

The specimens collected show considerable variation in the coloration and markings of the carapace.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	10½	22·5
Breadth of carapace, nearly	13	27

Pachygrapsus, Randall.

- Pachygrapsus*, Randall, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. viii. p. 126, 1839.
 ,, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 166, 1853.
 ,, Kingsley (pt.), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 198, 1880.

This genus in all of its characters is very nearly allied to *Metopograpsus*, but is distinguished by the somewhat more convex carapace, which is usually very distinctly plicated over the whole of the dorsal surface, and by the lesser development of the interior subocular lobe of the orbit, which does not reach the front, so that the produced antero-external lobe of the basal antennal joint usually enters slightly within the orbital hiatus.

The species are widely distributed over the warmer, temperate, and tropical shores and islands, both of the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic regions. The single species occurring in the Challenger collection has (as the specimens collected show) a very extended geographical range. For further details upon the distribution of this genus I may refer to Mr. Kingsley's memoir.¹

Pachygrapsus transversus, Gibbes.

- Pachygrapsus transversus*, Gibbes, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., p. 181, 1850.
 ,, ,, Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 199, 1880, where references to synonyma.
Goniograpsus innotatus, Dana, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 249, 1851; U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., p. 345, pl. xxi. fig. 9, 1852.

Bermuda, on the shore (an adult male and two females); St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873 (four males, of which two are adult, and a young female); Australia, Port Jackson, Sow and Pig's Bank, in 6 fathoms (an adult male).

I can see no distinctions of specific importance in the specimens from these widely-distant localities.²

¹ I would suggest here, that the genus *Goniograpsus*, Dana, which is not retained as distinct either by Stimpson or Kingsley, may be conveniently restricted to and used as a generic designation for the Mediterranean *Pachygrapsus marmoratus*, and (probably) the Chilean *Pachygrapsus pubescens*, Heller, and *Pachygrapsus latipes*, in which the carapace has two teeth behind the tooth at the exterior orbital angle. *Goniograpsus marmoratus*, which is the only one of these species I have examined, is further distinguished from the typical *Pachygrapsi* by the nearly horizontal front and smoother quadrate carapace.

² It is very probable that this species may be identical with the earlier described *Pachygrapsus maurus* (Lucas), from the Mediterranean, but as I have examined no Mediterranean examples of the genus, I do not venture to unite the two forms. Of the numerous synonymical citations admitted by Kingsley, there are one or two which I have not personally verified.