that *Clibanarius lineatus* was not the Indo-Pacific species that it had been thought to be, but rather H. Milne Edwards' (1848) *Pagurus lineatus* collected by Gaudichaud off the west coast of South America, and known regionally as *Clibanarius panamensis* (Stimpson, 1859).

{16} Originally described as a subspecies of *Clibanarius aequabilis* Dana, 1851, De Man's *Clibanarius aequabilis merguiensis* was elevated to full specific rank by Forest (1953) when he determined that *C. aequabilis* was an Atlantic species.

{17} *Clibanarius pacificus* is another enigmatic species. According to McLaughlin et al. (2007) the species has not been accurately reported from anywhere except the type localities of Tanegashiima and Anami-Oshima, Japan. All recent investigations by one of the authors (TK) failed to locate any specimens fitting Stimpson's (1858) description.

{18} In their discussion of *Clibanarius rosewateri* Manning and Chace (1990: 37) used the manuscript name *C. acensionis*; however, the etymology for this species clearly indicated that *C. acensionis* was a *laspus calami* on the parts of the authors.

{19} As with *C. hirsutimanus*, the status and validity of Kobjakova's (1955) *Clibanarius sachalinicus* are uncertain.

{20} *Clibanarius willeyi* Southwell, 1910 appears to have been overlooked. It was not mentioned by Fize and Serène (1955) in their monographic treatment of Indo-Pacific species or by Gordan (1956) in her bibliographic account of pagurids not covered by Alcock (1905b). Whether it will prove to be a forgotten senior synonym has yet to be determined.

{21} As previously mentioned, although Paul'son (1875) proposed the genus *Dardanus* for one of the species assigned to *Pagurus* (sensu Dana), Paul'son's genus soon thereafter was placed in synonymy with Dana's *Pagurus.* It was not until considerably later that Benedict (1896) realized that Dana's *Pagurus* contained none of the species originally assigned to the genus by Fabricius (1775). As *Bernhardus* had been shown to be a synonym of *Eupagurus* and both species had the same type species originally designated for *Pagurus* sensu Fabricius, Benedict (1896) urged carcinologists to return to using the name *Pagurus* for species then assigned to *Eupagurus*. However, while Benedict's recommendation was accepted by most American and Russian researchers the same was not true for most European and Asian workers. This nomenclatorial confusion was resolved only after the question of the true interpretation of *Pagurus* was brought before the ICZN (Forest & Holthuis, 1955). In its subsequent ruling (Opinion 472), *Pagurus* sensu Fabricius and *Dardanus* Paul'son were placed on the Official Index of Valid Names in Zoology.

{22} Sakai (1999) suggested that Herbst's (1791) *Cancer hungarus* might be conspecific with *Dardanus calidus*; however, the type apparently is no longer extant, and Herbst' brief description is inadequate for confirmation. It is questionably included as a synonym.

{23} Initially described as a distinct species, *Glaucothoe carinata* subsequently was shown to be the megalopal stage of a *Dardanus* species. Its true specific identity is not known with certainty, thus it is included only questionably in the synonymy of *Dardanus deformis*.

{24} McLaughlin et al. (2005: 303) pointed out that Boone's species had not been found since the original description and suggested that *D. cataphractus* most probably was actually a specimen of *D. guttatus*, a species that had been reported occasionally in the Hawaiian Islands.

{25} In a study in progress, Manuel Ayon Parente has found evidence to indicate that Schmitt's (1921) *Dardanus jordani* is conspecific with *Dardanus megistos*.

{26} Gordan (1956) gave the date for *Pagurus arrosor* var. *divergens* as 1905 and the pagination as 123–145. De Melo (1999) gave the date as 1905 and pagination as 1–25; Forest & de Saint Laurent (1968) and Biffar & Provenzano (1972) gave the same pagination, but a date of 1906. The correct date is 1905 and the pagination 123–145.

{27} As pointed out by McLaughlin & Holthuis (2001), although Dana (1851) specified *Pagurus miles* as the type of the genus *Diogenes*, Dana's species was not *P. miles* of Fabricius (1787). The species had been misidentified by both H. Milne Edwards (1836) and Dana (1851, 1852a, c). Their *P. miles* was actually *Diogenes merguiensis* De Man, 1888. While the third edition of the ICZN Code required that such a misidentification be referred to the Commission, the fourth edition (1999) gave the revisers the option to fix the status of the type species. McLaughlin & Holthuis (2001) were of the opinion that the best interests of stability in nomenclature were served by retaining *Diogenes miles* (Fabricius, 1787) [not *Diogenes miles* sensu H. Milne Edwards, 1836; Dana, 1851, 1852a, c] as the type species of the genus *Diogenes*.

{28} Holthuis (1959) determined that *C. diogenes* had been based on two distinct species, one the western Atlantic *Petrochirus* and the other an Indo-Pacific species of *Coenobita*. Holthuis designated the lectotype of Linnaeus' (1758) composite taxon the specimen figured by Catesby (1743) of his *Cancellus maximus Bahamensis*, an invalid name for the taxon known as *Petrochirus bahamensis* (Herbst, 1791). The species reported in the literature as *Pagurus diogenes* Fabricius, 1787, *Cancer diogenes* Herbst, 1791 and *Diogenes diogenes* of subsequent authors was based on misidentifications of Linnaeus' (1758) *Cancer diogenes* and was replaced by *Diogenes alias* McLaughlin & Holthuis, 2001.

{29} This species was credited to Costa (1838) by Hope (1851) who provided a description. No description could be found in the portion of Costa's paper available. *Diogenes serripes* (Costa, 1838) is the name and description also given by Carus (1885). The type locality is reported as Naples. Although *D. serripes* has not been cited in any recent synonymy, it most probably is another name for *D. pugilator*.

{30} Haig et al. (1970) considered *P. holmesi* a synonym of *P. bakeri*. However, Glassell's (1937) specimens can no longer be found, and Hendrickx & Harvey (1999) believe some question exists as to the accuracy of the synonymy. It is included only questionably in the synonymy of *P. bakeri*.

{31} Studies in progress by one of the current authors (TK) indicate that *Paguristes sinensis* Tung & Wang, 1966, may be transferred to the genus *Areopaguristes*.

{32} Henderson (1888) incorrectly used the masculine ending "us" in his original description of *Paguropsis typica*.

{33} One of the authors (TK) has examined specimens from Kerara, India and found that *Paguropsis andersoni* (Alcock, 1905b) is not a synonym of *P. typica* and should be reinstated.

{34} Holthuis (1959) demonstrated that while this species was best known as *Petrochirus granulatus* or *P. bahamensis*, the correct name was *P. diogenes*, described by Linnaeus (1758) as *Cancer diogenes*. Linnaeus' (1758) *Cancer diogenes* actually was a composite taxon, based on the mirror image reproductions of Rumphius' (1705) [1745] illustrations of an Indo-Pacific species of *Coenobita* and Catesby's (1743) description and figure of *Cancellus maximus Bahamensis*. Holthuis (1959) selected Catesby's figured specimen as the lectotype of *Cancer diogenes*. Herbst's (1791) *Cancer bahamensis* was based on Catesby's same figured specimen, thus the two species were objective synonyms. Holthuis (1959) noted that the specific name *diogenes* Linnaeus had not been in use for the past 40 years, so its reintroduction for the American *Petrochirus* species would not result in confusion. Herbst's (1791) species, *bahamensis*, although senior, at the time was better known by the specific name *granulatus*. Therefore Holthuis (1959) found no reason not to strictly follow in Rule of Priority.

Family Paguridae Latreille, 1802

Acanthopagurus de Saint Laurent, 1968
= *Acanthopagurus* de Saint Laurent, 1968 (type species *Anapagurus*? *dubius* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900, by original designation; gender masculine) {1}
Acanthopagurus dubius (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900) [*Anapagurus*]
= *Catapaguroides macrophthalmus* Bouvier, 1922
Agaricochirus McLaughlin, 1981
= *Agaricochirus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Pylopagurus boletifer* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893, by original designation; gender masculine)
Agaricochirus acanthinus McLaughlin, 1982
Agaricochirus alexandri (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Pylopagurus*]
Agaricochirus boletifer (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Pylopagurus*]
Agaricochirus cavimanus (Chace, 1939) [*Pylopagurus*]
Agaricochirus echinatus McLaughlin, 1982

Agaricochirus erosus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
Agaricochirus gibbosimanus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
Agaricochirus hispidus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Alainopaguroides McLaughlin, 1997
= *Alainopaguroides* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Alainopaguroides lemaitrei* McLaughlin, 1997, by original designation; gender masculine)
Alainopaguroides andamanensis McLaughlin, 2002
Alainopaguroides lemaitrei McLaughlin, 1997
Alainopaguroides megalophthalmus McLaughlin, 2006
Alainopagurus Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1995
= *Alainopagurus* Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1995 (type species *Alainopagurus crosnieri* Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1995 by original designation; gender masculine)
Alainopagurus crosnieri Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1995
Alloeopagurodes Komai, 1998
= *Alloeopagurodes* Komai, 1998 (type species *Alloeopagurodes spiniacicula* Komai, 1998, by original designation; gender masculine)
Alloeopagurodes spiniacicula Komai, 1998
Anapagrides de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966
= *Anapagrides* de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966 [type species *Eupagurus* (*Spiropagurus*) *facetus* Melin, 1939, by original designation; gender masculine]
= *Nanopagurus* McLaughlin, 1986 (type species *Nanopagurus reesei* McLaughlin, 1986, by original designation; gender masculine)
Anapagrides aequalis Komai, 1999
Anapagrides facetus (Melin, 1939) [*Eupagurus* (*Spiropagurus*)]
Anapagrides reesei (McLaughlin, 1986) [*Nanopagurus*]
Anapagurus Henderson, 1886
= *Anapagurus* Henderson, 1886 [type species *Pagurus laevis* Bell, 1846, by subsequent designation by Holthuis (1962); gender masculine]
Anapagurus adriaticus García-Gómez, 1994
Anapagurus alboranensis García-Gómez, 1994
Anapagurus atlantidii García-Gómez, 1994
Anapagurus bicorniger A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Anapagurus bonnieri Nobili, 1905
Anapagurus breviaculeatus Fenizia, 1937
Anapagurus chiroacanthus (Lilljeborg, 1856) [*Pagurus*]
= *Anapagurus brevicarpus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
= *Pagurus ferrugineus* Norman, 1861
= *Anapagurus chiroacanthus* var. *cristatus* Fenizia, 1937
= *Anapagurus chiroacanthus* var. *gracilis* Fenizia, 1937
Anapagurus congolensis García-Gómez, 1994
Anapagurus curvidactylus Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892
Anapagurus hendersoni Barnard, 1947
Anapagurus hyndmanni (Bell, 1846) [*Pagurus*] {2}
= *Pagurus Hyndmanni* Thompson, 1844 (nomen nudum)
Anapagurus japonicus Ortmann, 1892
= *Anapagurus pusillus* var. *japonicus* Ortmann, 1892
Anapagurus laevis (Bell, 1846) [*Pagurus*] {2}
= *Pagurus laevis* Thompson, 1844 (nomen nudum)
Anapagurus longispina A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900
= *Anapagurus laevis* var. *longispina* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900
Anapagurus petiti Dechancé & Forest, 1962
Anapagurus smythi Ingle, 1993
Anapagurus vossi García-Gómez, 1994
Anapagurus wolffi Forest, 1961
Anisopagurus McLaughlin, 1981
= *Anisopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Eupagurus bartletti* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by original designation; gender masculine)
Anisopagurus actinophorus Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996
Anisopagurus bartletti (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
Anisopagurus hopkinsi Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996
Anisopagurus pygmaeus (Bouvier, 1918) [*Eupagurus*]
Anisopagurus vossi Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996
Bathypaguropsis McLaughlin, 1994
= *Bathypaguropsis* McLaughlin, 1994 (type species *Bathypaguropsis yaldwyni* McLaughlin, 1994, by original designation; gender feminine)
Bathypaguropsis carinatus Komai & Takeda, 2004
Bathypaguropsis cruentus de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Bathypaguropsis foresti Komai & Lemaitre, 2002
Bathypaguropsis kuroshioensis (Miyake, 1978) [*Pagurus*]
= *Bathypaguropsis rahayuae* McLaughlin, 1997
Bathypaguropsis marionensis McLaughlin, 1994
Bathypaguropsis microps (Balss, 1911) [*Eupagurus*]
Bathypaguropsis yaldwyni McLaughlin, 1994
Boninpagurus Asakura & Tachikawa, 2004
= *Boninpagurus* Asakura & Tachikawa, 2004 (type species *Boninpagurus acanthocheles* Asakura & Tachikawa, 2004, by original designation; gender masculine)
Boninpagurus acanthocheles Asakura & Tachikawa, 2004 {3}
Bythiopagurus McLaughlin, 2003
= *Bythiopagurus* McLaughlin, 2003 (type species *Bythiopagurus macrocolus* McLaughlin, 2003 by original designation; gender masculine)
Bythiopagurus macrocolus McLaughlin, 2003
Catapaguroides A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
= *Catapaguroides* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892 [type species *Catapaguroides microps* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, by subsequent selection by Holthuis (1962); gender masculine]

Catapaguroides cristimanus de Saint Laurent, 1968
Catapaguroides declivis McLaughlin, 1997
Catapaguroides foresti McLaughlin, 2002
Catapaguroides fragilis (Melin, 1939) [*Eupagurus* (*Catapagurus*)]
Catapaguroides hooveri McLaughlin & Pittman, 2002
Catapaguroides iejimensis Osawa & Takeda, 2004
Catapaguroides inermis de Saint Laurent, 1968
Catapaguroides iris Bouvier, 1922
Catapaguroides japonicus de Saint Laurent, 1968
Catapaguroides karubar McLaughlin, 1997
Catapaguroides kasei Osawa & Takeda, 2004 {4}
Catapaguroides megalops A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Catapaguroides melini de Saint Laurent, 1968
Catapaguroides microps A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892 {5}
Catapaguroides mortenseni de Saint Laurent, 1968
Catapaguroides olfaciens (Alcock, 1905) [*Cestopagurus*]
Catapaguroides pectinipes (Lewinsohn, 1969) [*Cestopagurus*]
Catapaguroides setosus Edmondson, 1951 {6}
Catapaguroides spinulimanus de Saint Laurent, 1968
Catapaguroides umbra Komai, 2009
Catapaguropsis Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2006
= *Catapaguropsis* Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2006 (type species *Catapaguropsis queenslandica* Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2006, by original designation; gender feminine)
Catapaguropsis queenslandica Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2006
Catapaguropsis brucei McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2007
Catapagurus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 {7}
= *Catapagurus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (type species *Catapagurus sharreri* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Hemipagurus* Smith1881 [type species *Hemipagurus gracilis* Smith, 1881, by subsequent designation by Asakura (2001); gender masculine] {8}
Catapagurus albatrossae (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus alcocki McLaughlin, in Hogarth et al., 1998 {9}
Catapagurus danida McLaughlin, 2002
Catapagurus ensifer Henderson, 1893
Catapagurus franklinae McLaughlin, 2004
Catapagurus gracilis (Smith, 1881) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus gracilis var. *intermedius* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893 {10}
Catapagurus granulatus Edmondson, 1951
Catapagurus haigae (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus hirayamai (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus holthuisi McLaughlin, 1997
Catapagurus imperialis (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*] {11}
Catapagurus insolitus Komai & Osawa, 2009
Catapagurus kosugei (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus lewinsohni (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus maclaughlinae (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*] {9}
Catapagurus misakiensis Terao, 1914
= *Catapagurus japonicus* Yokoya, 1933
Catapagurus oculocrassus McLaughlin, 1997 {11}
Catapagurus sharreri A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 {12}
= *Hemipagurus socialis* Smith, 1881
= *Catapagurus socialis* (Smith, 1882)
= *Catapagurus Sparreri* Verrill, 1883 (misspelling of *sharreri*)
= *Catapagurus sharrei* Abele & Kim, 1986 (misspelling of *sharreri*)
Catapagurus spinicarpus de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Catapagurus tanimbarensis McLaughlin, 1997
Catapagurus toyoshioae (Asakura, 2001) [*Hemipagurus*]
Catapagurus tuberculosus (Asakura, 1999) [*Icelopagurus*]
Catapagurus sp. 1 {7}
Catapagurus sp. 2 {7}
Catapagurus sp. 3 {7}
Catapagurus sp. 4 {7}
Catapagurus sp. 5 {7}
Ceratopagurus Yokoya, 1933 {13}
= *Ceratopagurus* Yokoya, 1933 (type species *Ceratopagurus pilosimanus* Yokoya, 1933, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Ceratopagurus pilosimanus Yokoya, 1933
Cestopagurus Bouvier, 1897
= *Cestopagurus* Bouvier, 1897 (type species *Cestopagurus coutieri* Bouvier, 1897, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Cestopagurus coutieri Bouvier, 1897
Cestopagurus puniceus Komai & Takeda, 2005
Cestopagurus timidus (Roux, 1830) [*Pagurus*]
= *Catapaguroides acanthodes* Fenizia, 1935
= *Catapaguroides acutifrons* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
= *Catapaguroides crassipes* Fenizia, 1935
= *Catapaguroides crassipes* var. *tuberculatus* Fenizia, 1937
= *Catapaguroides macrochirus* Fenizia, 1937
= *Catapaguroides macrochirus* var. *platichelus* Fenizia, 1937
= *Catapaguroides timidus* var. *neapolitanus* Fenizia, 1937
Chanopagurus Lemaitre, 2003
= *Chanopagurus* Lemaitre, 2003 (type species *Chanopagurus atopos* Lemaitre, 2003, by original designation; gender masculine)
Chanopagurus atopos Lemaitre, 2003
Cycetopagurus McLaughlin, 2004
= *Cycetopagurus* McLaughlin, 2004 (type species *Cycetopagurus morgani* McLaughlin, 2004, by original designation; gender masculine)
Cycetopagurus morgani McLaughlin, 2004

Decaphyllus de Saint Laurent, 1968
= *Decaphyllus* de Saint Laurent, 1968 (type species *Decaphyllus spinicornis* de Saint Laurent, 1968, by original designation; gender feminine)
Decaphyllus barunajaya McLaughlin, 1997
Decaphyllus junquai de Saint Laurent, 1968
Decaphyllus maci McLaughlin, 1997
Decaphyllus similis de Saint Laurent, 1968
Decaphyllus spinicornis de Saint Laurent, 1968
Dentalopagurus McLaughlin, 2007
= *Dentalopagurus* McLaughlin, 2007 (type species *Dentalopagurus levii* McLaughlin, 2007, by original designation; gender masculine)
Dentalopagurus levii McLaughlin, 2007
Dentalopagurus rutilocinctus Osawa & Chan, 2008
Diacanthurus McLaughlin & Forest, 1997
= *Diacanthurus* McLaughlin & Forest, 1997 (type species *Eupagurus spinulimanus* Miers, 1876, by original designation; gender masculine)
Diacanthurus ecphyma McLaughlin & Forest, 1997
Diacanthurus ophthalmicus (Ortmann, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Diacanthurus richeri McLaughlin & Forest, 1997
Diacanthurus rubricatus (Henderson, 1888) [*Eupagurus*]
Diacanthurus spinulimanus (Miers, 1876) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus edwardsii* Filhol, 1883
= *Eupagurus intermedius* Lenz, 1901
= *Eupagurus norae* Chilton, 1911
= *Eupagurus chiltoni* E. F. Thompson, 1930
Discorsopagurus McLaughlin, 1974
= *Discorsopagurus* McLaughlin, 1974 (type species *Pylopagurus schmitti* Stevens, 1925, by original designation; gender masculine)
Discorsopagurus cavicola Komai & Takeda, 1996
Discorsopagurus maclaughlinae Komai, 1995
Discorsopagurus schmitti (Stevens, 1925) [*Pylopagurus*]
= *Phylopagurus schmitti* Hart 1930 (misspelling of *Pylopagurus*)
Discorsopagurus tubicola Komai, 2003
Elassochirus Benedict, 1892
= *Eupagurus* (*Elassochirus*) Benedict, 1892 (type species *Bernhardus tenuimanus* Dana, 1851, by original designation; gender masculine)
Elassochirus cavimanus (Miers, 1879) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus gotoi* Terao, 1913
= *Eupagurus* (*Elassochirus*) *munitus* Benedict, 1892
Elassochirus gilli (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus porcellanus* Molander, 1914
Elassochirus tenuimanus (Dana, 1851) [*Bernhardus*]
Enallopaguropsis McLaughlin, 1981
= *Enallopaguropsis* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Pylopagurus guatemoci* Glassell, 1937, by original designation; gender feminine)
Enallopaguropsis guatemoci (Glassell, 1937) [*Pylopagurus*]
= *Pylopagurus hancocki* Walton, 1954
Enallopaguropsis janetae McLaughlin, 1982
Enallopaguropsis williamsi Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2003
Enallopagurus McLaughlin, 1981
= *Enallopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981(type species *Pylopagurus spinicarpus* Glassell, 1938, by original designation; gender masculine)
Enallopagurus affinis (Faxon, 1893) [*Pylopagurus*]
Enallopagurus coronatus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Enallopagurus provenzanoi Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2003
Enallopagurus spinicarpus (Glassell, 1938) [*Pylopagurus*]
Enneobranchus García-Gómez, 1988
= *Enneobranchus* García-Gómez, 1988 (type species *Enneobranchus flavioculatus* García-Gómez, 1988, by original designation; gender masculine)
Enneobranchus bermudensis García-Gómez, 1988
Enneobranchus flavioculatus García-Gómez, 1988
Enneobranchus markhami García-Gómez, 1988
Enneopagurus McLaughlin, 1997
= *Enneopagurus* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Enneopagurus garciagomezi* McLaughlin, 1997, by original designation; gender masculine)
Enneopagurus garciagomezi McLaughlin, 1997
Enneophyllus McLaughlin, 1997
= *Enneophyllus* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Enneophyllus spinirostris* McLaughlin, 1997 by original designation; gender masculine)
Enneophyllus spinirostris McLaughlin, 1997
Forestopagurus García-Gómez, 1995
= *Forestopagurus* García-Gómez, 1995 (type species *Anapagurus drachi* Forest, 1966, by original designation; gender masculine)
Forestopagurus drachi (Forest, 1966) [*Anapagurus*]
Goreopagurus McLaughlin, 1988
= *Goreopagurus* McLaughlin, 1988 (type species *Pagurus piercei* Wass, 1963 by original designation; gender masculine)
Goreopagurus garthi McLaughlin & Haig, 1995
Goreopagurus piercei (Wass, 1963) [*Pagurus*]
Goreopagurus poorei Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 2003
Goreopagurus lemaitrei Nucci & de Melo, 2007
Hachijopagurus Osawa & Okuno, 2003
= Hachijopagurus Osawa & Okuno, 2003 (type species *Hachijopagurus rubrimaculatus* Osawa & Okuno, 2003, by original designation; gender masculine)
Hachijopagurus rubrimaculatus Osawa & Okuno, 2003
Haigiopagurus McLaughlin, 2005
= *Haigia* McLaughlin, 1981(type species *Pylopagurus diegensis* Scanland & Hopkins, 1969 by original designation; gender masculine) (name preoccupied by *Haigia* Steyskal, 1961, Insecta)
= *Haigiopagurus* McLaughlin, 2005 (replacement name)
Haigiopagurus diegensis (Scanland & Hopkins, 1969) [*Pylopagurus*]

