

## Subfamily 1. HEPATINÆ.

*Hepatinæ*, Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. ii. p. 154, 1870.

Carapace somewhat cancrioid in form, with the antero-lateral margins arcuated, the dactyli gressorial, not natatorial.

Genera :—*Hepatus*, Latreille; *Osachila*, Stimpson; *Actæomorpha*, Miers.

This subfamily is not represented in the Challenger collection.

## Subfamily 2. MATUTINÆ.

Carapace usually suborbiculate; the dactyli of the eight posterior legs natatorial, *i.e.*, with the dactyli laminated and dilated.

Genus :—*Matuta*, Fabricius.

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*Matuta*, Fabricius, Entom. Syst. Suppl., p. 369, 1798.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 113, 1837.

„ Miers, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, vol. i. p. 243, 1877.

„ de Man, Notes Leyden Mus., vol. iii. p. 109, 1881.

. Carapace much depressed, and usually very slightly broader than long, with the antero-lateral margins slightly arcuated and irregularly dentated or tuberculated, and terminating in a strong acute lateral spine (which in *Matuta inermis* is reduced to a tubercle) placed at the junction of the antero-lateral and postero-lateral margins. Front narrow, about equalling the orbit in width, with a projecting median lobe, which is sometimes entire, sometimes notched. The dorsal surface is usually armed with six tubercles, placed, three in a median transverse series, one, anterior, on each side of the gastric, and one, posterior, on the cardiac region, and there is also usually a tubercle on the postero-lateral margin. The orbits are rather large, with a hiatus, communicating with an excavation on the subhepatic region, below the exterior orbital angle. Antennules nearly longitudinally plicated. Antennæ very small, and placed below the enlarged basal joint of the antennules, with the flagellum obsolete. The exterior maxillipedes cover the whole of the buccal cavity; their ischium-joint is distally truncated, the merus triangulate and distally subacute, and covers the following joints; the exognath is externally arcuated and reaches but little beyond the distal extremity of the ischium of the endognath. Chelipedes subequal, robust, and closely applicable to the body, with the merus trigonous, carpus externally slightly tuberculated, palm armed with spines or tuberculated ridges, fingers distally acute, the dactyl usually with a tuberculated or striated ridge on its exterior surface. Ambulatory legs of moderate length, with the joints compressed, the penultimate and terminal joints in all laminiform and dilated; in the fifth legs the dactyl is oval as in the Portunidæ.