

B. The endostome or palate with distinct longitudinal ridges defining the apertures of the efferent branchial channels (family Eriphiidæ, Dana; pt.).

a. The antennæ not excluded from the orbit:—

<i>Eurytium</i> , Stimpson.		<i>Sphærozius</i> , Stimpson.
<i>Pseudozius</i> , Dana (subgenus <i>Eury-</i> <i>ozius</i> , n.).		<i>Pilumnus</i> , Leach.

b. The antennæ excluded from the orbit, whose interior hiatus is closed:—

Eriphia, Latrielle.

A. Endostome not longitudinally ridged (Canceridæ, Dana):—

Cancer, Lamarck.

Cancer, Lamarck, Syst. Anim. sans Vert., p. 148, 1801.

„ Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. p. 320, 1815.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 185, 1865.

The carapace is depressed or moderately convex, very widely transverse or elliptical; its dorsal surface is smooth or uneven, with the regions very obscurely defined; its antero-lateral margins are regularly arcuated and are divided into ten lobes or teeth, which are sometimes broad, subtruncated, and little prominent, sometimes more prolonged and acute, and which may themselves be armed with accessory denticles; the postero-lateral margins are shorter than the antero-lateral margins, and defined by a raised line or crest (the postbranchial crest). The front is relatively narrow, and is divided into five lobes or teeth (if the lobes which constitute the superior and interior orbital angle be included) and projects somewhat beyond the orbits, which are small and sometimes dentated; the teeth defined by two fissures in the superior and two in the inferior margins. The post-abdomen in the male is five-jointed, with the third to the fifth joints coalescent. The eyes are small and are set on very short thick pedicels. The antennules are longitudinally or nearly longitudinally plicated. The basal antennal joint is somewhat enlarged with a distal lobe or tooth, which unites with the front so as to exclude the short flagellum from the orbit. The exterior maxillipedes have the merus-joints usually distally truncated, with the antero-external angle not produced, and they are usually more or less distinctly notched on the inner margin, but the notch is sometimes obsolete. The chelipedes are usually subequal and not very largely developed, and their palms are nearly always longitudinally costated on the exterior surface; fingers acute and dentated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are somewhat elongated, with the dactyli slender and nearly straight (not dilated and flattened as in *Metacarcinus*).