Icelopagurus McLaughlin, 1997
= *Icelopagurus* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Icelopagurus crosnieri* McLaughlin, 1997, by original designation; gender masculine)
Icelopagurus crosnieri McLaughlin, 1997
Icelopagurus undulatus McLaughlin, 2006
Iridopagurus de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966
= *Iridopagurus* de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966 (type species *Spiropagurus iris* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by original designation; gender masculine)
Iridopagurus caribbensis (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Spiropagurus*]
Iridopagurus dispar (Stimpson, 1859) [*Spiropagurus*]
= *Spiropagurus dispar* Stimpson, 1858 (nomen nudum)
Iridopagurus globulus de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966
Iridopagurus haigae García-Gómez, 1983
Iridopagurus iris (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Spiropagurus*]
Iridopagurus margaritensis García-Gómez, 1983
Iridopagurus occidentalis (Faxon, 1893) [*Spiropagurus*]
Iridopagurus reticulatus García-Gómez, 1983
Iridopagurus violaceus de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966
Labidochirus Benedict, 1892
= *Eupagurus Labidochirus* Benedict, 1892 (type species *Pagurus splendescens* Owen, 1839, by original designation; gender masculine)
= *Libidochirus* Benedict, 1892 (misspelling of *Labidochirus*)
Labidochirus anomalus (Balss, 1913) [*Eupagurus*]
Labidochirus splendescens (Owen, 1839) [*Pagurus*]
Lithopagurus Provenzano, 1968
= *Lithopagurus* Provenzano, 1968 (type species *Lithopagurus yucatanicus* Provenzano, 1968, by original designation; gender masculine)
Lithopagurus boucheti McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2004
Lithopagurus tribulomanus McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2004
Lithopagurus yucatanicus Provenzano, 1968
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) McLaughlin, 1981
= *Australeremus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Eupagurus cookii* Filhol, 1883, by original designation; gender masculine)
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *cookii* (Filhol, 1883) [*Eupagurus*]
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *cristatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *eltaninae* (McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992) [*Australeremus*]
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *indonesiensis* (McLaughlin, 1997) [*Australeremus*] {14}
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *kirkii* (Filhol, 1883) [*Eupagurus*]
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *laurentae* (McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992) [*Australeremus*]
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *stewarti* (Filhol, 1883) [*Eupagurus*]
Lophopagurus (*Australeremus*) *triserratus* (Ortmann, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pylopagurus serpulophilus* Miyake, 1978
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) McLaughlin, 1981
= *Lophopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Eupagurus thompsoni* Filhol, 1885, by original designation; gender masculine)
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) *foresti* McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) *lacertosus* (Henderson, 1888) [*Eupagurus*] {15}
= *Eupagurus crenatus* Borradaile, 1916
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) *nanus* (Henderson, 1888) [*Eupagurus*]
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) *nodulosus* McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) *pumilus* de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Lophopagurus (*Lophopagurus*) *thompsoni* (Filhol, 1885) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus thomsoni* Thomson, 1898 (misspelling of *thompsoni*)
Manucomplanus McLaughlin, 1981
= *Manucomplanus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Eupagurus ungulatus* Studer, 1883, by original designation; gender masculine)
Manucomplanus cervicornis (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Manucomplanus longimanus (Faxon, 1893) [*Pylopagurus*]
Manucomplanus spinulosus (Holthuis, 1959) [*Pylopagurus*]
= *Pagurus impressus zilchi* Türkay, 1968
Manucomplanus ungulatus (Studer, 1883) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus corallinus* Benedict, 1892
Manucomplanus varians (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Michelopagurus McLaughlin, 1997
= *Michelopagurus* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Pagurodes limatulus* Henderson, 1888, by original designation; gender masculine)
Michelopagurus atlanticus (Bouvier, 1922) [*Pagurodes*]
Michelopagurus chacei McLaughlin, 1997
Michelopagurus limatulus (Henderson, 1888) [*Pagurodes*]
Michelopagurus richardi (Bouvier, 1922) [*Pagurodes*]
Micropagurus McLaughlin, 1986
= *Micropagurus* McLaughlin, 1986 (type species *Micropagurus devaneyi* McLaughlin, 1986, by original designation; gender masculine)
Micropagurus n. sp. Lemaitre, 2010 (in press)
Micropagurus acantholepis (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Anapagurus australiensis* Henderson, 1888
Micropagurus devaneyi McLaughlin, 1986
Micropagurus polynesiensis (Nobili, 1906) [*Anapagurus*]
= *Micropagurus vexatus* Haig & Ball, 1988

Micropagurus propinquus Asakura, 2005
Micropagurus spinimanus Asakura, 2005
Munidopagurus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
= *Munidopagurus* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1893 (type species *Eupagurus macrocheles* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by monotypy; genus masculine)
Munidopagurus macrocheles (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
Nematopaguroides Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
= *Nematopaguroides* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968 (type species *Nematopaguroides fagei* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968, by original designation; gender masculine)
Nematopaguroides fagei Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Nematopaguroides pusillus Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Nematopagurus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
= *Nematopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892 (type species *Nematopagurus longicornis* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Nematopagurus alcocki McLaughlin, 1997
Nematopagurus australis (Henderson, 1888) [*Catapagurus*]
Nematopagurus chanani McLaughlin, 2004
Nematopagurus chauseyensis McLaughlin, 1998
Nematopagurus crosnieri McLaughlin, 1998
Nematopagurus diadema Lewinsohn, 1969
Nematopagurus gardineri Alcock, 1905
= *Nematopagurus holthuisi* McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998
= *Nematopagurus pilosus* Komai, 1999
Nematopagurus helleri (Balss, 1916) [*Cestopagurus*]
Nematopagurus indicus Alcock, 1905
Nematopagurus jacquesi McLaughlin, 2004
Nematopagurus kosiensis McLaughlin, 1998
= *Nematopagurus shinnyoae* Komai, 1999
Nematopagurus lepidochirus (Doflein, 1902) [*Eupagurus*]
Nematopagurus lewinsohni Türkay, 1986
Nematopagurus sp. McLaughlin & Okuno, 2010 (in press)
Nematopagurus longicornis A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Nematopagurus meiringae McLaughlin, 1998
Nematopagurus muricatus (Henderson, 1896) [*Catapagurus*]
Nematopagurus ostlingochirus McLaughlin, 1997
Nematopagurus ricei McLaughlin, 2004
Nematopagurus richeri McLaughlin, 2004
Nematopagurus scutellichelis Alcock, 1905
Nematopagurus scutelliformis McLaughlin, 1997
Nematopagurus spinulosensoris McLaughlin & Brock, 1974
Nematopagurus spongioparticeps McLaughlin, 2004
Nematopagurus squamichelis Alcock, 1905
Nematopagurus tricarinatus (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
Nematopagurus vallatus (Melin, 1939) [*Eupagurus* (*Catapagurus*)]
Orthopagurus Stevens, 1927
= *Orthopagurus* Stevens, 1927 [type species *Pagurus minimus* Holmes, 1900; by subsequent designation by Makarov (1938); gender masculine]
= *Orthopaguropsis* Serène, 1957 (type species *Orthopagurus harmsi* Gordon 1935, by original designation; gender feminine)
Orthopagurus minimus (Holmes, 1900) [*Pagurus*]
Ostraconotus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Ostraconotus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (type species *Ostraconotus spatulipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 by monotypy; gender masculine)
Ostraconotus spatulipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
Paguridium Forest, 1961
= *Paguridium* Forest, 1961 (type species *Eupagurus* ? *minimum* Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892, by original designation; gender neuter) {16}
Paguridium minimum (Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Paguritta Melin, 1939
= *Paguritta* Melin, 1939 (type species *Eupagurus* (*Paguritta*) *gracilipes* Melin, 1939, by monotypy; gender feminine)
Paguritta corallicola Lewinsohn, 1978
Paguritta gracilipes (Melin, 1939) [*Eupagurus* (*Paguritta*)]
Paguritta harmsi (Gordon, 1935) [*Orthopagurus*]
Paguritta kroppi McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 1993
Paguritta morgani McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 1993
Paguritta scottae McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 1993
Paguritta vittata Komai & Nishi, 1996
Pagurixus Melin, 1939
= *Pagurixus* Melin, 1939 (type species *Eupagurus* (*Pagurixus*) *boninensis* Melin, 1939, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Pagurixus acanthocarpus Komai & Okuno, 2009
Pagurixus amsa Morgan, 1993
Pagurixus anceps (Forest, 1957) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurixus aurantiaca Komai, 2010
Pagurixus boninensis (Melin, 1939) [*Eupagurus* (*Pagurixus*)]
Pagurixus brachydactylus Komai & Osawa, 2006
Pagurixus carinimanus Komai & Osawa, 2006
Pagurixus cavicarpus Komai, 2010
Pagurixus concolor Komai & Osawa, 2006
Pagurixus crosnieri Komai, 2010
Pagurixus dissimilis Osawa & Komai, 2007
Pagurixus fasciatus Komai & Myorin, 2005
Pagurixus festinus McLaughlin & Haig, 1984
Pagurixus formosus Komai, 2010
Pagurixus granulimanus Morgan, 1993
Pagurixus haigae Komai & Osawa, 2007
Pagurixus handrecki Gunn & Morgan, 1992
Pagurixus hectori (Filhol, 1883) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus campbelli* Filhol, 1885
Pagurixus icelus Komai, 2010
Pagurixus jerviensis McLaughlin & Haig, 1984

Pagurixus kermadecensis de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Pagurixus laevimanus (Ortmann, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurixus longipes Osawa, Fujita & Okuno, 2006
Pagurixus maorus (Nobili, 1906) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurixus nomurai Komai & Asakura, 1995
Pagurixus patiae Komai, 2006
Pagurixus paulayi Komai & Osawa, 2006
Pagurixus pilosus Komai, 2010
Pagurixus pseliophorus Komai & Osawa, 2006
Pagurixus pulcher Osawa, Fujita & Okuno, 2006
Pagurixus purpureus Komai & Okuno, 2009
Pagurixus ruber Komai & Osawa, 2006
Pagurixus rubrovittatus Komai, 2010
Pagurixus sculptus Komai, 2010
Pagurixus stenops Morgan, 1993
Pagurixus tweediei (Forest, 1956) [*Eupagurus*]

Pagurodes Henderson, 1888
= *Pagurodes* Henderson, 1888 [type species *Pagurodes inarmatus* Henderson, 1888, by subsequent designation by de Saint Laurent (1969); gender masculine]
Pagurodes inarmatus Henderson, 1888

Pagurodofleinia Asakura 2005
= *Dofleinia* McLaughlin & Asakura, 2004 (type species *Catapagurus doederleini* Doflein 1902, by original designation; gender feminine) (name preoccupied by *Dofleinia* Wassifieff, 1908, Cnidaria)
= *Pagurodofleinia* Asakura, 2005 (replacement name)
Pagurodofleinia doederleini (Doflein, 1902) [*Catapagurus*]

Pagurojacquesia de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
= *Jaquesia* de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 1999 (type species J*acquesia polymorpha* de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 1999, by original designation; gender feminine) (name preoccupied by *Jacquesia* Mendes, 1944, Mollusca)
= *Pagurojacquesia* de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000 (replacement name)
Pagurojacquesia polymorpha (de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 1999) [*Jacquesia*]

Pagurus Fabricius, 1775 {17}
= *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 [type species by subsequent selection by Latreille (1810) *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758 as defined by lectotype selection by Forest & Holthuis (1955): specimen figured by Swammerdam, 1737, ICZN Opinion 472]
= Pagures Ordinaires H. Milne Edwards, 1836 (not in Latin, invalid name)
= Pagures Ordinaires, Dextres H. Milne Edwards, 1848 (not in Latin, invalid name)
= *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 [type species by subsequent selection by Stimpson (1858) *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758]
= *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (type species *Bernhardus typicus* Dana, 1851 by original designation)
Pagurus acadianus Benedict, 1901
Pagurus alaini Komai, 1998
Pagurus alatus Fabricius, 1775 {18}
= *Pagurus tricarinatus* Norman, 1869
= *Eupagurus variabilis* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Pagurus albidianthus de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Pagurus albus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus fuscomaculatus* Bouvier, 1895
Pagurus alcocki (Balss, 1911) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus aleuticus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus anachoretoides Forest, 1966
Pagurus anachoretus Risso, 1827
= *Pagurus pictus* H. Milne Edwards, 1836
= *Clibanarius mediterraneus* Kossmann, 1878
Pagurus angustus (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus annexus McLaughlin & Haig, 1993
Pagurus annulipes (Stimpson, 1860) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus arcuatus Squires, 1964
= *Pagurus bankensis* Nesis, 1964
Pagurus arenisaxatilis Harvey & McLaughlin, 1991
Pagurus armatus (Dana, 1851) [*Bernhardus*]
Pagurus benedicti (Bouvier, 1898) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus minutus* Benedict, 1892 (preoccupied name)
= *Nympagurus galapagensis* Boone, 1932
Pagurus beringanus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus newcombei* Benedict, 1892
Pagurus bernhardus (Linnaeus, 1758) [*Cancer*]
= *Bernhardus typicus* Dana, 1851
= *Pagurus ulidiae* Thompson, 1844 (nomen nudum)
= *Pagurus ulidanus* Bell, 1846 {19}
= *Pagurus eblaniensis* Kinahan, 1860
Pagurus boriaustraliensis Morgan, 1990
Pagurus bouvieri (Faxon, 1895) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus smithi* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893 (preoccupied name)
Pagurus brachiomastus (Thallwitz, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus brandti (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus brevidactylus (Stimpson, 1859) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus miamensis* Provenzano, 1959
= *Pagurus miamensis uncifer* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Pagurus bullisi Wass, 1963
Pagurus capillatus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus capsularis McLaughlin, 1997
Pagurus carneus (Pocock, 1889) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus carolinensis McLaughlin, 1975
Pagurus carpoforaminatus (Alcock, 1905) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus caurinus Hart, 1971
Pagurus cavicarpus (Paul'son, 1875) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus carpoforaminatus* var. *nephromma* Alcock, 1905
Pagurus chevreuxi (Bouvier, 1896) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus chinensis White, 1847 (nomen nudum) {20}
Pagurus compressipes (Miers, 1884) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus comptus White, 1847 {21}
= *Pagurus gayi* Nicolet, 1849

Pagurus conformis De Haan, 1849
= *Eupagurus megalops* Stimpson, 1858
Pagurus confragosus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus confusus Komai & Yu, 1999
Pagurus constans (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus sagamiensis* Miyake, 1978
Pagurus cornutus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus criniticornis (Dana, 1852) [*Bernhardus*]
Pagurus cuanensis Bell, 1846 {19}
= *Pagurus Cuanensis* Thompson, 1844 (nomen nudum)
= *Pagurus spinimanus* Lucas, 1846
= *Pagurus lucasi* Heller, 1863
= *Eupagurus chiereghini* Nardo, 1868
= *Eupagurus placens* Stebbing, 1924
Pagurus curacaoensis (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus dalli (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus dartevellei (Forest, 1958) [*Pylopagurus*]
Pagurus decimbranchiae Komai & Osawa, 2001
Pagurus defensus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus delsolari Haig, 1974
Pagurus dissimilis (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus edwardsii (Dana, 1852) [*Bernhardus*]
Pagurus emmersoni McLaughlin & Forest, 1999
Pagurus erythrogrammus Komai, 2003
Pagurus excavatus (Herbst, 1791) [*Cancer*] {18}
= *Pagurus angulatus* Risso, 1816
= *Eupagurus meticulosus* Roux, 1830
Pagurus exiguus (Melin, 1939) [*Eupagurus* (*Pagurillus*)]
Pagurus exilis (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus filholi (De Man, 1887) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus geminus* McLaughlin, 1976
Pagurus fimbriatus Forest, 1966
Pagurus forbesii Bell, 1846 {19}
Pagurus forceps H. Milne Edwards, 1836 {21}
= *Eupagurus comptus* var. *jugosa* Henderson, 1888
= *Eupagurus comptus* var. *latimanus* Miers, 1875
Pagurus fungiformis Komai & Rahayu, 2004
Pagurus fuscomaculatus (Bouvier, 1895) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus gladius (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus gordonae (Forest, 1956) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus gracilipes (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus granosimanus (Stimpson, 1859) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus gymnodactylus Lemaitre, 1982
Pagurus hartae (McLaughlin & Jensen, 1996) [*Parapagurodes*]
Pagurus heblingi Nucci & de Melo, 2003
Pagurus hedleyi (Grant & McCulloch, 1906) [*Eupagurus*] (replacement name for *Eupagurus kirkii* Miers, 1884, preoccupied by *Eupagurus kirkii* Filhol 1883)
Pagurus hemphilli (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus hirsutiusculus (Dana, 1851) [*Bernhardus*]
Pagurus hirtimanus (Miers, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus hirtimanus* White, 1847 (nomen nudum)
= *Eupagurus janitor* Alcock, 1905
Pagurus holmi Ng & McLaughlin, 2009
Pagurus ikedai Lemaitre & Watabe, 2005
Pagurus imafukui McLaughlin & Konishi, 1994
Pagurus imaii (Yokoya, 1939) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus imarpe Haig, 1974
Pagurus impressus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus indicus Sarojini & Nagabhushanam, 1972
Pagurus inermis (Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus insulae Asakura, 1991
Pagurus investigatoris (Alcock, 1905) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus iridocarpus de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Pagurus irregularis (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus isochirus White, 1847 (nomen nudum) {20}
Pagurus japonicus (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus barbatus* Ortmann, 1892
Pagurus kaiensis McLaughlin, 1997
Pagurus kennerlyi (Stimpson, 1864) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus kulkarnii Sankolli, 1962
Pagurus lanuginosus De Haan, 1849
Pagurus laurentae Forest, 1978
Pagurus lepidus (Bouvier, 1898) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus leptonyx Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
= *Pagurus leptonix* Fausto-Filho, 1970 (misspelling of *leptonyx*)
Pagurus limatulus Fausto Filho, 1970
Pagurus liochele (Barnard, 1947) [*Pylopagurus*]
= *Pagurus barnardi* Forest, 1966
Pagurus longicarpus Say, 1817
= *Pagurus truncatulus* Rafinesque, 1817
Pagurus longimanus Wass, 1963
Pagurus lophochela Komai, 1999
Pagurus luticola Komai & Chan, 2006
Pagurus macardlei (Alcock, 1905) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus maclaughlinae García-Gómez, 1982
Pagurus maculosus Komai & Imafuku, 1996
Pagurus marshi Benedict, 1901
= *Pagurus marschi* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968 (misspelling of *marshi*)
Pagurus mbizi (Forest, 1955) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus meloi Lemaitre & Cruz Castaño, 2004
Pagurus mertensii Brandt, 1851
Pagurus middendorffii Brandt, 1851
Pagurus minutus Hess, 1865
= *Eupagurus dubius* Ortmann, 1892
Pagurus moluccensis Haig & Ball, 1988
Pagurus nanodes Haig & Harvey, 1991
Pagurus nesiotes Haig & McLaughlin, 1991
Pagurus nigrivittatus Komai, 2003
Pagurus nigrofascia Komai, 1996
Pagurus nipponensis (Yokoya 1933) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus nisari Siddiqui & Komai, 2008
Pagurus novizealandiae (Dana, 1852) [*Bernhardus*]
Pagurus ochotensis Brandt, 1851
= *Pagurus* (*Eupagurus*) *bernhardus* var. B. *granulato-denticulata* Brandt, 1851
= *Eupagurus alaskensis* Benedict, 1892
= *Eupagurus ortmanni* Balss, 1911
Pagurus parvispina Komai, 1997

