

Fifth legs raised somewhat upon the dorsal surface of the body and subprehensile, with the dactylus styliform and slightly curved.

Genus :—*Caphyra*, Guérin (= *Camptonyx*, Heller). This genus is not represented in the Challenger collection.

Subfamily 1. LUPINÆ.

Neptunus, de Haan.

Neptunus, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, decas i. p. 7, 1833.

„ A. Milne Edwards (pt.), Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 314, 1861.

Achelous, *Amphitrite*, *Pontus*, de Haan, tom. cit., pp. 8, 9, 1833.

? *Posidon*, Herklots, Addit. Faun. Carcin. Africae occidentalis, p. 3, 1851.

? *Arenæus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xii. p. 130, 1851; U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 290, 1852.

Euctenota, Gerstæcker, Archiv f. Naturgesch., vol. xxii. p. 131, 1856.

Hellenus, A. Milne Edwards (subgenus), Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, pp. 210, 221, 1879.

Carapace usually transverse, depressed, or even nearly flat, with the dorsal surface granulated, rarely tuberculated, and usually marked with several transverse lines, of which one is prolonged inwards for a short distance from the lateral epibranchial spine. The front projects but little, and is divided into from five to eight lobes or teeth, of which the two exterior constitute the interior lobes of the orbits. The antero-lateral margins are arcuated or nearly straight, and are divided into eight nearly equal and well-developed teeth, including the tooth or lobe at the exterior angle of the orbit, and excluding the ninth or lateral epibranchial spine, which is usually much longer than the preceding antero-lateral teeth; the postero-lateral angles of the carapace are either rounded or angulated or spiniferous. The orbits are widely open above, their superior margins usually marked with fissures, and sometimes dentated, and the infraocular lobe is produced and dentiform or spiniform. The post-abdomen of the male is usually five-jointed (several of the segments coalescent). The eye-peduncles are of moderate size. The basal (or real second) joint of the antennal peduncle is moderately dilated and barely reaches the frontal margin; the flagellum occupies the interior orbital hiatus. The ischium of the outer maxillipedes is usually not at all produced at its antero-internal angle. The endostome is longitudinally ridged (except in the species constituting Dana's genus *Arenæus*). The chelipedes are well developed, sometimes considerably elongated; the merus is armed with spines on its anterior and sometimes on its posterior margin. The carpus and palm are usually longitudinally ridged, and the ridges may terminate in spines; the palm is elongated and somewhat prismatic; the dactyli straight, incurved at the apices, and armed with numerous unequal lobes or tubercles on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are considerably elongated, with the penultimate and terminal