

legs present nothing remarkable; the merus-joint of the fifth (natatory) legs is not armed with a spine on its inferior margin.¹

The only recent species of this genus is the very common and widely distributed Indo-Pacific species which follows:—

Scylla serrata (Forskål).

Cancer serratus, Forskål, Descript. animalium quæ in itinere orientali observavit P. Forskål, p. 90, 1775.

Portunus (Scylla) serratus, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 44, 1835.

Scylla serrata, A. Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 4, Zool., xiv. p. 252, pls. i., ii., 1860; Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 349, 1861, et synonyma.

Tahiti, Papiete. An adult female and a smaller male.

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	27	57·5
Breadth of carapace, nearly	37½	79

Lupocyclus, Adams and White.

Lupocyclus, Adams and White, Crust. in Zool. H.M.S. "Samarang," p. 47, pl. xii. fig. 4, 1848.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 387, 1861.

Carapace transverse, but little broader than long; the antero-lateral margins armed with five regular and even teeth, between which may alternate several smaller teeth; the last antero-lateral tooth may be (subgenus *Parathranites*) elongated and laterally porrected; the front is narrow, moderately prominent, and four to six-lobed. The orbital fissures are very distinct. The longitudinal ridges of the endostome or palate are distinctly defined; the post-abdomen may have, as in so many Portunidæ, two or three of the intermediate segments coalescent. The eyes are set on very short pedicels. The basal antennal joint is free, neither united with the front nor with the interior wall of the orbit, it is narrow or moderately dilated, not produced at the antero-external angle, and lies within the interior orbital hiatus. The ischium of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is somewhat elongated, and rounded or subtruncated at the distal extremity, but little, if at all, emarginated at the antero-internal angle. The chelipedes are subequal and moderately slender, the joints are armed with spines, and the palms are externally costated. The ambulatory legs of the second, third, and fourth pairs are slender, and the dactyli are styliform; in the fifth legs the penultimate and terminal joints are dilated, and the terminal joints ovate, as in other Portunidæ.

¹ In this genus the longitudinal ridges of the epistoma are sometimes partially or obscurely developed. The epistoma is transversely sulcated, but this sulcus, upon which much stress is laid by A. Milne Edwards as a generic character, is not always very distinct.