Pagurus parvus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus pectinatus (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus seriespinosus* Thallwitz, 1891
= *Clibanarius japonicus* Rathbun, 1903
Pagurus pergranulatus (Henderson, 1896) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus perlatus H. Milne Edwards, 1848
= *Bernhardus obesocarpus* Dana, 1852
Pagurus pilosimanus White, 1847 (nomen nudum) {20}
Pagurus pilosipes (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus pilosiusculus White, 1847 (nomen nudum) {20}
Pagurus pitagsaleei McLaughlin, 2002
Pagurus politus (Smith, 1882) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus pollexcavus Glassell, 1937 uncertain status [22]
Pagurus pollicaris Say, 1817
= *Eupagurus floridanus* Benedict, 1892
Pagurus prideaux Leach, 1815
Pagurus protuberocarpus McLaughlin, 1982
Pagurus provenzanoi Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Pagurus proximus Komai, 2000
Pagurus pubescens Kröyer, 1838
= *Pagurus thompsoni* Bell, 1853 {15}
= *Eupagurus kroyeri* Stimpson, 1859
Pagurus pubescentulus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus variabilis* var. *charcoti* Bouvier, 1914
Pagurus pulchellus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus quaylei Hart, 1971
Pagurus quinquelineatus Komai, 2003
Pagurus rathbuni (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus* (*Trigonocheirus*) *polaris* Sivertsen, 1932
Pagurus redondoensis Wicksten, 1982
Pagurus retrorsimanus Wicksten & McLaughlin, 1998
Pagurus rhabdotus Haig & Harvey, 1991
Pagurus rotundimanus Wass, 1963
Pagurus ruber (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus rubrior Komai, 2003
Pagurus samoensis (Ortmann, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus samuelis (Stimpson, 1857) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus setosus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus similimanus (Balss, 1921) [*Eupagurus* (?*Anapagurus*)]
Pagurus similis (Ortmann, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus simulans Komai, 2000
Pagurus sinuatus (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus smithi (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus souriei (Forest, 1952) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus spighti McLaughlin & Haig, 1993
Pagurus spilocarpus Haig, 1977
Pagurus spina Komai, 1994
Pagurus spinulentus (Henderson, 1888) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus stevensae Hart, 1971
Pagurus sticticus McLaughlin, 2008
Pagurus stimpsoni (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus bonairensis* Schmitt, 1936
= *Pagurus hendersoni* Wass, 1963
Pagurus tanneri (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus townsendi (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus traversi (Filhol, 1885) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus triangularis (Chevreux & Bouvier, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus trichocerus Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
Pagurus trigonocheirus (Stimpson, 1858) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus tristanensis (Henderson, 1888) [*Eupagurus*]
Pagurus undosus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus trigonocheirus* var. *paulensis* Balss, 1913
Pagurus venturensis Coffin, 1957
= *Pagurus hirsutiusculus venturensis* Coffin 1957
Pagurus vetaultae Harvey & McLaughlin, 1991
Pagurus villosus Nicolet, 1849
Pagurus virgulatus Haig & Harvey, 1991
Parapagurodes McLaughlin & Haig, 1973
= *Parapagurodes* McLaughlin & Haig, 1973 (type species *Parapagurodes makarovi* McLaughlin & Haig, 1973, by original designation; gender masculine)
Parapagurodes laurentae McLaughlin & Haig, 1973
Parapagurodes makarovi McLaughlin & Haig, 1973
Phimochirus McLaughlin, 1981
= *Phimochirus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Eupagurus operculatus* Stimpson, 1859, by original designation; gender masculine)
Phimochirus californiensis (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Eupagurus mexicanus* Benedict, 1892
Phimochirus holthuisi (Provenzano, 1961) [*Pylopagurus*]
Phimochirus leurocarpus McLaughlin, 1981
Phimochirus occlusus (Henderson, 1888) [*Eupagurus*]
Phimochirus operculatus (Stimpson, 1859) [*Eupagurus*]
Pylopagurus samariensis Sanchez, 1978
Phimochirus randalli (Provenzano, 1961) [*Pylopagurus*]
Phimochirus roseus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
Phimochirus venustus (Bouvier, 1898) [*Eupagurus*]
Porcellanopagurus Filhol, 1885
= *Porcellanopagurus* Filhol, 1885 (type species *Porcellanopagurus edwardsi* Filhol, 1885 by monotypy; gender masculine)
Porcellanopagurus adelocercus McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998
Porcellanopagurus belauensis Suzuki & Takeda, 1987
Porcellanopagurus chiltoni de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Porcellanopagurus edwardsi Filhol, 1885
Porcellanopagurus filholi de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000
Porcellanopagurus foresti Zarenkov, 1990
Porcellanopagurus haptodactylus McLaughlin, 2000

Porcellanopagurus jacquesi McLaughlin, 1997
Porcellanopagurus japonicus Balss, 1913
Porcellanopagurus nihonkaiensis Takeda, 1985
Porcellanopagurus platei Lenz, 1902
Porcellanopagurus tridentatus Whitelegge, 1900
Porcellanopagurus truncatifrons Takeda, 1981

Propagurus McLaughlin & de Saint Laurent, 1998
= *Propagurus* McLaughlin & de Saint Laurent, 1998 (type species *Pagurus gaudichaudii* H. Milne Edwards, 1836, by original designation; gender masculine)
Propagurus deprofundis (Stebbing, 1924) [*Eupagurus*]
Propagurus gaudichaudii (H. Milne Edwards, 1836) [*Pagurus*]
= *Bernhardus barbiger* A. Milne-Edwards, 1891
Propagurus haigae (McLaughlin, 1997) [*Pagurus*]
Propagurus miyakei (Baba, 1986) [*Pagurus*]
Propagurus obtusifrons (Ortmann, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus yokoyai* Makarov, 1938

Protoniopagurus Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996
= *Protoniopagurus* Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996 (type species *Protoniopagurus bioperculatus* Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996, by original designation; gender masculine)
Protoniopagurus bioperculatus Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996

Pseudopagurodes McLaughlin, 1997
= *Pseudopagurodes* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Pagurodes piliferus* Henderson, 1888, by original designation; gender masculine)
Pseudopagurodes piliferus (Henderson, 1888) [*Pagurodes*]
Pseudopagurodes reconditus (Wang & McLaughlin, 2000) [*Nematopaguroides*]

Pteropagurus McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2006
= *Pteropagurus* McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2006 (type species *Pteropagurus inermis* McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2006 by original designation; gender masculine)
Pteropagurus inermis McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2006
Pteropagurus spina McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2006
Pteropagurus spinulocarpus McLaughlin, 2007

Pumilopagurus McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2008
= *Pumilopagurus* McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2008 (type species *Pumilopagurus tuberculomanus* McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2008, by original designation; gender masculine)
Pumilopagurus tuberculomanus McLaughlin & Rahayu, 2008

Pygmaeopagurus McLaughlin, 1986
= *Pygmaeopagurus* McLaughlin, 1986 (type species *Pygmaeopagurus hadrochirus* McLaughlin, 1986 by original designation; gender masculine)
Pygmaeopagurus hadrochirus McLaughlin, 1986

Pylopaguridium McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001
= *Pylopaguridium* McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001 (type species *Pylopaguridium markhami* McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001 by original designation; gender neuter)
Pylopaguridium markhami McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001

Pylopaguropsis Alcock, 1905
= *Pylopaguropsis* Alcock, 1905 (type species *Pylopagurus magnimanus* Henderson, 1896, by monotypy; gender feminine)
= *Galapagurus* Boone, 1932 (type species *Galapagurus teevana* Boone, 1932, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Pylopaguropsis atlantica Wass, 1963
Pylopaguropsis bellula Osawa & Okuno, 2006
Pylopaguropsis fimbriata McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis furusei Asakura, 2000
Pylopaguropsis garciai McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis granulata Asakura, 2000
Pylopaguropsis keijii McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis laevispinosa McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis lemaitrei Asakura & Paulay, 2003
Pylopaguropsis lewinsohni McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis magnimanus (Henderson, 1896) [*Pylopagurus*]
Pylopaguropsis pustulosa McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis speciosa McLaughlin & Haig, 1989
Pylopaguropsis teevana (Boone, 1932) [*Galapagurus*]
Pylopaguropsis vicina Komai & Osawa, 2004
Pylopaguropsis zebra (Henderson, 1893) [*Eupagurus*]

Pylopagurus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
= *Pylopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893 [type species *Eupagurus discoidalis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by subsequent designation by Miyake (1978); gender masculine]
Pylopagurus discoidalis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
Pylopagurus gorei McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001
Pylopagurus holmesi Schmitt, 1921
= *Pylopagurus longicarpus* Walton, 1954
Pylopagurus macgeorgei McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001
Pylopagurus pattiae Lemaitre & Campos, 1993

Rhodochirus McLaughlin, 1981
= *Rhodochirus* McLaughlin, 1981 (type species *Pylopagurus rosaceus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893, by original designation; gender masculine)
Rhodochirus hirtimanus (Faxon, 1893) [*Pylopagurus*]
Rhodochirus rosaceus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Pylopagurus*]
= *Pylopagurus acutus* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968

Scopaeopagurus McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998
= *Scopaeopagurus* McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998 (type species *Scopaeopagurus megalochirus* McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998, by original designation; gender masculine)
Scopaeopagurus megalochirus McLaughlin & Hogarth, 1998

Solenopagurus de Saint Laurent, 1968
= *Solenopagurus* de Saint Laurent, 1968 (type species *Cestopagurus lineatus* Wass, 1963, by original designation; gender masculine)
Solenopagurus diomedeae (Faxon, 1893) [*Catapagurus*]
Solenopagurus lineatus (Wass, 1963) [*Cestopagurus*]
Solitariopagurus Türkay, 1986
= *Solitariopagurus* Türkay, 1986 (type species *Solitariopagurus profundus* Türkay, 1986 by original designation; gender masculine)
Solitariopagurus profundus Türkay, 1986
Solitariopagurus triprobolus Poupin & McLaughlin, 1996
Solitariopagurus trullirostris McLaughlin, 2000
Solitariopagurus tuerkayi McLaughlin, 1997
Spiropagurus Stimpson, 1858
= *Spiropagurus* Stimpson, 1858 (type species *Pagurus spiriger* De Haan, 1849 by monotypy; gender masculine)
Spiropagurus elegans Miers, 1881
Spiropagurus fimbriatus Lewinsohn, 1982
Spiropagurus lophomeris Alcock, 1905 {23}
= *Spiropagurus spiriger* var. *lophomeris* Alcock, 1905
Spiropagurus profundorum Alcock, 1905 {23}
= *Spiropagurus spiriger* var. *profundorum* Alcock, 1905
Spiropagurus spinosicarpis Alcock, 1905 {23}
= *Spiropagurus spiriger* var. *spinosicarpis* Alcock, 1905
Spiropagurus spiriger (De Haan, 1849) [*Pagurus*]
Tarrasopagurus McLaughlin, 1997
= *Tarrasopagurus* McLaughlin, 1997 (type species *Tarrasopagurus rostrodenticulatus* McLaughlin, 1997, by original designation; gender masculine)
Tarrasopagurus rostrodenticulatus McLaughlin, 1997
Tomopaguroides Balss, 1912
= *Tomopaguroides* Balss, 1912 (type species *Parapagurus valdividae* Balss, 1911, by original designation; gender masculine)
Tomopaguroides valdividae (Balss, 1911) [*Parapagurus*]
Tomopaguropsis Alcock, 1905
= *Tomopaguropsis* Alcock, 1905 [type species *Tomopaguropsis lanata* Alcock, 1905, by subsequent selection by McLaughlin (1997); gender feminine]
Tomopaguropsis lanata Alcock, 1905
Tomopaguropsis miyakei McLaughlin, 1997
Tomopaguropsis problematica (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893) [*Eupagurus*]
Tomopagurus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
= *Tomopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893 (type species *Tomopagurus rubropunctatus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Benthopagurus* Wass, 1963 (type species *Benthopagurus schmitti* Wass, 1963, by original designation; gender masculine)
Tomopagurus chacei (Wass, 1963) [*Pylopagurus*]
Tomopagurus cokeri (Hay, 1917) [*Pagurus*]
= *Benthopagurus schmitti* Wass, 1963
Tomopagurus cubensis (Wass, 1963) [*Benthopagurus*]
Tomopagurus maclaughlinae Haig, 1976
Tomopagurus merimaculosus (Glassell, 1937) [*Pagurus*]
Tomopagurus purpuratus (Benedict, 1892) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Pagurus bunomanus* Glassell, 1937 (nomen nudum)
Tomopagurus rubropunctatus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
= *Pagurus rubrolineatus* Wass, 1963
Tomopagurus wassi McLaughlin, 1981
Trichopagurus de Saint Laurent, 1968
= *Trichopagurus* de Saint Laurent, 1968 (type species *Catapaguroides* ? *trichophthalmus* Forest, 1954, by original designation; gender masculine) {24}
Trichopagurus trichophthalmus (Forest, 1954) [*Catapaguroides* ?]
Trichopagurus macrochela Komai & Osawa, 2005
Turleania McLaughlin, 1997
= *Laurentia* McLaughlin & Haig, 1996 (type species *Laurentia albatrossae* McLaughlin & Haig, 1996, by original designation) (name preoccupied by *Laurentia* Ragonot, 1888, Insecta)
= *Turleania* McLaughlin, 1997 (replacement name)
Turleania albatrossae (McLaughlin & Haig, 1996) [*Laurentia*]
Turleania boucheti McLaughlin, 2007
Turleania balli (McLaughlin & Haig, 1996) [*Laurentia*]
Turleania multispina McLaughlin, 1997
Turleania saliens Osawa & Fujita, 2008
Turleania senticosa (McLaughlin & Haig, 1996) [*Laurentia*]
= *Turleania similis* Komai, 1999
Turleania sibogae (McLaughlin & Haig, 1996) [*Laurentia*]
Turleania spinimanus Komai, 1999
Turleania tenebrosa Osawa & Fujita, 2008
Xylopagurus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Xylopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (type species *Xylopagurus rectus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Xylopagurus anthonii Lemaitre, 1995
Xylopagurus caledonicus Forest, 1997
Xylopagurus cancellarius Walton, 1950
Xylopagurus philippinensis Forest, 1997
Xylopagurus rectus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
Xylopagurus tayrona Lemaitre & Campos, 1993
Xylopagurus tenuis Lemaitre, 1995

Incertae sedis

Anapagurus acutus A. Milne-Edwards& Bouvier, 1893 {25}

Anapagurus marginatus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893 {25}

NOTES

{1} To indicate their uncertainty regarding the generic assignment of the new species to *Anapagurus*, A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900, separated the generic name from the specific name, *dubius*, with a question mark.

{2} Thomas Bell's "*A History of British Crustacea*" was published in parts between 1844 and 1853. Part III, which contained the pagurid species *Anapagurus hyndmanni* and *A. laevis* was published in January 1846 (Gordon, 1959).

{3} *Pagurus pilosipes* (Stimpson, 1858) will be transferred to *Boninpagurus* by Komai & Okuno (in preparation) as the senior synonym of *B. acanthocheles.*

{4} *Catapaguroides kasei* Osawa & Takeda, 2004 appears to be synonymous with *C. foresti*, but confirmation is still needed.

{5} De Saint Laurent (1968a) felt certain that the western Pacific species she identified as *Catapaguroides microps* was conspecific with the eastern Atlantic population; however recent collections suggest that the former may actually represent a distinct taxon.

{6} *Catapaguroides setosus* Edmondson, 1951, was questionably synonymized with *C. fragilis* by de Saint Laurent (1968a) but reinstated by McLaughlin & Pittman (2002) after comparing representatives of the two species.

{7} *Catapagurus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, had long been considered the senior synonym of *Hemipagurus* Smith, 1881 until Asakura (2001) proposed the resurrection of the latter. That reinstatement was rejected by McLaughlin (2004) who showed that the characters used by Asakura (2001) to distinguish *Catapagurus* from *Hemipagurus* reflected only intrageneric variability and growth related differences. McLaughlin returned *Hemipagurus* to synonymy. Five more species of *Catapagurus* are now being described by the first author.

{8} In Smith's (1881a) initial description of *Hemipagurus*, no species were mentioned. Subsequently, Smith (1881b) repeated his description of the genus and described the two species he assigned to it, *H. socialis* Smith, 1881 and *H. gracilis* Smith, 1881; he did not designate either species as the type for the genus. The following year Smith (1882) determined that *Hemipagurus* was identical with A. Milne-Edwards' (1880) *Catapagurus*, placed *Hemipagurus* in synonymy and transferred its two species to *Catapagurus*; still no mention was made of a type species for *Hemipagurus*. After examining one of the syntypes of *Catapagurus sharreri* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, Smith (1883) concluded that his own *C. socialis* was conspecific with *C. sharreri*. It was only when Asakura (2001) resurrected *Hemipagurus* was *H. gracilis* cited as the type species of Smith's (1881a) taxon. Although at the time of Asakura's (2001) reinstatement, *Hemipagurus* contained only *H. gracilis*, it is not the type species by monotypy (ICZN Art. 69.4) but rather by designation by Asakura.

{9} *Catapagurus maclaughlinae* Asakura, 2001, was established on two females from the Seycheles and distinguished from other species of *Catapagurus* by weak development of carpal and meral spines on the ambulatory legs. Subsequent discovery of a male of *C. maclaughlinae* from a French Seycheles expedition and comparison with an expanded sample of *C. alcocki* has shown that the two taxa are conspecific. *Catapagurus maclaughlinae* will be put into synonymy with *C. alcocki* in an upcoming review of the genus where justification for the synonymy will be presented.

{10} Although *C. gracilis* var. *intermedius* was described by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1893), this subspecies was overlooked by Asakura (2001) in his generic revision. In a reassessment currently in progress McLaughlin has compared the two syntypes of this subspecies with the nominal subspecies and found no justification for two distinct taxa. *Catapagurus gracilis intermedius* will be placed in synonymy in the upcoming reassessment.

{11} In her ongoing study of species of *Catapagurus*, McLaughlin has found *C. imperalis* to be conspecific with *C. oculocrassus* and will be placed in synonymy with this species.

{12} Asakura (2001) inappropriately designated a lectotype for *C. sharreri*; the same male had previously been so designated by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1893: 130).

{13} It is possible that the type series of this genus was a mixture of more than one species of different sexes, because such a misidentification is not uncommon in Yokoya's (1933) material. Despite the collecting efforts of one of the present authors (TK), no specimens that agree with Yokoya's original description have been encountered in Japan.

{14} The possibility exists that this taxon may be a junior synonym of *L.* (*A.*) *triserratus*.

{15} *Eupagurus thompsoni* Filhol, 1885, became a secondary junior homonym of *Pagurus thompsoni* Bell, 1853 when the ICZN (Opinion 472) placed *Eupagurus* on the Officical Index of Rejected and

Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. As discussed by McLaughlin & Gunn (1992), Forest (in Pike, 1961) suggested that Filhol's (1885b) *P. thompsoni* was synonymous with *P. lacertosus* (Henderson, 1888). Forest (unpublished) subsequently concluded that those two taxa were distinct, and both species were transferred to *Pylopagurus* by Forest & de Saint Laurent (1968) thus eliminating the need for a replacement name for Filhol's taxon (ICZN, 2000: Art 59.2). Both species were ultimately transferred to *Lophopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981, whereas Bell's *P. thompsoni* was found to be synonymous with *Pagurus pubescens* Kröyer, 1838.

{16} Apparently uncertain about the generic placement of their solitary juvenile specimen, Chevreux & Bouvier (1892) described the taxon as *Eupagurus* ? *minimum.* Forest (1961), having obtained additional, and mature specimens, recognized the species as belonging to a genus distinct from other known pagurid genera, and extablished the genus *Paguridium* Forest, 1961 for it.

{17} As previously noted, when first established by Fabricius (1775) *Pagurus* included a number of Linnaeus' (1758) non crab-like species of *Cancer*. It was 35 years later that *Pagurus bernhardus* (Linnaeus, 1758) was selected by Latreille (1810) as the type species of the genus and another quarter century before the first detailed classification of *Pagurus* was published (H. Milne Edwards 1836). As can be clearly seen in the brief accounts of subsequent carcinologists from Brandt (1851) to Rathbun (1903) and beyond, inaccurate interpretations and misidentifications resulted in nomenclatorial chaos that prevailed until the matter was brought before the International Commission (Forest & Holthuis, 1955). In its ruling, the Commission validated the generic names *Pagurus* (sensu Fabricius) and *Dardanus* Paul'son (Opinion 472).

{18} Forest (1955) placed *Pagurus excavatus* (Herbst, 1791) in synonymy with *Pagurus alatus* Fabricius, 1775. However, Ingle (1985) presented evidence supporting Selbie's (1921) opinion that the two taxa were distinct, with *P. excavatus* restricted in its northern distribution to the Bay of Biscay. Ingle (1985) reinstated *P excavatus* and placed the morphologically similar *P. variabilis* (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892) in synonymy with the northern *P. alatus*.

{19} Thomas Bell's *A History of British Crustacea* was published in parts between 1844 and 1853. Part III, which included the pagurid species *Pagurus cuanensis, ulidianus* and *P. Forbesii*, was published in January 1846 (Gordon 1959).

{20} In his list of the Crustacea in the British Museum, Adam White (1847: 59–62) listed four new species of *Pagurus*: *Pagurus chinensis* from China, *Pagurus isochirus* and *Pagurus pilosimanus* without localities, and *Pagurus pilosiusculus* from Mr. Dring's collection, Swan River. None of these taxa were provided with even brief descriptions or illustrations, and no further mention of any of them could be found in White's subsequent publications.

{21} The conspecificity of *Pagurus comptus* and *P. forceps* has been the subject of debate since Lagerberg (1905) first placed *P. comptus* in synonymy with *P. forceps*. However, a recent study by Mantelatto et al. (2009), using both morphological and genetic data, has demonstrated conclusively that the two taxa represent distinct species.

{22} Glassell's (1937) *Pagurus pollexcavus* was not reported as occurring in the Gulf of California by Hendrickx & Harvey (1999), nor was it included the Lemaitre & Cruz Castaño's (2004) checklist of eastern Pacific species of *Pagurus*. But to the best of our knowledge, this species has not been put into synonymy with any other regional species or considered incertae sedis for any reason. Therefore we have listed its status simply as uncertain.

{23} McLaughlin (2002) elevated all of Alcock's (1905) subspecies of *Spiropagurus spiriger* to full generic rank.

{24} When Forest (1954) described *Catapaguroides* ? *trichophthalmus*, the genus *Catapaguroides* appeared to have considerable overlap with a similar genus, *Cestopagurus*. Not being certain of its generic placement, Forest questionably assigned *trichophthalmus* to *Catapaguroides*.

{25} García-Gómez (1994) examined the two female specimens upon which *A. acutus* and *A. marginatus* were based and concluded that they were inaccurately assigned to *Anapagurus*. As they could not be assigned with confidence to any taxon, García-Gómez considered them incertae sedis.

