

Thalamita crenata, Rüppell.

Thalamita crenata, Rüppell, Beschreib. u. Abbild. 24 kurzschwänzigen Krabben d. rothen Meeres, p. 6, pl. i. fig. 2, 1830.

„ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 461, 1834.

„ „ A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 365, 1861, and references to literature.

Albany Island, Cape York (an adult ova-bearing female).

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	18½	39
Breadth of carapace, about	25½	53·5

This form, when fully grown, is one of the largest of the group. *Thalamita danæ*, Stimpson, and *Thalamita cœruleipes*, Jacquinot and Lucas, are perhaps mere varieties of this species.

Subfamily 3. CARCININÆ.

Portunus, Fabricius.

Portunus, Fabricius (pt.), Entom. Syst. Suppl. (?), p. 363, 1798.

„ Milne Edwards (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 439, 1834.

„ A. Milne Edwards (pt.), Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 392, 1861.

Liocarcinus (subgenus), Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. ii. p. 146, 1870, footnote.

Carapace moderately transverse, depressed, with the lateral margins arcuated, and armed with five regular and even teeth; the front of moderate width, and divided into several lobes or teeth, which are not very prominent; and the last tooth scarcely, if at all, exceeds the preceding one in length; the orbits are not large, and possess two fissures in the superior, and one or two in the inferior margin. The ridges of the endostome or palate are not always developed. The post-abdomen is five-jointed (the third to the fifth segments consolidated). The eyes are set on very short, thick pedicels. The basal joint of the antenna is short and but little dilated, it is generally united with the frontal margin, but does not always completely fill the interior hiatus of the orbit. The ischium of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-internal angle, the merus is distally truncated or very slightly rounded, with the antero-internal angle scarcely, if at all, emarginate, and the antero-external angle not produced. The chelipedes are subequal and moderately developed; the arm or merus is smooth, without spines, carpus or wrist with a strong spine on its inner margin, palm with a spine near to the distal extremity of the superior margin, and usually somewhat indistinctly costated on the exterior surface. Ambulatory legs of moderate length, with the dactyli styliform; fifth or natatory legs with the penultimate and terminal joints dilated and compressed, the terminal joint ovate, as in other Portunidæ.