

Legion II. PARTHENOPINEA.

Parthenopinea, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exped., vol. xiii, Crust. i., pp. 77, 136, 1852.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 641, 1879.

Basal antennal joint very small and embedded with the next joint in the narrow hiatus between the front and the inner subocular angle of the orbit; the infraocular space being mainly occupied by the inferior wall of the orbit.

Family IV. PARTHENOPIDÆ.

Parthenopidæ, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. pp. 641-667, 1879.

Eyes usually retractile within the small circular and well-defined orbits; the inferior wall of the orbit is continued to within a very short distance of the front. The antennæ are very slender; the basal joint does not, as in the Periceridæ, constitute a great part of the inferior orbital margin, but is very small and usually does not reach to the front, and with the next joint occupies the narrow hiatus intervening between the front and inner subocular angle of the orbit. (In the genus *Ceratocarcinus* the antennæ are completely excluded from the orbits.)

This family presents some affinities with the *Oxystomata*, and also as regards the structure of the orbits and the position of the antennæ with certain genera of the Cancridæ.

Subfamily 1. PARTHENOPINÆ.

Parthenopinæ, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 668, 1879.

Carapace equilaterally or transversely triangulate or elliptical. Rostrum simple. Strongly-marked depressions exist, separating the branchial from the cardiac and gastric regions. Chelipedes greatly developed, with the palm trigonous, fingers acute.

Lambrus, Leach.

Lambrus, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pp. 308, 310, 1815.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 352, 1834.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 146, 1878.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 668, 1879.

Carapace equilaterally subtriangulate, convex or depressed, with the rostrum usually prominent, triangulate and somewhat deflexed, the lateral margins rounded at the branchial regions and armed with tubercles or spines, which, on the postero-lateral margins are sometimes considerably elongated, orbits small and well defined, with a fissure (which is usually closed) in the superior margin, the interior subocular lobe is sometimes greatly developed. Epistoma usually transverse. The pterygostomian regions (in certain species) are more or less distinctly rigid, as in the genus *Solenolambrus*,