Family Parapaguridae Smith, 1882

Bivalvopagurus Lemaitre 1993
= *Bivalvopagurus* Lemaitre 1993 (type species *Parapagurus sinensis* de Saint Laurent, 1972, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Bivalvopagurus sinensis (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]

Oncopagurus Lemaitre, 1996
= *Oncopagurus* Lemaitre, 1996 (type species *Eupagurus bicristatus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by original designation; gender masculine)
Oncopagurus africanus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Oncopagurus bicristatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*] {1}

Oncopagurus cidaris Lemaitre, 1996
Oncopagurus conicus Lemaitre, 2006
Oncopagurus curvispina (de Saint Laurent, 1974) [*Parapagurus*] {2}
Oncopagurus glebosus Lemaitre, 1997
Oncopagurus gracilis (Henderson, 1888) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus bicristatus gracilis* Henderson, 1888 {1}
= *Sympagurus arcuatus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
= *Pylopagurus exquisitus* Boone, 1927
Oncopagurus haigae (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Oncopagurus indicus (Alcock, 1905) [*Sympagurus*]
= *Sympagurus bicristatus* var. *indicus* Alcock, 1905 {1}
Oncopagurus minutus (Henderson, 1896) [*Parapagurus*]
Oncopagurus mironovi Zhadan, 1997
Oncopagurus monstrosus (Alcock, 1894) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Sympagurus arcuatus* var. *monstrosus* Alcock, 1894
= ? *Eupagurus brevimanus* Yokoya, 1933 {3}
Oncopagurus oimos Lemaitre, 1998
Oncopagurus orientalis (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Oncopagurus stockmani Zhadan, 1997
Oncopagurus tuamotu Lemaitre, 1994
Oncopagurus sp. A Zhadan, 1997 {4}
Oncopagurus n. sp. 1 {5}
Oncopagurus n. sp. 2 {5}
Oncopagurus n. sp. 3 {5}
Oncopagurus n. sp. 4 {5}
Paragiopagurus Lemaitre, 1996
= *Paragiopagurus* Lemaitre, 1996 (type species *Sympagurus diogenes* Whitelegge, 1900, by original designation; gender: masculine)
Paragiopagurus acutus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus acutus acutus* de Saint Laurent, 1972 {6}
Paragiopagurus bicarinatus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus acutus bicarinatus* de Saint Laurent, 1972 {6}
Paragiopagurus boletifer (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus sculptochela* Zarenkov, 1990
Paragiopagurus bougainvillei (Lemaitre, 1994) [*Sympagurus*]
Paragiopagurus diogenes (Whitelegge, 1900) [*Sympagurus*]
Paragiopagurus fasciatus Lemaitre & Poupin, 2003
Paragiopagurus hirsutus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus acutus hirsutus* de Saint Laurent, 1972 {6}
Paragiopagurus hobbiti (Macpherson, 1983) [*Parapagurus*]
Paragiopagurus insolitus Lemaitre, 1997
Paragiopagurus macrocerus (Forest, 1955) [*Parapagurus*]
Paragiopagurus pacificus (Edmondson, 1925) [*Sympagurus*]
Paragiopagurus pilimanus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) [*Eupagurus*]
Paragiopagurus rugosus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Paragiopagurus ruticheles (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891) [*Eupagurus*]
Paragiopagurus schnauzer Lemaitre, 2006
Paragiopagurus tuberculosus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Paragiopagurus ventilatus Lemaitre, 2004
Paragiopagurus wallisi (Lemaitre, 1994) [*Sympagurus*]
Paragiopagurus n. sp. 1 {5}
Paragiopagurus n. sp. 2 {5}
Paragiopagurus n. sp. 3 {5}
Paragiopagurus n. sp. 4 {5}
Parapagurus Smith, 1879
= *Parapagurus* Smith, 1879 (type species *Parapagurus pilosimanus* Smith, 1879, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Parapagurus abyssorum (Filhol, 1885) [*Pagurus*] {7}
= *Parapagurus abyssorum* var. *scabra* Henderson, 1888
Parapagurus alaminos Lemaitre, 1986
Parapagurus andreui Macpherson, 1984
Parapagurus benedicti de Saint Laurent, 1972
= *Parapagurus pilosimanus benedicti* de Saint Laurent, 1972
Parapagurus bouvieri Stebbing, 1910
Parapagurus foraminosus Lemaitre, 1999
Parapagurus furici Lemaitre, 1999
Parapagurus holthuisi Lemaitre, 1989 {8}
= *Parapagurus abyssorum* Henderson, 1888
Parapagurus janetae Lemaitre, 1999
Parapagurus latimanus Henderson, 1888
Parapagurus microps de Saint Laurent, 1972
Parapagurus nudus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891) [*Sympagurus*]
Parapagurus pilosimanus Smith, 1879 {9}
= *Eupagurus jacobii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Sympagurus grimaldii* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1897
Parapagurus richeri Lemaitre, 1999
Parapagurus saintlaurentae Lemaitre, 1999
Parapagurus stenorhinus Lemaitre, 1999
Parapagurus wolffi Lemaitre, 1999
Probeebei Boone, 1926
= *Probeebei* Boone, 1926 (type species *Probeebei mirabilis* Boone, 1926, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Planopagurus* Wolff, 1960 (type species *Planopagurus galathea* Wolff, 1960, by monotypy; gender masculine)

Probeebei mirabilis Boone, 1926
= *Planopagurus galathea* Wolff, 1960
Strobopagurus Lemaitre, 1989
= *Strobopagurus* Lemaitre, 1989 (type species *Sympagurus gracilipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1891, by original designation; gender masculine)
Strobopagurus breviacus Lemaitre, 2004
Strobopagurus gracilipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891) [*Sympagurus*]
Strobopagurus sibogae (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus kilburni* Kensley, 1973
Sympagurus Smith, 1883
= *Sympagurus* Smith, 1883 (type species *Sympagurus pictus* Smith, 1883, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Sympagurus acinops Lemaitre, 1989
Sympagurus affinis (Henderson, 1888) [*Parapagurus*]
Sympagurus andersoni (Henderson, 1896) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus andersoni* var. *brevimanus* Alcock, 1901
Sympagurus aurantium Lemaitre, 2004
Sympagurus brevipes (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Sympagurus burkenroadi Thompson, 1943
= *Sympagurus papposus* Lemaitre, 1996
Sympagurus chani Lemaitre, 2004
Sympagurus dimorphus (Studer, 1883) [*Eupagurus*]
= *Parapagurus brevimanus* Balss, 1911
= ? *Eupagurus modicellus* Stebbing, 1914
= *Sympagurus arcuatus* var. *johnstoni* Hale, 1941
= *Sympagurus arcuatus* var. *mawsoni* Hale, 1941
Sympagurus dofleini (Balss, 1912) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus ijimai Terao*, 1913
= *Parapagurus rectichela* Zarenkov, 1990
Sympagurus pictus Smith, 1883
Sympagurus planimanus (de Saint Laurent, 1972) [*Parapagurus*]
Sympagurus poupini Lemaitre, 1994
Sympagurus soela Lemaitre, 1996
Sympagurus spinimanus (Balss, 1911) [*Parapagurus*]
Sympagurus symmetricus Lemaitre, 2004
Sympagurus trispinosus (Balss, 1911) [*Parapagurus*]
= *Parapagurus arcuatus* var. *trispinosa* Balss, 1911
Sympagurus villosus Lemaitre, 1996
Tsunogaipagurus Osawa, 1995
= *Tsunogaipagurus* Osawa, 1995 (type species *Parapagurus chuni* Balss, 1911, by original designation; gender masculine)
Tsunogaipagurus chuni (Balss, 1911) [*Parapagurus*]
Tylaspis Henderson, 1885 {10}
= *Tylaspis* Henderson, 1885 (type species *Tylaspis anomala* Henderson, 1885, by monotypy; gender feminine)
Tylaspis anomala Henderson, 1885
Typhlopagurus de Saint Laurent, 1972
= *Typhlopagurus* de Saint Laurent, 1972 (type species *Typhlopagurus foresti* de Saint Laurent, 1972, by original designation; gender masculine)
Typhlopagurus foresti de Saint Laurent, 1972

NOTES

{1} In her revision of *Parapagurus*, de Saint Laurent (1972) recognized three subspecies of A. Milne-Edwards's *bicristatus*, *Parapagurus bicristatus bicristatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880), *P. b. gracilis* Henderson, 1888, and *P. b. indicus* (Alcock, 1905b). All were elevated to specific status by Lemaitre (1989).

{2} This species was described by de Saint Laurent (1974) as *Parapagurus curvispina* and later placed in *Paragiopagurus* by Lemaitre (1996). Examination of type material, however, has revealed that it needs to be formally assigned to *Oncopagurus* as a new combination (Lemaitre, in prep.).

{3} According to Lemaitre (1996), de Saint Laurent (1972) questionably synonymized *Eupagurus brevimanus* with Alcock's (1894) *Parapagurus monstrosus*. Lemaitre (1996) found insufficient information to confirm or deny the synonymy, and presumed that Yokoya's (1933) specimens, like most of his other material, were no longer extant.

{4} Zhadan (1997: 67, fig. 9) did not provide a specific name, and only noted that his material was intermediate between *O. tuamotu* and *O. cidaris*

{5} Formal descriptions are in preparation by one of the authors (RL).

{6} De Saint Laurent's (1972) three subspecies, *Parapagurus acutus acutus* de Saint Laurent, 1972, *P. a. bicarinatus* de Saint Laurent, 1972, and *P. a. hirsutus* de Saint Laurent, 1972, were assigned to *Sympagurus* Smith, 1883 by Lemaitre (1989). Subsequently Lemaitre (1996) elevated these three subspecies to specific status and assigned them to *Paragiopagurus* Lemaitre, 1996.

{7} This is a senior homonym of *Parapagurus abyssorum* Henderson, 1888.

{8} Replacement name for *Parapagurus abyssorum* Henderson, 1888, a junior homonym of *Parapagurus abyssorum* (Filhol, 1885)

{9} All the subspecies of *Parapagurus pilosimanus* Smith, 1879 proposed by de Saint Laurent (1972) were elevated to specific status by Lemaitre (1989).

{10} De Grave et al. (2009) incorrectly attributed authorship of the genus *Tylaspis* to Tizard, Mosely, Buchanan & Murray (1885), presumably because they were the editors of the narrative of the 'Challenger' cruise. However, the report on the Anomura (pp. 897–901)

actually was written by Henderson, as Tizard et al. acknowledged. The illustration and brief diagnosis of "*Tylaspis* n. gen. et sp." by Henderson (1885: 900–901, fig. 329) meet ICZN requirements for publication. The correct author of this genus is therefore Henderson (1885).

Family Pylochelidae Bate, 1888

Subfamily Pylochelinae Bate, 1888

Bathycheles Forest, 1987 {1}
= *Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*) Forest, 1987 (type species *Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*) *incisus* Forest 1987, by original designation; gender masculine)
Bathycheles crosnieri (Forest, 1987) [*Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*)]
Bathycheles cubensis (Ortiz & Gómez, 1986) [*Pylocheles*]
= *Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*) *chacei* Forest, 1987
Bathycheles incisus (Forest, 1987) [*Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*)]
Bathycheles integer (Forest, 1987) [*Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*)]
= *Pylocheles* (*Bathycheles*) *profundus* Forest, 1987
Bathycheles macgilchristi (Alcock, 1905) [*Chiroplatea*] (misspelling of *Cheiroplatea*)
Bathycheles phenax McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009
Cheiroplatea Bate, 1888
= *Cheiroplatea* Bate, 1888 (type species *Cheiroplatea cenobita* Bate, 1888, by monotypy; gender masculine)
= *Chiroplatea* Ortmann, 1892 (misspelling of *Cheiroplatea*)
Cheiroplatea cenobita Bate, 1888
Cheiroplatea laticauda Boas, 1926
Cheiroplatea mitoi Miyake, 1978
Cheiroplatea pumicicola Forest, 1987
Cheiroplatea scutata Ortmann, 1892
= *Chiroplatea scutata* Ortmann, 1892 (misspelling of *Cheiroplatea*)
Cheiroplatea stenurus Forest, 1987
Pylocheles A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Pylocheles* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (type species *Pylocheles agassizi* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Pylocheles agassizi A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Pylocheles partitus* Benedict, 1901
Pylocheles mortensenii Boas, 1926
= *Pylocheles rigidus* Yokoya 1933
Xylocheles Forest 1987 {2}
= *Xylocheles* Forest, 1987 (type species *Pylocheles* (*Xylocheles*) *macrops* Forest, 1987, by original designation; gender masculine)
Xylocheles macrops (Forest, 1987) [*Pylocheles* (*Xylocheles*)]
Xylocheles miersi (Alcock & Anderson, 1899) [*Pylocheles*]
= *Pylodietes miersi* McGinitie & McGinitie, 1949 (misspelling of *Pylocheles*)

Subfamily Pomatochelinae Stebbing, 1914

Pomatocheles Miers, 1879
= *Pomatocheles* Miers, 1879 (type species *Pomatocheles jeffreysii* Miers, 1879, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Pomatocheles gaillardi Forest, 1987
Pomatocheles jeffreysii Miers, 1879
Pomatocheles stridulans Forest, 1987

Subfamily Trizochelinae Forest 1987

Tribe Cancellochelini Forest, 1987
Cancellocheles Forest, 1987
= *Cancellocheles* Forest, 1987 (type species *Pomatocheles sculptipes* Miyake, 1978, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Cancellocheles sculptipes (Miyake, 1978) [*Pomatocheles*]

Tribe Mixtopagurini Bouvier, 1895 {3}
Mixtopagurus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880
= *Mixtopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (type species *Mixtopagurus paradoxus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Mixtopagurus paradoxus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Tribe Parapylochelini
Parapylocheles Alcock, 1901
= *Parapylocheles* Alcock, 1901 (type species *Pylocheles scorpio* Alcock, 1894, by monotypy; gender masculine)
Parapylocheles scorpio (Alcock, 1894)

Tribe Trizochelini Forest, 1987
Forestocheles McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009
= *Forestocheles* McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009 (type species *Trizocheles perplexus* Forest, 1987, by original designation; gender masculine)
Forestocheles perplexus (Forest, 1987) [*Trizocheles*]
Trizocheles Forest, 1987
= *Trizocheles* Forest, 1987 (type species *Pylocheles spinosus* Henderson, 1888, by original designation; gender masculine)
Trizocheles albatrossi Forest, 1987
Trizocheles balssi (Stebbing, 1914) [*Pomatocheles*]
Trizocheles boasi Forest, 1987
= *Trizocheles gracilis* Forest, 1987
Trizocheles brachyops Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1987
Trizocheles brevicaulis (Boas, 1926) [*Mixtopagurus*]
Trizocheles caledonicus Forest, 1987
Trizocheles hoensonae McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009
Trizocheles laurentae Forest, 1987
Trizocheles longicaulis (Boas, 1926) [*Mixtopagurus*]
Trizocheles loquax Forest, 1987
Trizocheles manningi Forest, 1987
Trizocheles mendanai McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009

Trizocheles moosai Forest, 1987
Trizocheles mutus Forest, 1987,
Trizocheles pilgrimi Forest & McLaughlin, 2000
Trizocheles pulcher Forest, 1987
Trizocheles sakaii Forest, 1987
Trizocheles spinosus (Henderson, 1888)
= *Trizocheless spinosus bathamae* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1987

NOTES

{1} Authorship of *Bathycheles* was incorrectly credited to McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009, by De Grave et al. (2009). *Bathycheles* was proposed by Forest (1987) as a subgenus of *Pylocheles*. In their reassessment of pylochelid classification, McLaughlin & Lemaitre (2009) elevated *Bathycheles* to full generic rank, but in accordance with ICZN Article 43.1 (1999) the author and date for the taxon remain as Forest (1987).

{2} Authorship of *Xylocheles* was incorrectly credited to McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2009 by De Grave et al. (2009). *Xylocheles* was proposed by Forest (1987) as a subgenus of *Pylocheles*. In their reassessment of pylochelid classification, McLaughlin & Lemaitre (2009) elevated *Xylocheles* to full generic rank, but in accordance with ICZN Article 43.1 (1999) the author and date for the taxon remain as Forest (1987).

{3} Although the tribe name Mixtopaguriens was Latinized by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1899), Forest (1987) correctly assigned the authorship and date to Bouvier (1895a) in accordance with Article 11f (iii) of the ICZN Code (1985).

Family Pylojacquesidae McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001

Pylojacquesia McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001
= *Pylojacquesia* McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001 (type species *Pylojacquesia colemani* McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001, by original designation; gender feminine)
Pylojacquesia colemani McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001
Lemaitreopsis McLaughlin, 2007
= *Lemaitreopsis* McLaughlin, 2007 (type species *Lemaitreopsis holmi* McLaughlin, 2007, by original designation; gender feminine)
Lemaitreopsis holmi McLaughlin, 2007

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Fig. 1. Lithodoidea. Representatives of Hapalogastridae Brandt, 1850 (A-G, in situ; H, preserved specimen): A, *Acantholithodes hispidus* (Stimpson, 1860), Hood Canal, Washington (G. Jensen); B, *Dermaturus mandtii* Brandt, 1850, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (G. Jensen); C, *Hapalogaster cavicauda* Stimpson, 1859, Cayucos, California (G. Jensen); D, *Hapalogaster grebnitzkii* Schalfeew, 1892, Prince William Sound, Alaska (G. Jensen); E, *Hapalogaster mertensii* Brandt, 1850, Whidbey Island, Washington (G. Jensen); F, *Oedignathus inermis* (Stimpson, 1860), Neah Bay,Washington (G. Jensen); G, H, *Placetron wosnessenskii* Schalfeew, 1892, Neah Bay, Washington (G) (G. Jensen); Alaska, USNM 276166 (H) (R. Lemaitre). USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

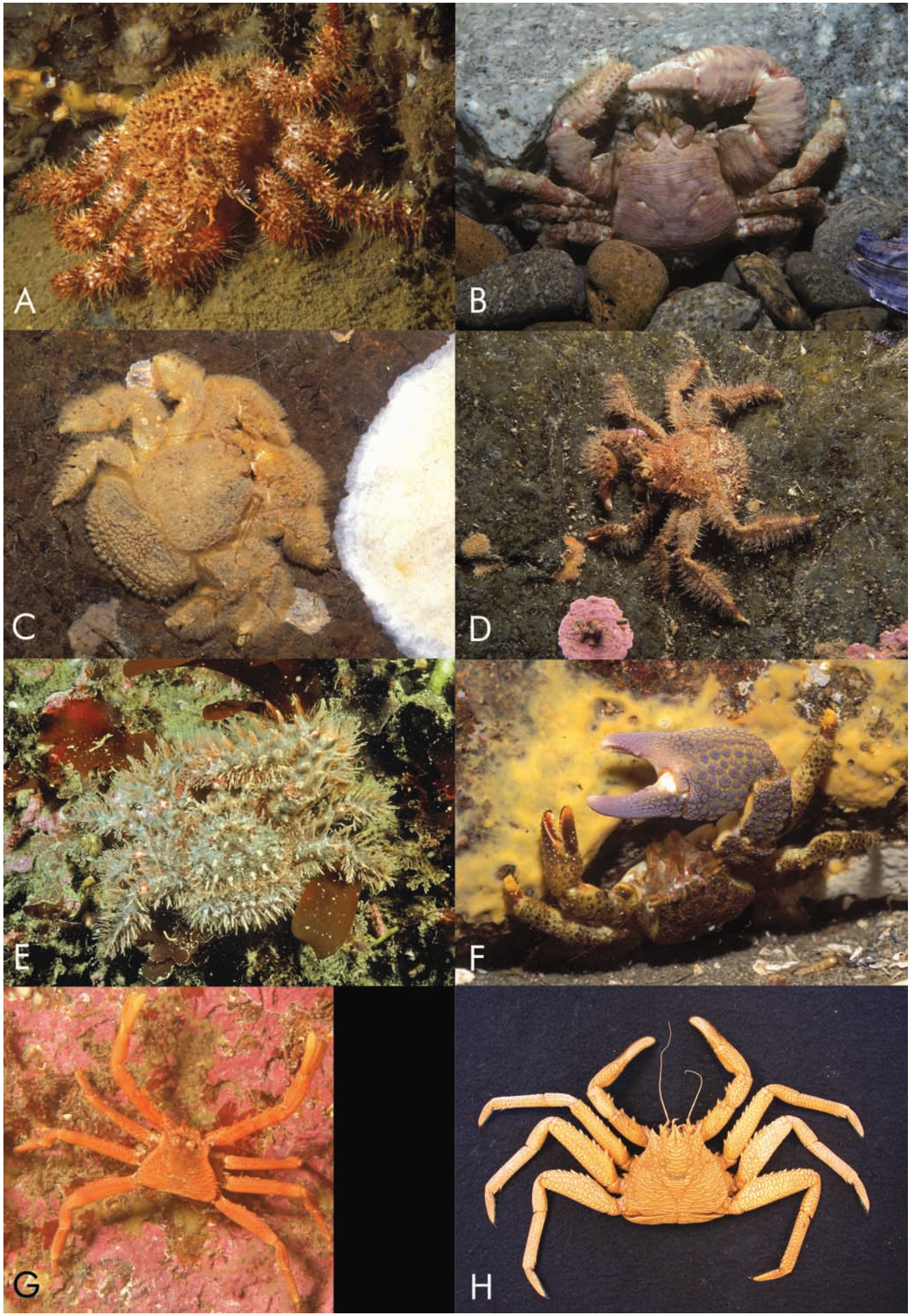
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Fig. 2. Lithodoidea and Lomisoidea. Representatives of Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819 (A-G) and Lomisidae Bouvier, 1895 (H): A, *Lithodes aequispinus* Benedict, 1895, Bering Sea, USNM 259215 (preserved specimen, R. Lemaitre); B, *Neolithodes duhameli* Macpherson, 2004, Crozet Islands, Southern Ocean (J.-F. Dejouannet); C, *Paralomis arae* Macpherson, 2001, Fiji Islands (J.-F. Dejouannet); D, *Paralomis dofleini* Balss, 1911, Sagami Sea, off Boso Pensinsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 8498 (T. Komai); E, *Paralomis japonicus* Balss, 1911, Sagami Sea, off Boso Pensinsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 8499 (T. Komai); F, *Paralomis mendagnai* Macpherson, 2003, Salomon Islands (J.-F. Dejouannet); G, *Paralomis odawarai* (Sakai, 1980), Sagami Sea, Boso Pensinsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 9843 (T. Komai); H, *Lomis hirta* (Lamarck, 1818), Southern Australia (© Museum Victoria, Melbourne, M. Marmach). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

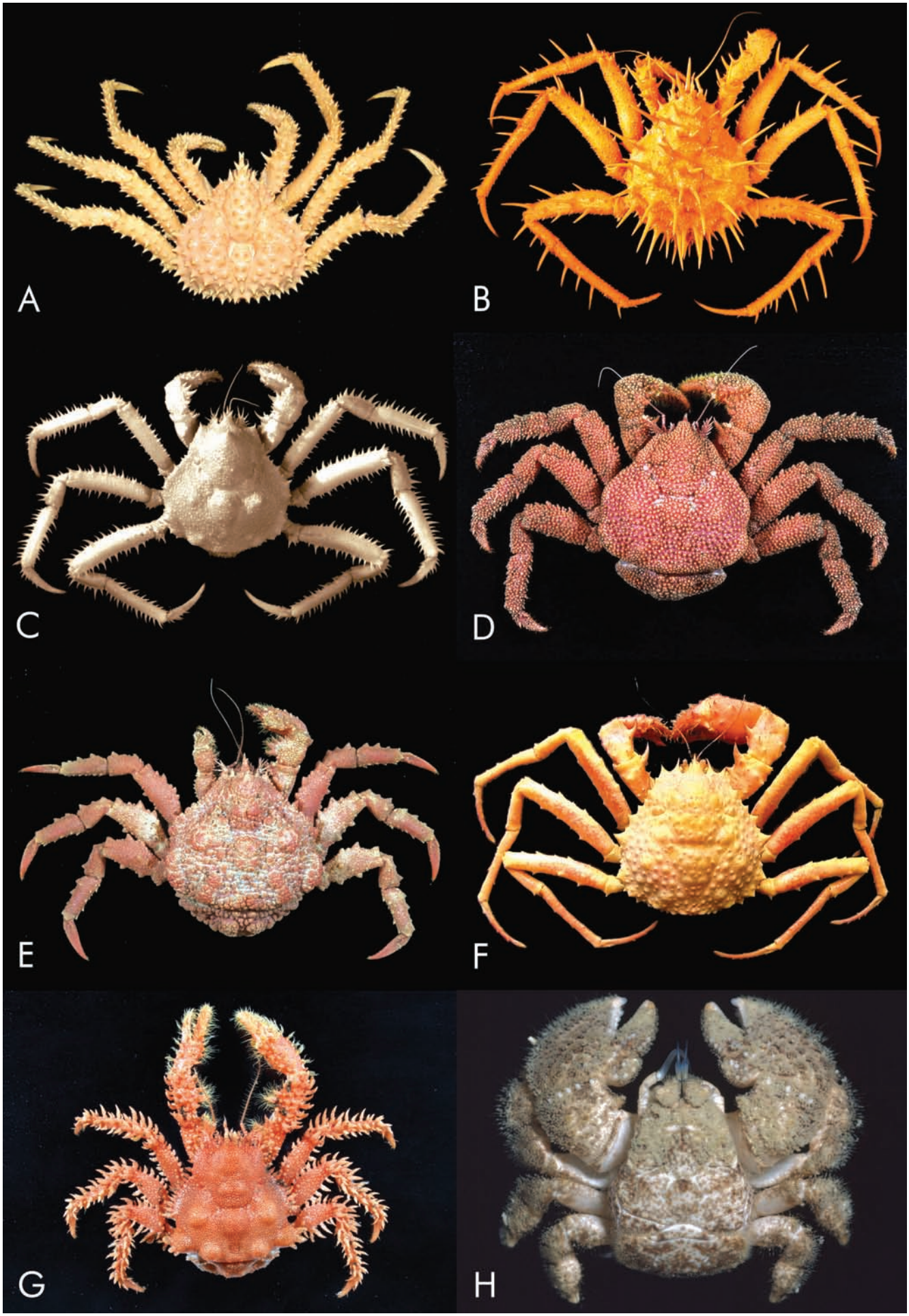
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Fig. 3. Paguroidea. Representatives of Coenobitidae Dana, 1851 (in situ except A, C, D): A, B, *Birgus latro* (Linnaeus, 1767), Tuamotu, French Polynesia (A, J. Poupin; B, O. Gargominy); C, *Coenobita clypeatus* (Fabricius, 1787), Belize, ULLZ 11972 (D. L. Felder); D, *Coenobita cavipes* Stimpson, 1858, Mayotte Island (J. Poupin & R. Cléva); E, *Coenobita perlatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Tuamotu, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); F, *Coenobita rugosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Moorea, French Polynesia (P. Bacchet); G, *Coenobita spinosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Wallis and Futuna (J. Poupin); H, *Coenobita violascens* Heller, 1862, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, specimen not collected (T. Komai). ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections.

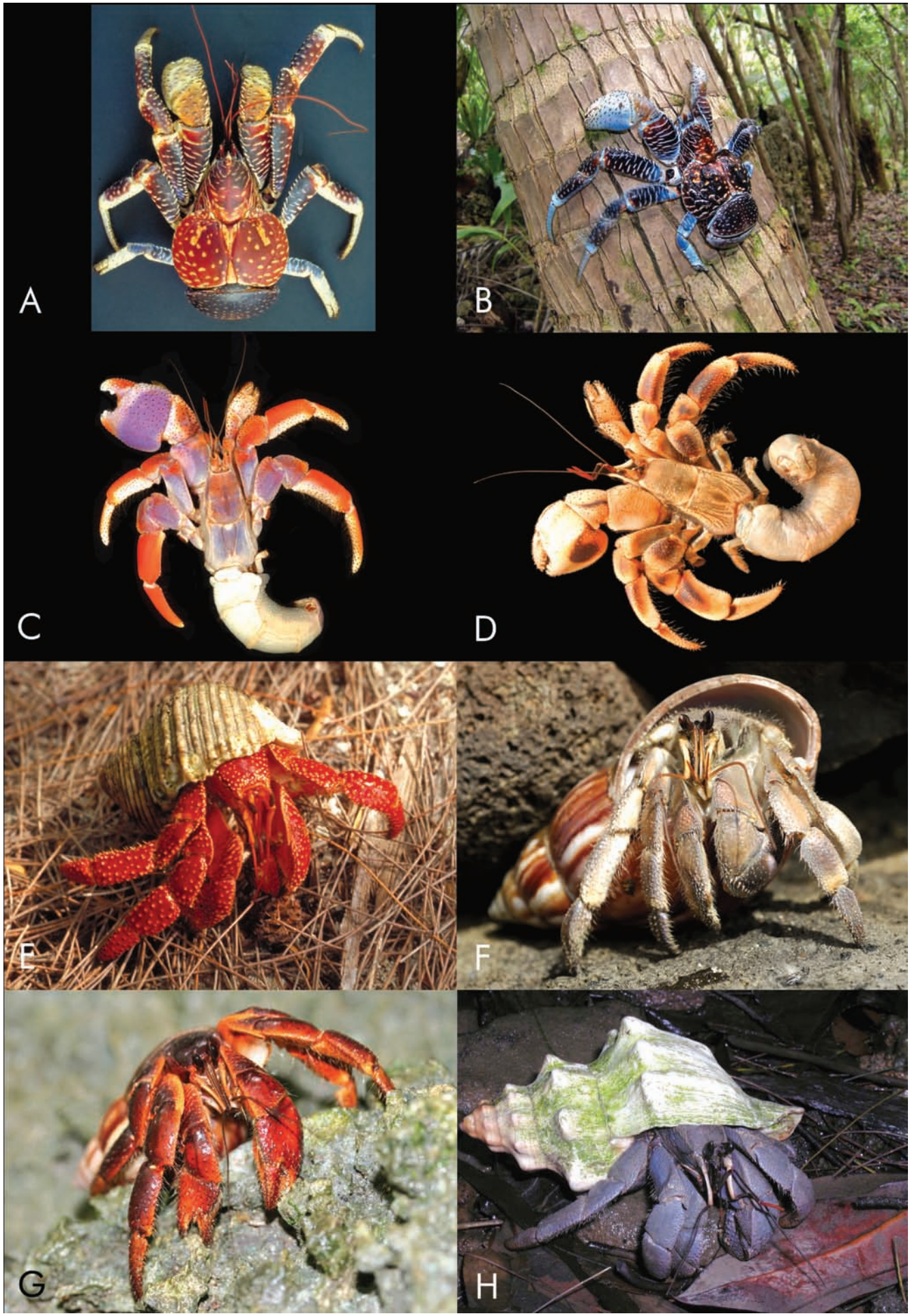
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Fig. 4. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892 (F, H, in situ): A, *Aniculus aniculus* (Fabricius, 1787), Guam (G. Paulay); B, *Aniculus erythraeus* Forest, 1984, Panama, eastern Pacific, LACM (D. L. Felder); C, *Aniculus maximus* Edmondson, 1952, Guam (G. Paulay); D, *Aniculus retipes* Lewinsohn, 1982, Guam (G. Paulay); E, *Aniculus ursus* (Olivier, 1812), Guam (G. Paulay); F, *Calcinus elegans* (H. Milne Edwards, 1836), Wallis and Futuna (J. Poupin); G, *Calcinus gaimardii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); H, *Calcinus gouti* Poupin, 1997, Tuamotu, French Polynesia (G. Paulay). LACM = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

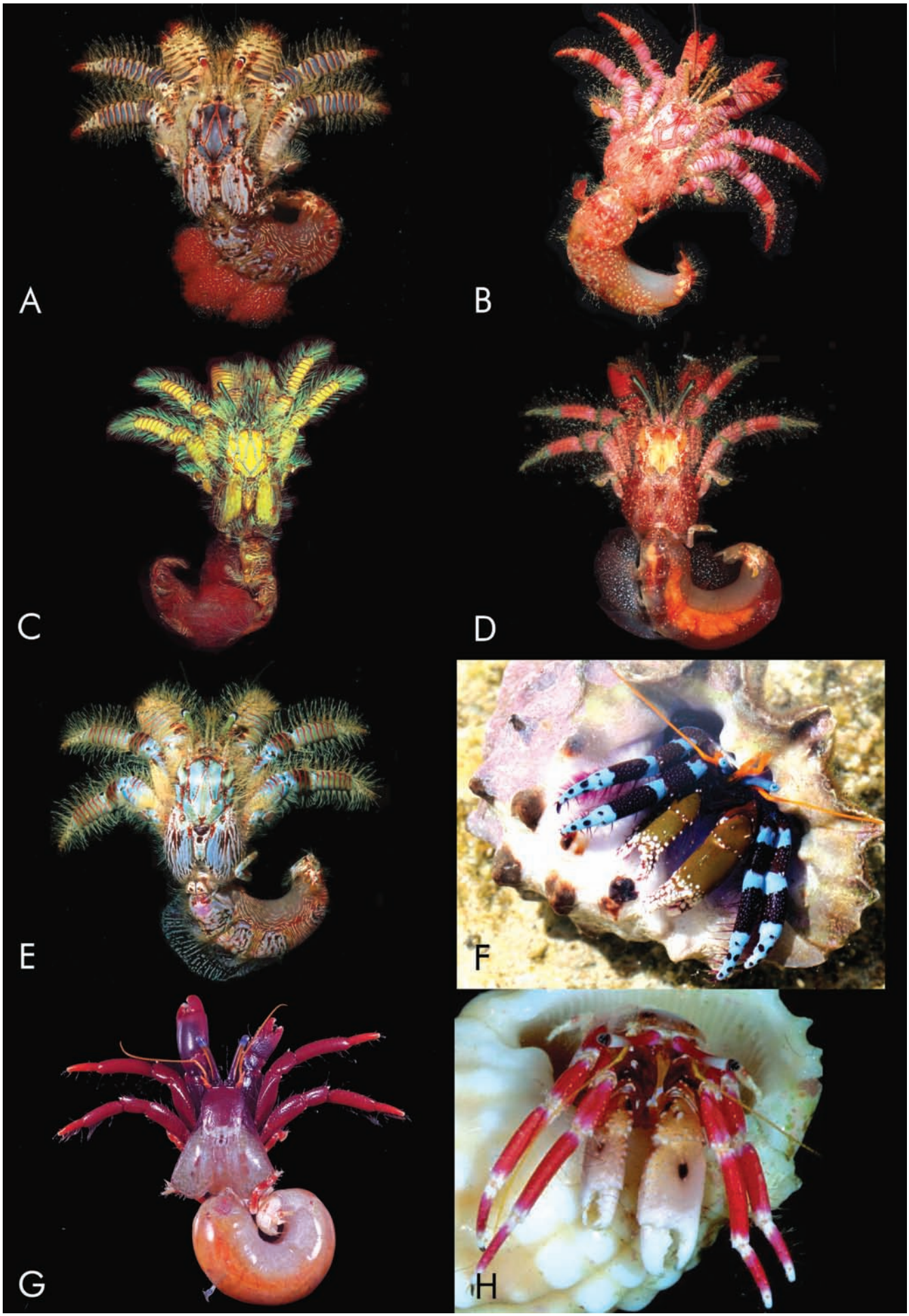
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Fig. 5. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892 (in situ except B, D, G, H): A, *Calcinus guamensis* Wooster, 1984, Moorea, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); B, *Calcinus laevimanus* (Randall, 1840), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); C, *Calcinus latens* (Randall, 1840), Hawaii, CBM-ZC 10013 (E. Myorin); D, *Calcinus lineapropodus* Morgan & Forest, 1991, Philippines (T.-Y. Chan), E, *Calcinus mclaughlinae* Poupin & Bouchard, 2006, Clipperton Island (J. Poupin); F, *Calcinus nitidus* Heller, 1865, Moorea, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); G, *Calcinus pulcher* Forest, 1958, Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); H, *Calcinus seurati* Forest, 1951, Kikai Island, Amami Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9556 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba.

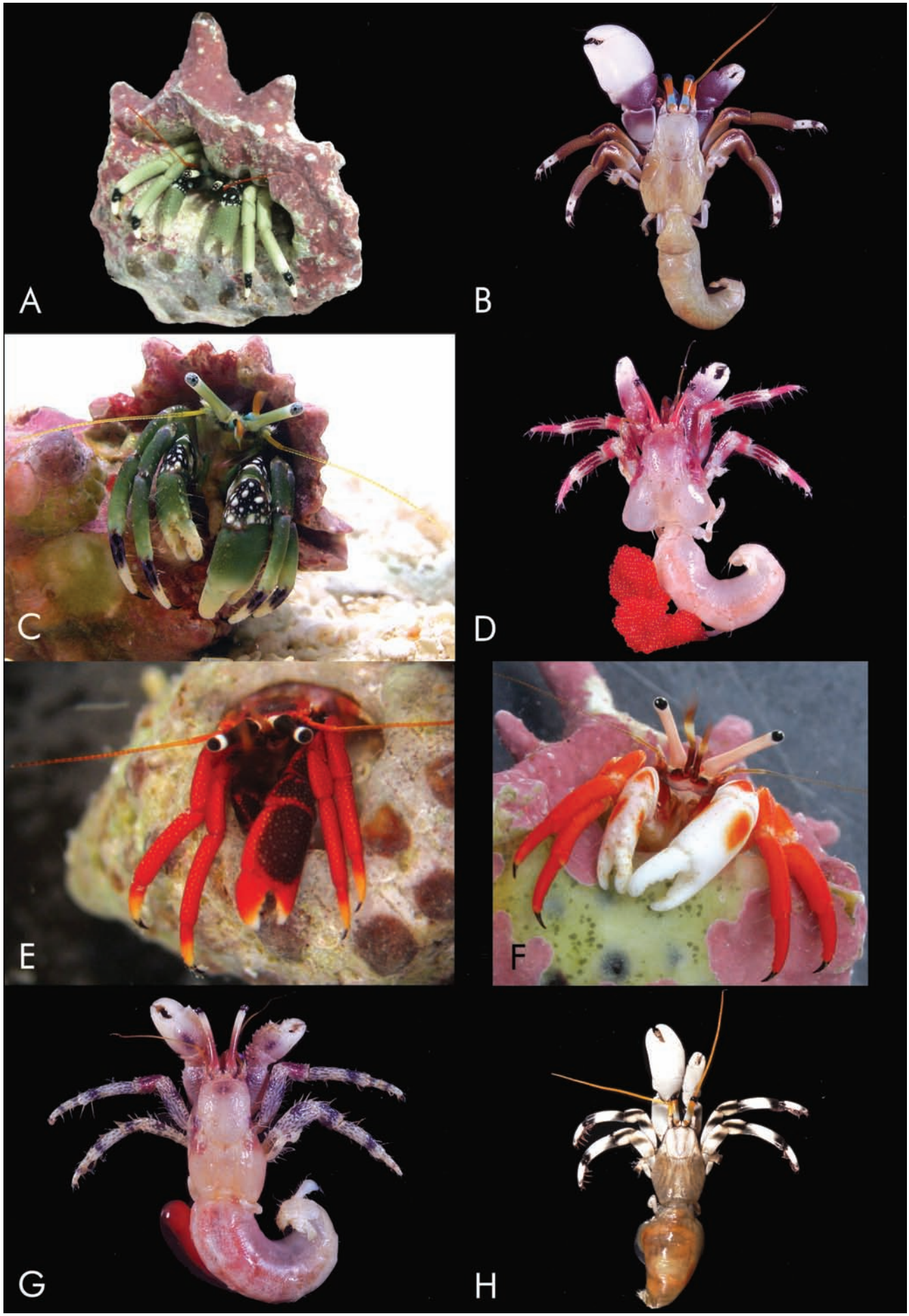
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Fig. 6. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892: A, *Cancellus panglaoensis* McLaughlin, 2008, Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); B, *Ciliopagurus krempfi* (Forest, 1952), Japan (T. Komai); C, *Ciliopagurus tricolor* Forest, 1995, Moorea, French Polynesia (A. Anker); D, *Clibanarius ambonensis* Rahayu & Forest, 1993, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); E, *Clibanarius corallinus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848), Tuamotu, French Polynesia (G. Paulay); F, *Clibanarius demani* Buitendijk, 1937, Oura Bay, Ryukyu Islands, Japan (T. Komai); G, *Clibanarius englaucus* Ball & Haig, 1972, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); H, *Clibanarius rutilus* Rahayu, 1999, Bali, Indonesia, CBM-ZC 9990 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba.

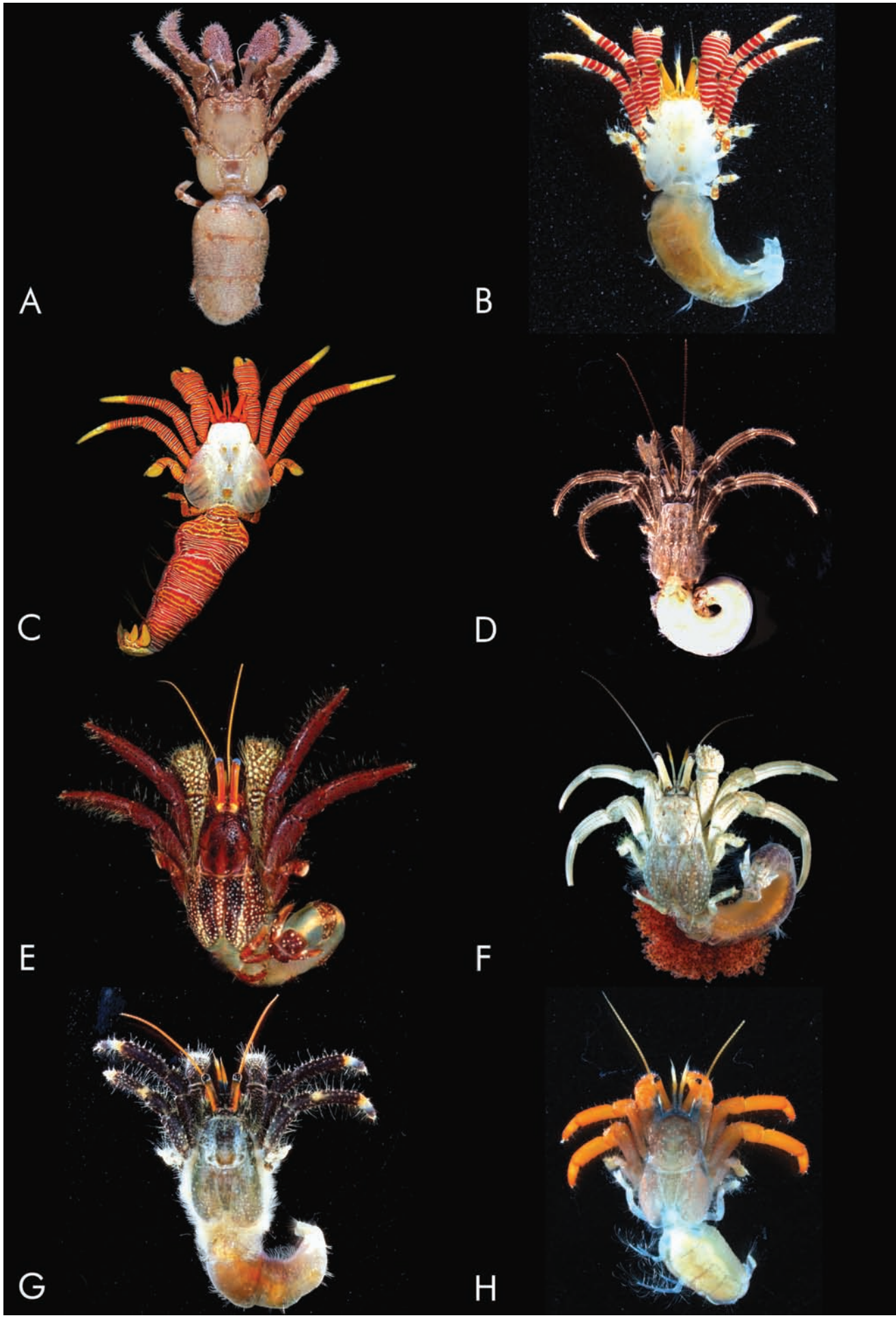
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Fig. 7. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892: A, *Clibanarius snelliusi* Buitendijk, 1937, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); B, *Clibanarius striolatus* Dana, 1852, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9997 (T. Komai); C, *Clibanarius virescens* (Krauss, 1843), Ryukyu Islands, Japan (T. Komai); D, *Dardanus australis* Forest & Morgan, 1991, Austral Islands, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); E, *Dardanus brachyops* Forest, 1962, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, Okinawa Churaumi Aquarium (T. Komai); F, *Dardanus deformis* (H. Milne Edwards, 1836), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 8000 (T. Komai); G, *Dardanus gemmatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848), Tuamotu, French Polynesia (G. Paulay); H, *Dardanus guttatus* (Olivier, 1812), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 7999 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba.

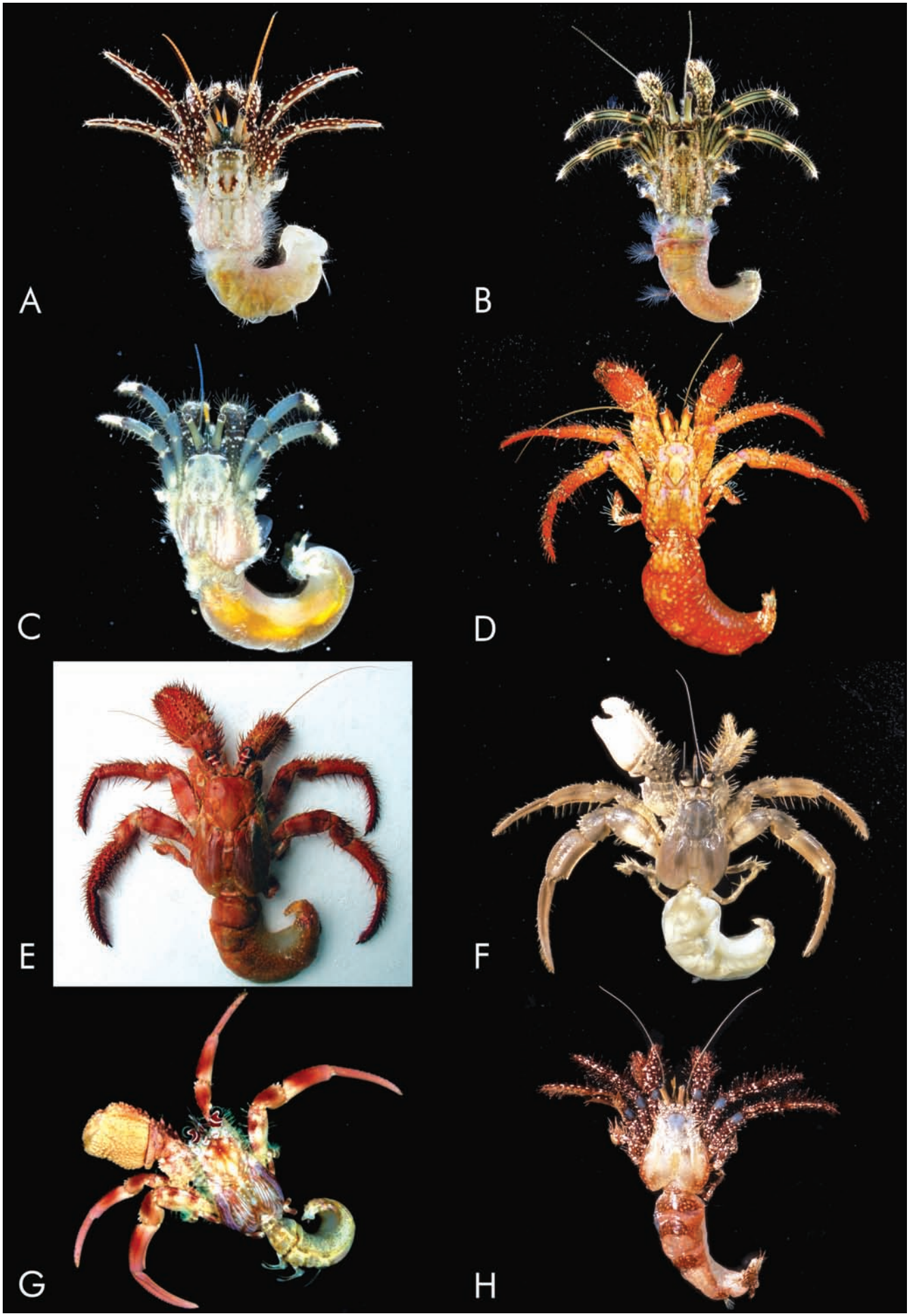
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Fig. 8. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892: A, *Dardanus lagopodes* (Forskål, 1775), Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan, CBM-ZC 8687 (T. Komai); B, *Dardanus robustus* Asakura, 2006, Ogasawara Islands, Japan (H. Tachikawa); C, *Dardanus scutellatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9995 (T. Komai); D, *Dardanus woodmasoni* (Alcock, 1905), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9989 (T. Komai); E, *Diogenes alias* McLaughlin & Holthuis, 2001, Kerara, India, CBM-ZC 10007 (T. Komai); F, *Diogenes* cf. *avarus* Heller, 1865, Western Australia, CBM-ZC 9996 (T. Komai); G, *Diogenes* cf. *tirmiziae* Siddiqui & McLaughlin, 2003, Osumi Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); H, *Diogenes* cf. *manaarensis* (Henderson, 1893), Kerara, India, CBM-ZC 10011 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba.

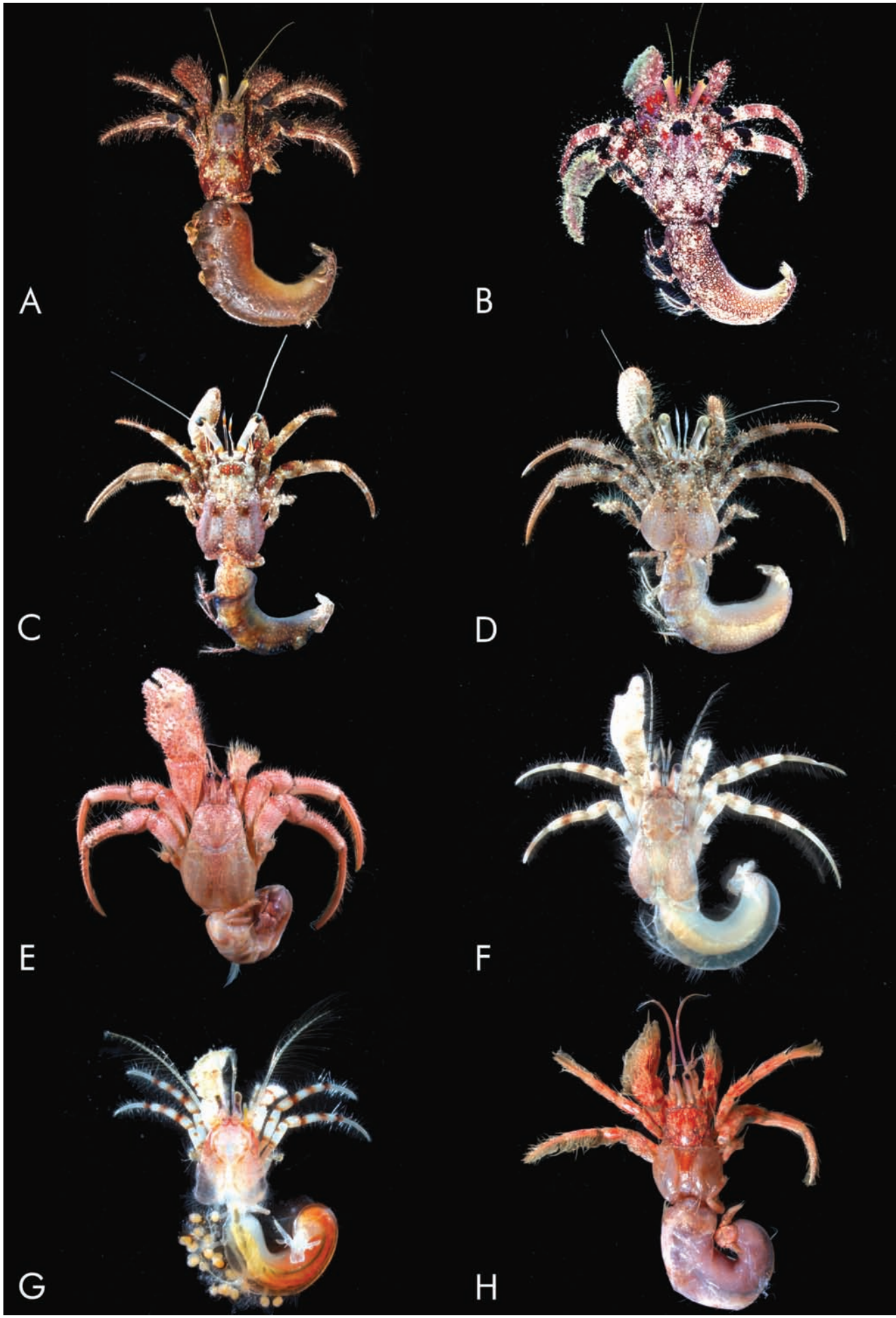
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Fig. 9. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892: A, *Diogenes miles* (Fabricius, 1787), Kerara, India, CBM-ZC 10008 (T. Komai); B, *Diogenes nitidimanus* Terao, 1913, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); C, *Diogenes* sp. 1, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); D, *Diogenes spinifrons* (De Haan, 1849), Tateyama, Boso Peninsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 8423 (T. Komai); E, *Diogenes* sp. 2, Tatsunokuchi, Nagasaki, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); F, *Paguristes albimaculatus* Komai, 2001, Ogasawara Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); G, *Paguristes cadenati* Forest, 1954, Gulf of Mexico ULLZ 7043 (D. L. Felder); H, *Paguristes digitalis* Stimpson, 1858, Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 9999 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections.

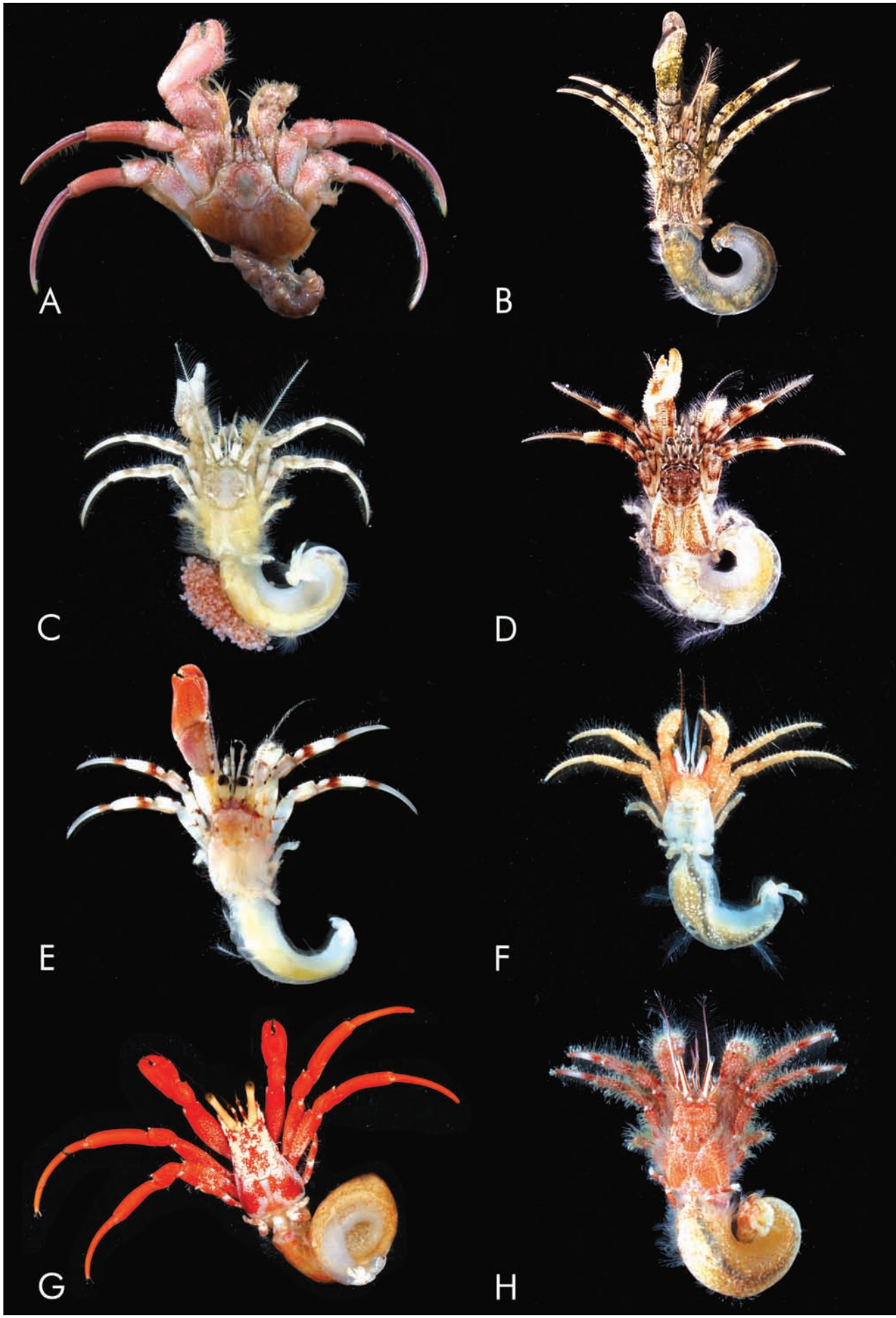
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Fig. 10. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892: A, *Paguristes gonagrus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1836), Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan); B, *Paguristes jalur* Morgan, 1992, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9981 (T. Komai); C, *Paguristes miyakei* Forest & McLaughlin, 1998, Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan (T. Komai); D, *Paguristes palythophilus* Ortmann, 1892, Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 4698 (T. Komai); E, *Paguristes* cf. *puniceus* Henderson, 1896, Uraga Strait, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); F, *Paguristes* cf. *pusillus* Henderson, 1896, Taiwan, NTOU (T.-Y. Chan); G, *Paguristes sericeus* A. Milne Edwards, 1880, Gulf of Mexico, ULLZ 7118 (D. L. Felder); H, *Paguristes versus* Komai, 2001, Izu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; NTOU = National Taiwan Ocean University; ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections.

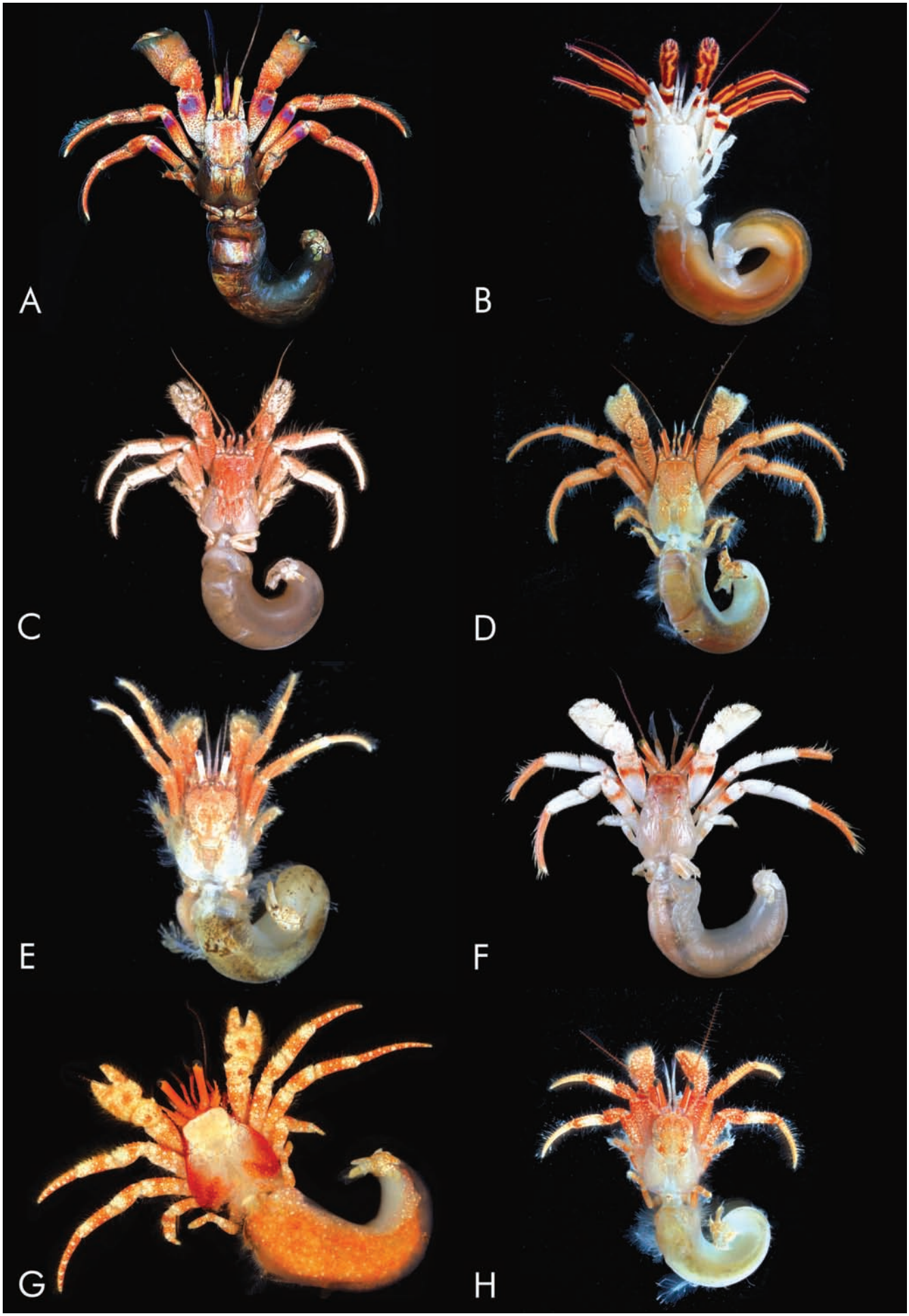
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Fig. 11. Paguroidea. Representatives of Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892: A, *Paguropsis typica* Henderson, 1888, Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); B, *Pseudopaguristes bicolor* Asakura & Kosuge, 2004, Satsunan Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9986 (T. Komai); C, *Pseudopaguristes laurentae* (Morgan & Forest, 1991), Izu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); D, *Pseudopaguristes monoporus* (Morgan, 1987), Kochi Prefecture, Japan, CBM-ZC 9993 (T. Komai); E, *Areopaguristes japonicus* (Miyake, 1961), Boso Peninsula, Japan, CMNH-ZC 672 (J. Okuno); F, *Areopaguristes nigroapiculus* (Komai, 2009), Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, paratype, NSMT-Cr S45 (T. Komai); G, *Areopaguristes orbis* (Komai, 2009), Izu Islands, Japan, paratype, CBM-ZC 9532 (T. Komai); H, *Areopaguristes taenia* (Komai, 1999), Ogasawara Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9521 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; CMNH = Coastal Branch of the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; NSMT = National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.


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Fig. 12. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Anapagrides aequalis* Komai, 1999, Sagami Sea, Japan, NSMT-Cr S164 (T. Komai); B, *Anapagurus* cf. *bonnieri* Nobili, 1905, Ryukyu Islands, Japan (T. Komai); C, *Boninpagurus* sp., with rhizocephalan, Sagami Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 10000 (T. Komai); D, *Catapaguroides japonicus* de Saint Laurent, 1968, with rhizocephalan, Sagami Bay, Japan, NSMT-Cr S165 (T. Komai); E, *Catapaguroides* sp., Ohsumi Islands, Japan (T. Komai); F, *Catapagurus misakiensis* Terao, 1914, Izu Islands, Japan, Sagami Sea, Japan, NSMT-Cr S168 (T. Komai); G, *Catapagurus* sp., Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); H, *Chanopagurus atopos* Lemaitre, 2003, Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; NSMT = National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

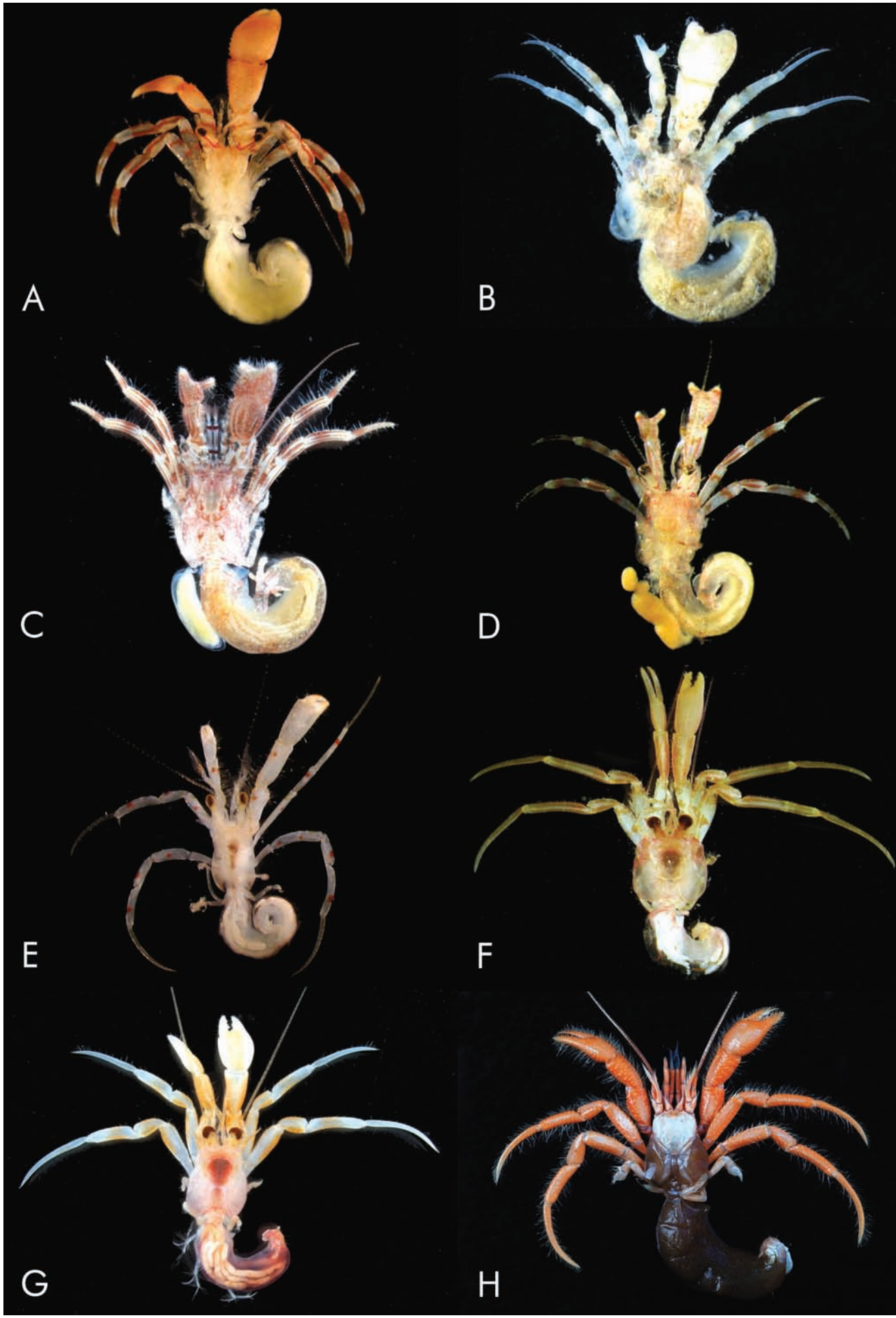
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Fig. 13. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Decaphyllus spinicornis* de Saint Laurent, 1968, Sagami Sea, Japan, Boso Peninsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 8435 (T. Komai); B, *Discorsopagurus tubicola* Komai, 2003, Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 6813 (T. Komai); C, *Elassochirus cavimanus* (Miers, 1879), Iwate Prefecture, Japan, CBM-ZC 10005 (T. Komai); D, *Iridopagurus reticulatus* García-Gómez, 1983, Carrie Bow Cay, Belize, ULLZ 10032 (D. L. Felder); E, *Lophopagurus* (*Australeremus*) *triserratus* (Ortmann, 1892), Izu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); F, *Nematopagurus gardineri* Alcock, 1905, Ogasawara Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); G, *Nematopagurus kosiensis* McLaughlin, 1998, Ogasawara Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); H, *Nematopagurus* cf. *spinulosensoris* McLaughlin & Brock, 1974, Sagami Sea, Japan, Sagami Sea, Japan, NSMT-Cr S178 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; NSMT = National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo; ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections.

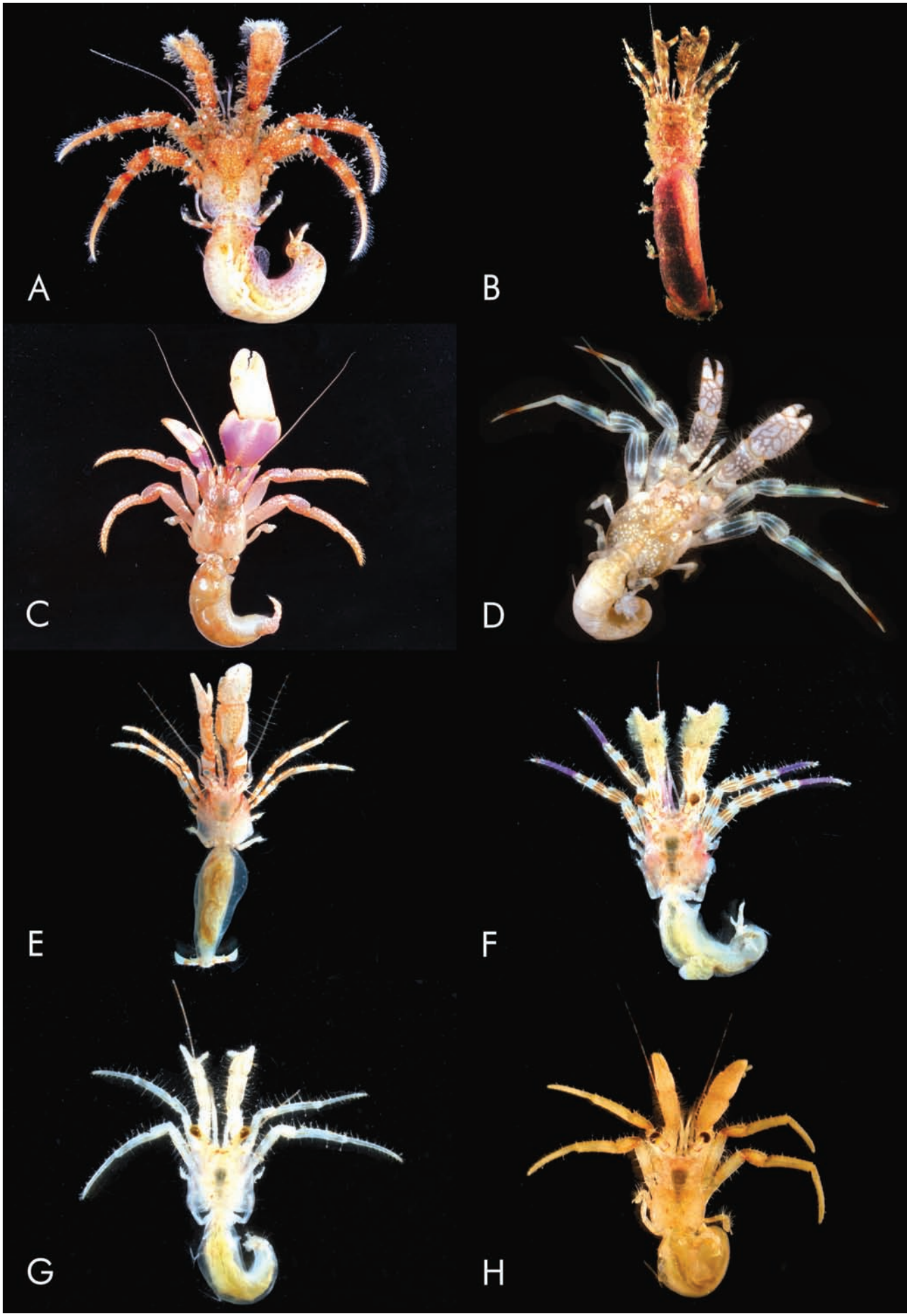
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Fig. 14. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Nematopagurus tricarinatus* (Stimpson, 1858), Ogasawara Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); B, *Pagurixus anceps* (Forest, 1957), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9571 (T. Komai); C, *Pagurixus aurantiaca* Komai, 2010, Ogasawara Islands, Japan, holotype, CBM-ZC 9644 (T. Komai); D, *Pagurixus boninensis* (Melin, 1939), Ogasawara Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); E, *Pagurixus dissimilis* Osawa & Komai, 2007, Kochi Prefecture, Japan, paratype, CBM-ZC 9071 (T. Komai); F, *Pagurixus haigae* Komai & Osawa, 2007, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, holotype, CBM-ZC 8406 (T. Komai); G, *Pagurixus nomurai* Komai & Asakura, 1995, Guam (G. Paulay); H, *Pagurixus pseliophorus* Komai & Osawa, 2006, Kochi Prefecture, Japan, paratype, CBM-ZC 8533 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba.

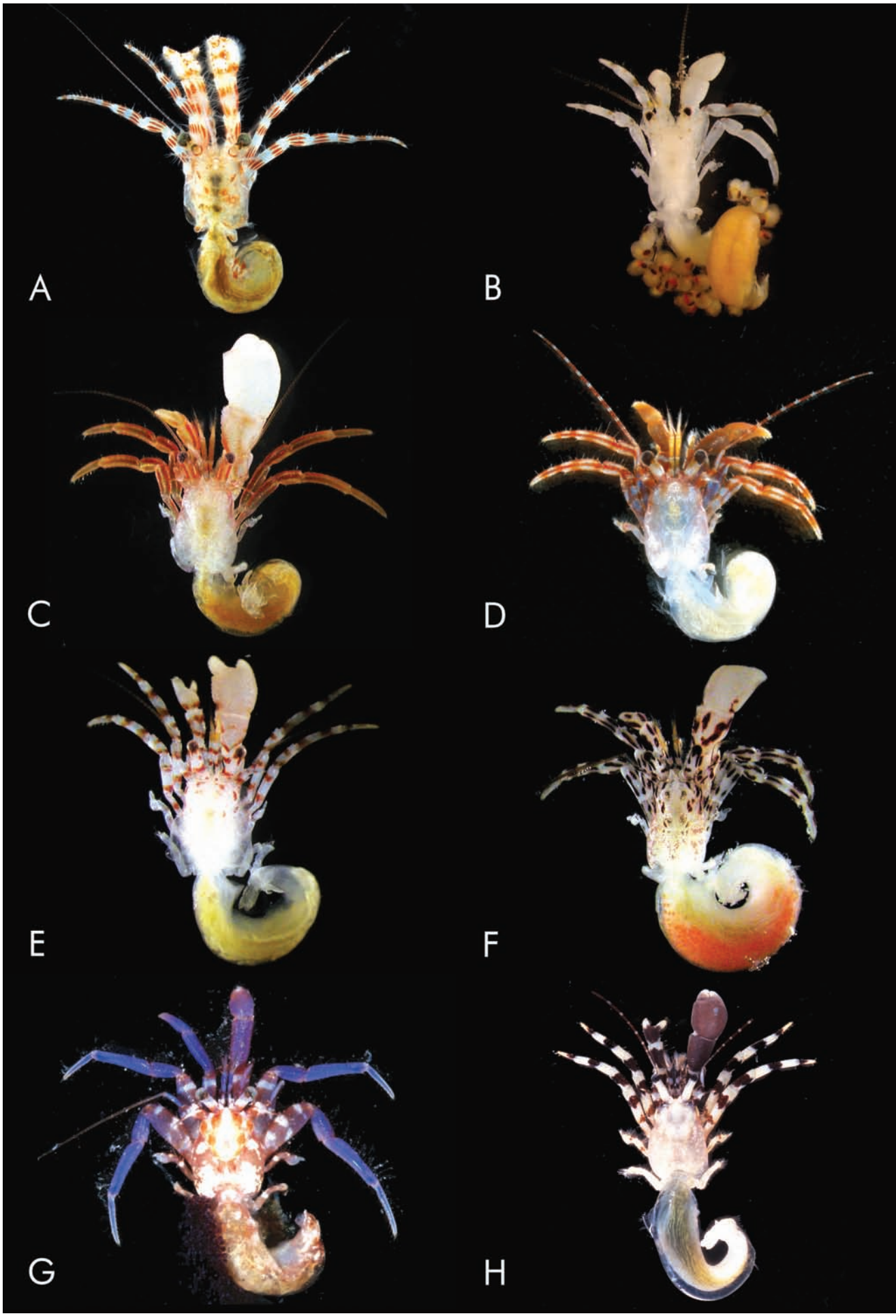
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Fig. 15. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Pagurus alaini* Komai, 1998, Ohsumi Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9982 (T. Komai); B, *Pagurus angustus* (Stimpson, 1858), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); C, *Pagurus bernhardus* (Linnaeus, 1758), Belgium (C. d'Udekem d'Acoz); D, *Pagurus brevidactylus* (Stimpson, 1859), Gulf of Mexico, ULLZ 6753 (D. L. Felder); E, *Pagurus conformis* De Haan, 1849, Uraga Strait, Japan, CBM-ZC 9998 (T. Komai); F, *Pagurus erythrogrammus* Komai, 2003, Kochi Prefecture, Japan, CBM-ZC 9992 (T. Komai); G, *Pagurus hirtimanus* (Miers, 1880), Ryukyu Islands, CBM-ZC 8962 (T. Komai); H, *Pagurus imafukui* McLaughlin & Konishi, 1994, Sagami Bay, Japan, NSMT-Cr S185 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; NSMT = National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo; ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections.

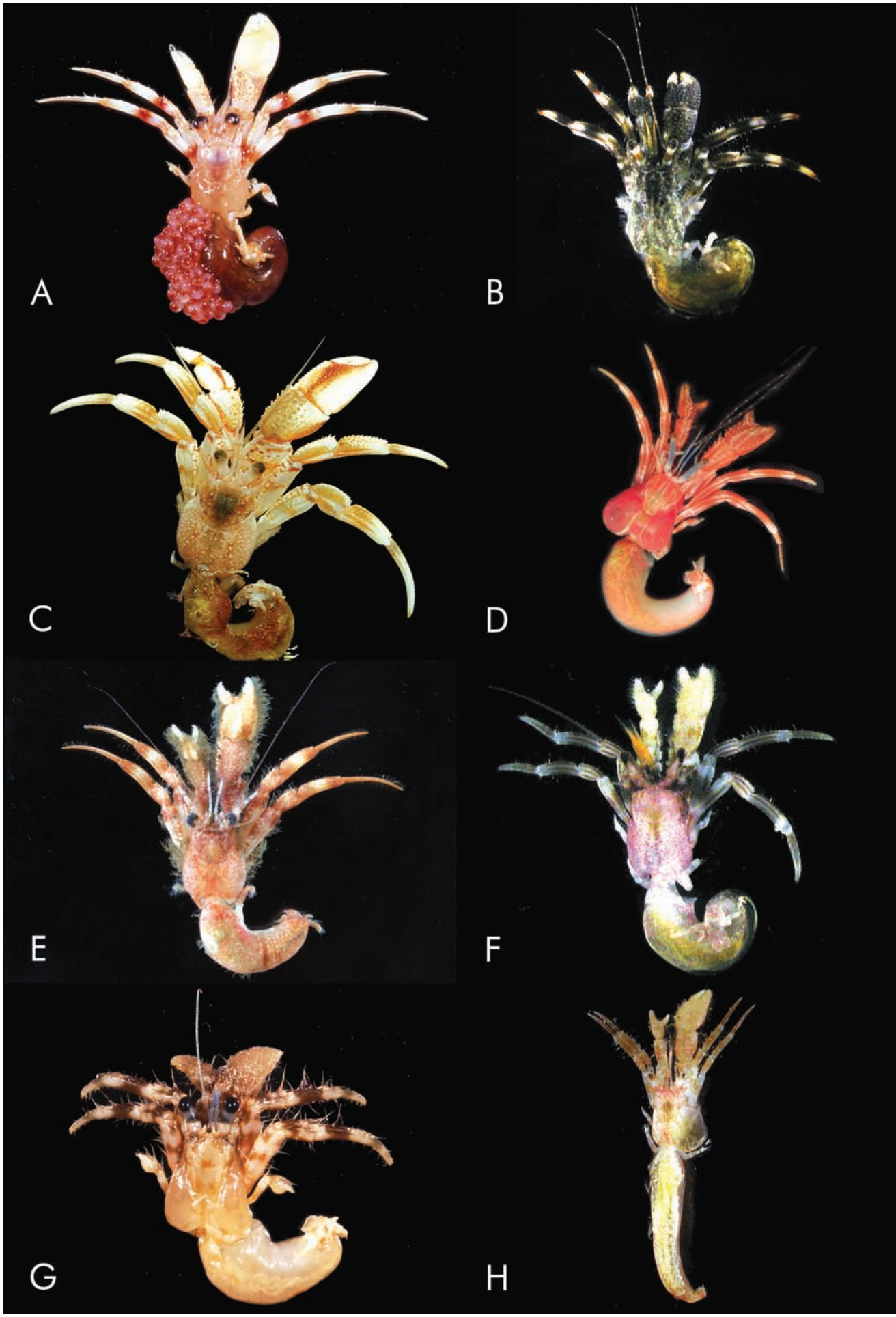
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Fig. 16. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Pagurus japonicus* (Stimpson, 1858), Izu Peninsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 6795 (T. Komai); B, *Pagurus luticola* Komai & Chan, 2006, Taiwan, holotype, NTOU A00805 (T.-Y. Chan); C, *Pagurus nigrofascia* Komai, 1996, Chiba Port, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 6772 (T. Komai); D, *Pagurus quinquelineatus* Komai, 2003, Boso Peninsula, Japan, paratype, CBM-ZC 6622 (T. Komai); E, *Pagurus rathbuni* (Benedict, 1892), Sea of Japan, off Hokkaido, CBM-ZC 10002 (T. Komai); F, *Pagurus simulans* Komai, 2000, Uraga Strait, Japan, paratype, CBM-ZC 5196 (T. Komai); G, *Pagurus townsendi* (Benedict, 1892), Hokkaido, Japan, HUMZ-C 1060 (T. Komai); H, *Pagurus trigonocheirus* (Stimpson, 1858), Hokkaido, Japan, HUMZ-C 1050 (T. Komai). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; HUMZ, Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University; NTOU = National Taiwan Ocean University.

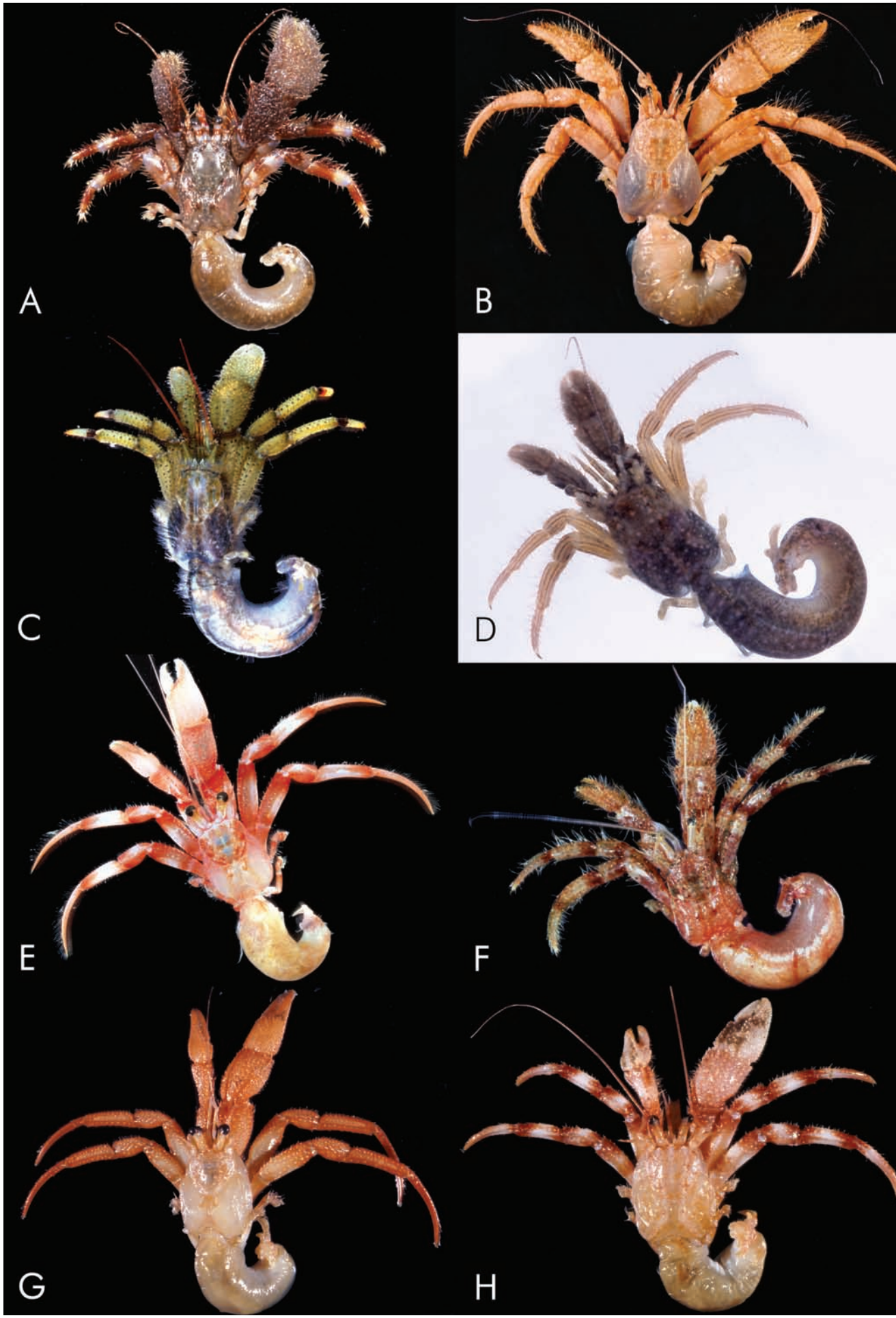
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Fig. 17. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Porcellanopagurus filholi* de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000, Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 10001 (T. Komai); B, *Porcellanopagurus japonicus* Balss, 1913, Izu Islands, Japan (T. Komai); C, *Porcellanopagurus nihonkaiensis* Takeda, 1985, Sagami Bay, Japan, NSMT-Cr S194 (T. Komai); D, *Porcellanopagurus platei* Lenz, 1902, Hawaiian Islands, LACM CR 2006-013.1 (J. W. Martin); E, *Propagurus obtusifrons* (Ortmann, 1892), Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 1668 (T. Komai); F, *Pseudopagurodes piliferus* (Henderson, 1888), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); G, *Pylopaguropsis granulata* Asakura, 2000, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9994 (T. Komai); H, *Pylopaguropsis lemaitrei* Asakura & Paulay, 2003, Moorea, French Polynesia (A. Anker). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; LACM = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; NSMT = National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

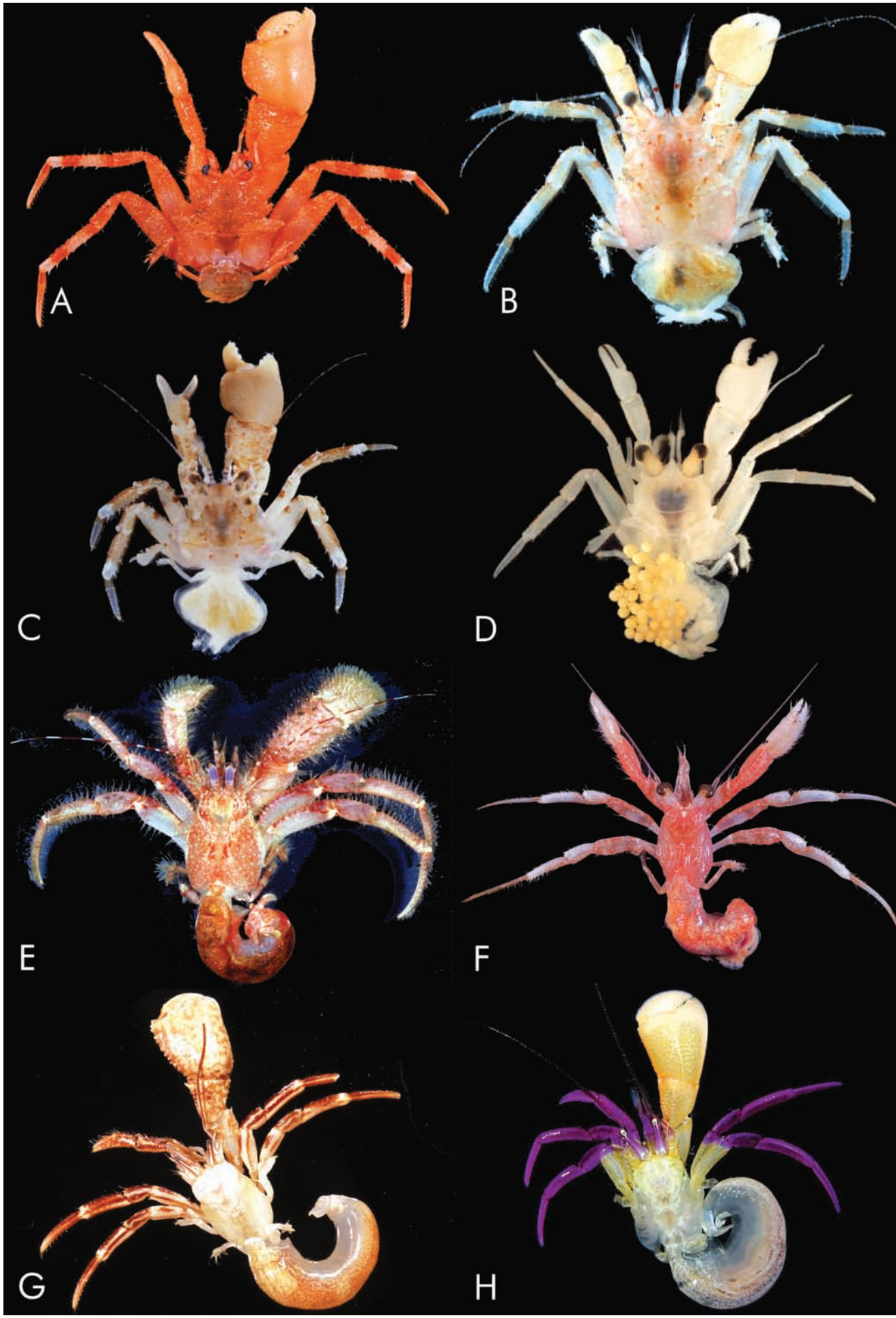
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Fig. 18. Paguroidea. Representatives of Paguridae Latreille, 1802: A, *Pylopaguropsis vicina* Komai & Osawa, 2004, Ryukyu Islands, Japan (T. Komai); B, *Pylopaguropsis zebra* (Henderson, 1893), Osumi Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 3137 (T. Komai); C, D, *Solitariopagurus tuerkayi* McLaughlin, 1997: C, Hawaiian Islands, LACM CR 2003-046.1 (R. B. Moffitt), D, infested with bopyrid, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 8598 (T. Komai); E, *Spiropagurus profundorum* Alcock, 1905, Ohsumi Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9984 (T. Komai); F, *Trichopagurus trichophthalmus* (Forest, 1954), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9949 (T. Komai); G, *Turleania saliens* Osawa & Fujita, 2008, Kashiwa-jima, Ohtsuki, Kochi Prefecture, CBM-ZC 9991 (T. Komai); H, *Turleania senticosa* (McLaughlin & Haig, 1996), Ohsumi Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC 9985 (T. Komai); I, *Xylopagurus philippinensis* Forest, 1997, Philippines (T.-Y. Chan). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; LACM = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

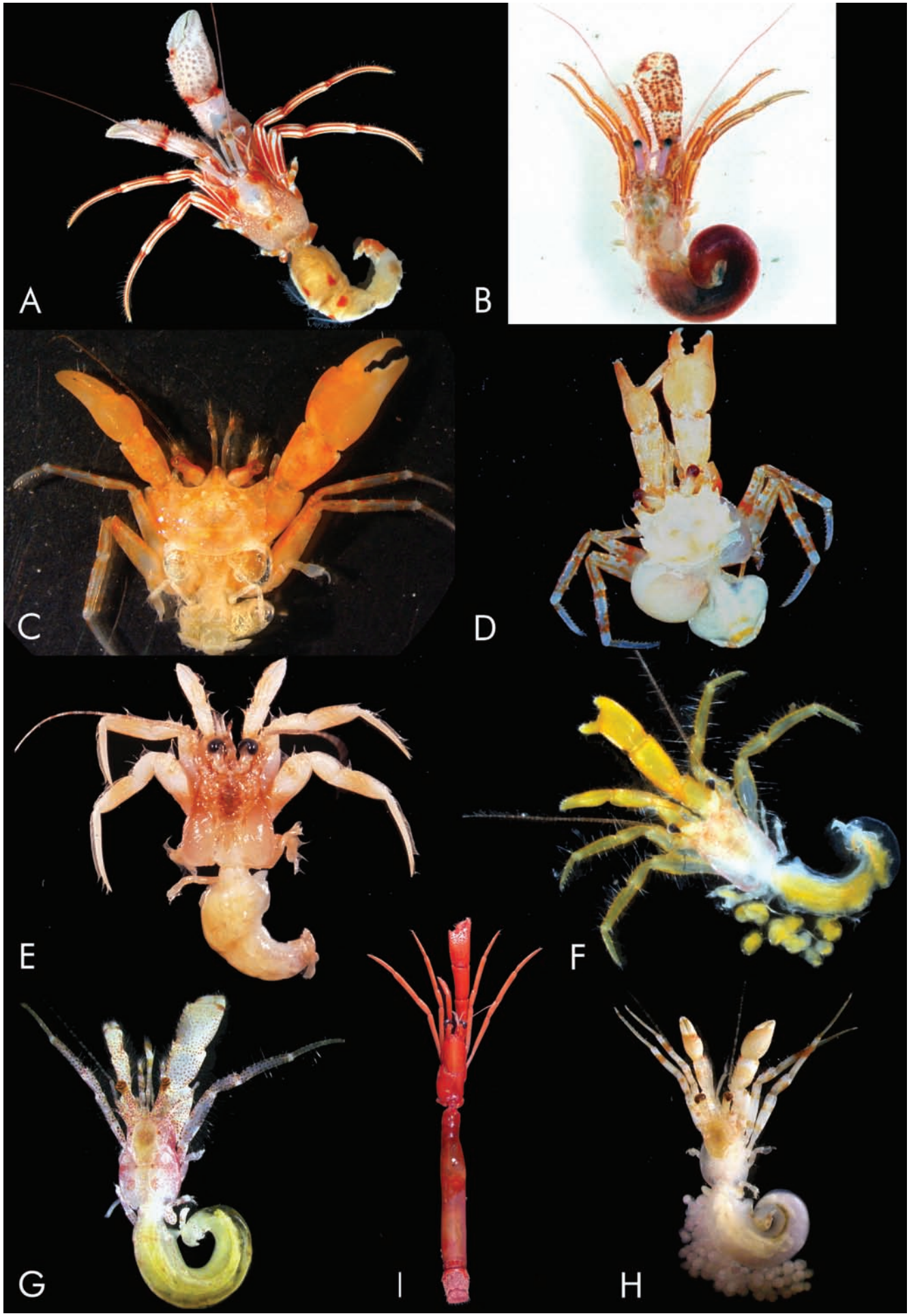
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Fig. 19. Paguroidea. Representatives of Parapaguridae Smith, 1882: A, *Oncopagurus monstrosus* (Alcock, 1894), Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan); B, *Paragiopagurus acutus* (de Saint Laurent, 1972), Uraga Strait, Tokyo Bay, Japan, CBM-ZC 9898 (T. Komai); C, *Paragiopagurus bougainvillei* (Lemaitre, 1994), Tuamotu, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); D, *Paragiopagurus cf. diogenes* (Whitelegge, 1900), French Frigate Shoals, Hawaiian Islands (G. Paulay); E, *Paragiopagurus fasciatus* Lemaitre & Poupin, 2003, Austral Islands, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); F, *Paragiopagurus ventilatus* Lemaitre, 2004, Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan); G, *Paragiopagurus wallisi* (Lemaitre, 1994), Austral, Thiers Bank, French Polynesia (J. Poupin); H, I (in zoanthid carcinoecia), *Parapagurus furici* Lemaitre, 1999, Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba

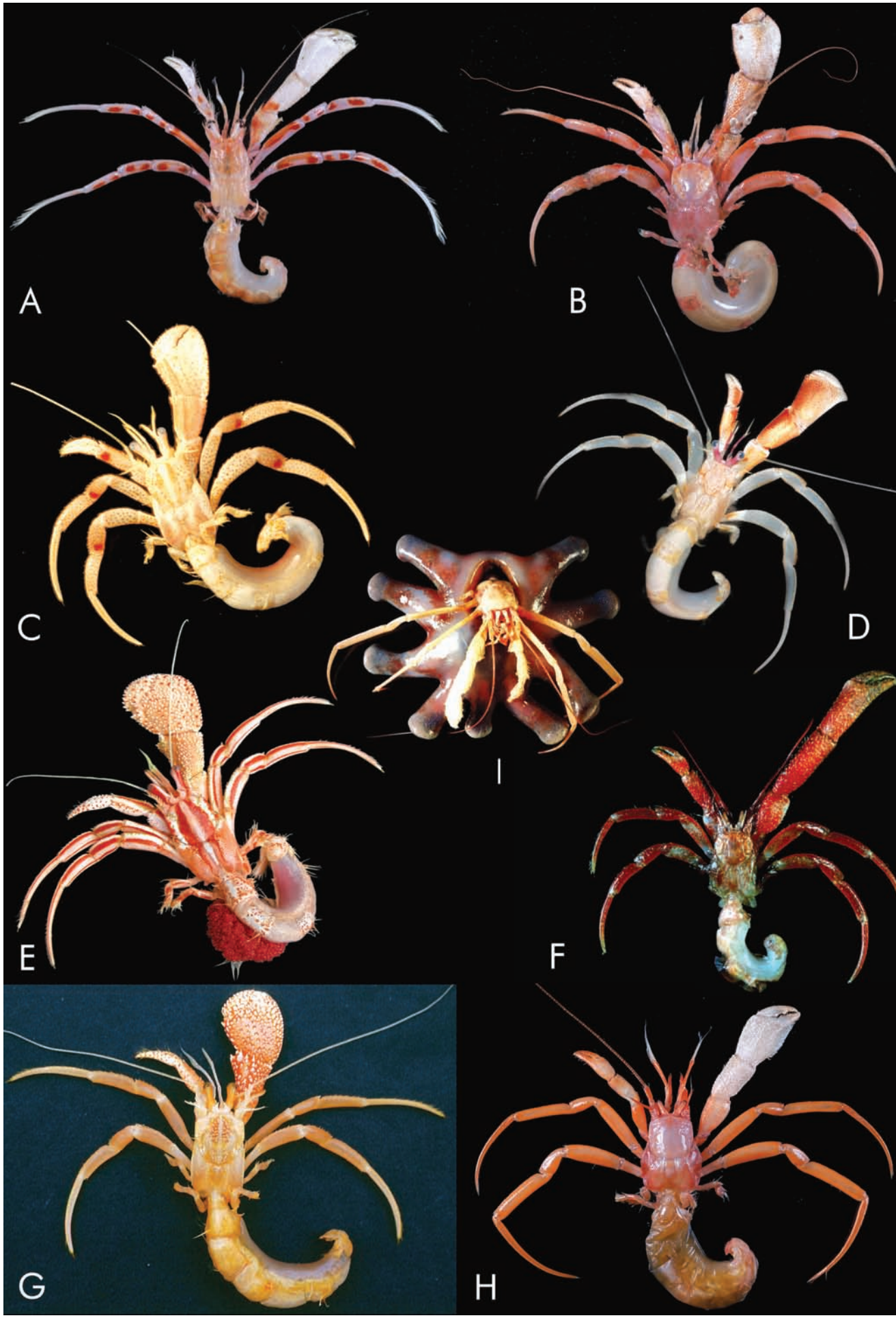
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Fig. 20. Paguroidea. Representatives of Parapaguridae Smith, 1882: A, *Parapagurus latimanus* Henderson, 1888, off Boso Peninsula, Japan, CBM-ZC 2038 (T. Komai); B, *Parapagurus richeri* Lemaitre, 1999, Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan); C, *Probeebei mirabilis* Boone, 1926, cephalothorax, pleon and proximal portions of chelipeds and ambulatory legs, off Peru, South Pacific, USNM 267810 (preserved specimen, R. Lemaitre); D, *Strobopagurus gracilipes* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891), Taiwan (T.-Y. Chan); E, *Sympagurus brevipes* (de Saint Laurent, 1972), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); F, *Tsunogaipagurus chuni* (Balss, 1911), Izu Islands, Japan, CBM-ZC (T. Komai); G, *Tylaspis anomala* Henderson, 1885, Japan (S. Ohta). CBM = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba; USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

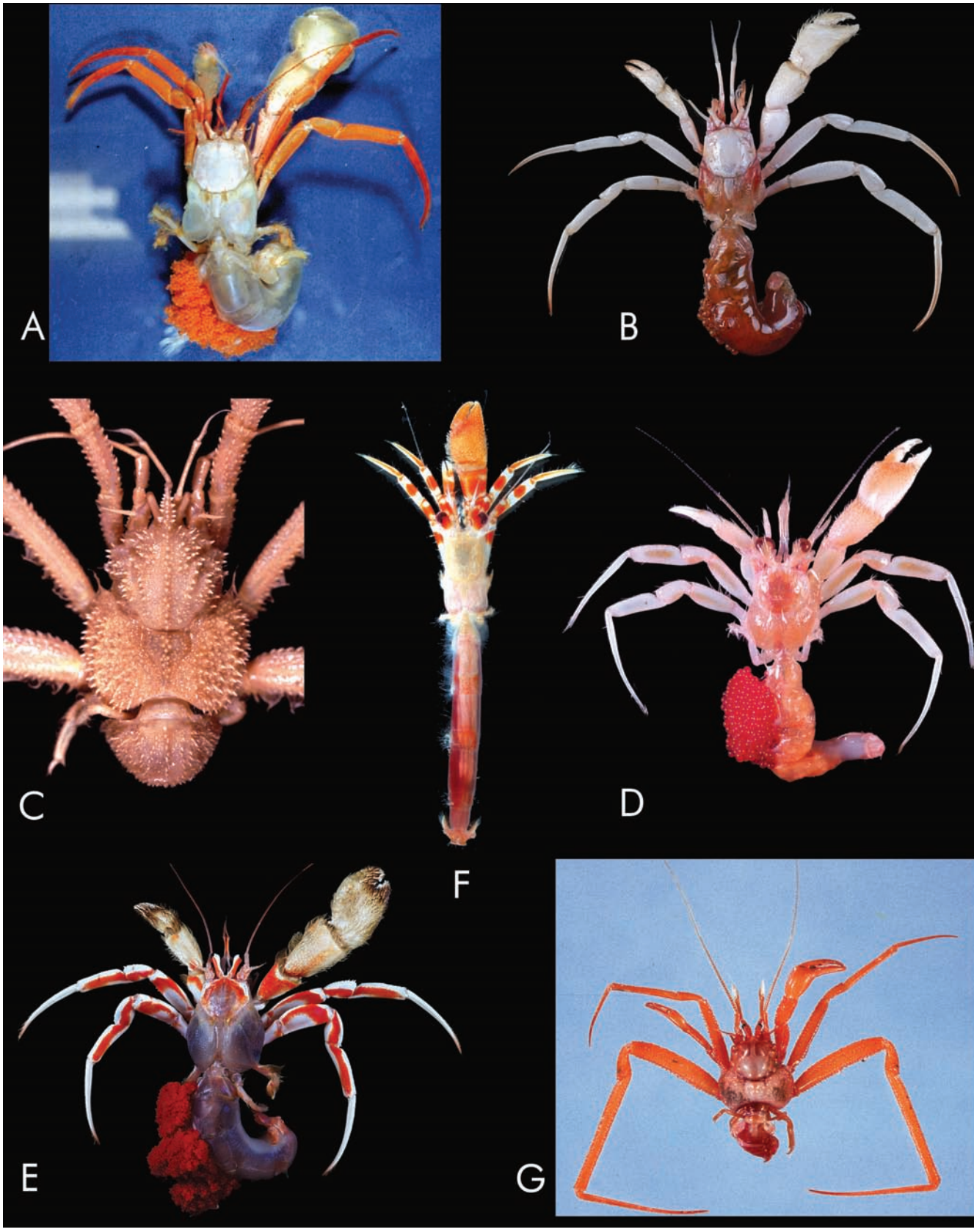
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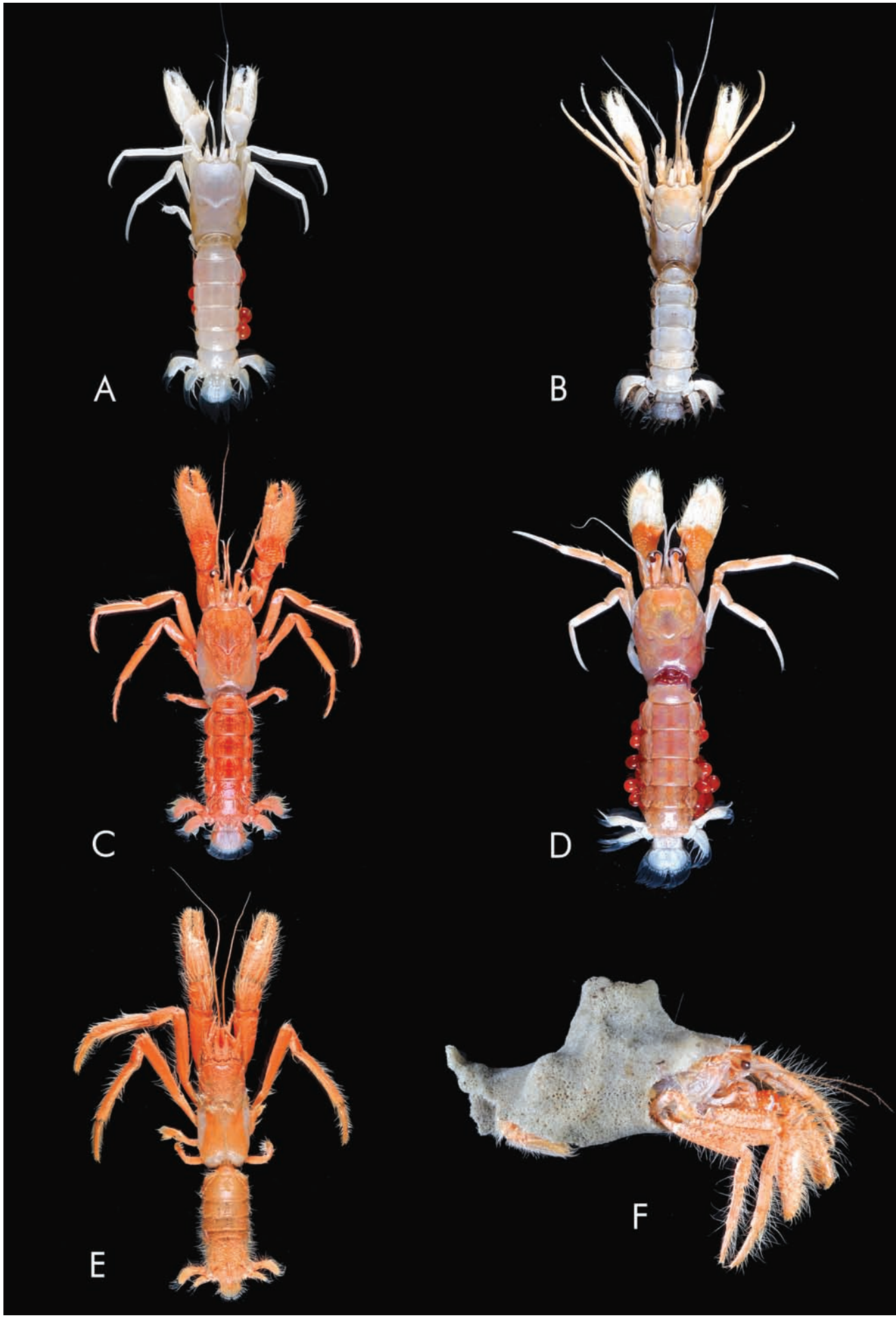
Fig. 21. Paguroidea. Representatives of Pylochelidae Bate, 1888: A, *Bathycheles incisus* (Forest, 1897), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); B, *Bathycheles integer* (Forest, 1987), Philippines, MNHN Pg 7907 (T.-Y. Chan); C, *Xylocheles macrops* (Forest, 1987), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); D, *Xylocheles miersi* (Alcock & Anderson, 1899), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); E, *Parapylocheles scorpio* (Alcock, 1894), Philippines (T.-Y. Chan); F, *Trizocheles boasi* Forest, 1987, Philippines, in sponge habitat partially removed, NMCR (T.-Y. Chan). MNHN = Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris; NMCR = National Museum of the Philippines, Manila.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