

Portunus corrugatus is now for the first time, I believe, recorded from the southern hemisphere; its occurrence in the Japanese Seas was noted by de Haan so long ago as 1835, and again by Dr. Stimpson in 1858 (as *Portunus strigilis*), and by myself in 1876. The form designated by A. Milne Edwards *Portunus subcorrugatus*, from the Red Sea, is probably, as I have already noted, a variety of *Portunus corrugatus*.

Platyonychus, Latreille.

Platyonychus, Latreille (pt.), Nouv. Dict. d. Hist. Nat., vol. xxvii. p. 4, 1818.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 435, 1834.

„ A. Milne Edwards (pt.), Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 410, 1861.

Anisopus, de Haan (subgen.), Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 12, 1833.

Carapace depressed and transverse; the dorsal surface without tubercles or transverse ridges; the front is rather narrow, and armed with three or four lobes or teeth; the antero-lateral margins arcuated, and armed with five teeth or spines, including the lobe at the exterior orbital angle and the lateral epibranchial tooth, which is no longer than the preceding tooth; the orbits are rather widely open above, and have one or two fissures in the superior, and one in the inferior margin. The ridges of the endostome are obsolete. The post-abdomen is usually distinctly seven-jointed, but in *Platyonychus ocellatus* it is five-jointed, with the third to the fifth segments consolidated. The eyes are of moderate length. The basal joint of the antennæ is short and not dilated, and occupies, but does not wholly fill, the interior hiatus of the orbit, and is not united at its distal extremity with the front. The exterior maxillipedes are rather large; their ischium joint is not produced at the antero-internal angle; the merus is obliquely truncated at the distal extremity, with the antero-external angle rounded and not at all produced. The chelipedes (in the adult males) are subequal and not greatly elongated, with the palms externally more or less distinctly longitudinally costated; the fingers elongated, and armed on the interior margins with large, triangular lobes, alternating with smaller teeth. The ambulatory legs are of moderate length, with the dactyli styliform and compressed; the fifth or natatory legs have, as usual, the penultimate and terminal joints compressed and dilated; the terminal joint not lanceolate as in *Portumnus*, but broadly ovate and rounded at the distal extremity.

I have elsewhere¹ proposed to restrict this genus to the forms with broader carapace and more broadly dilated and ovate dactyli of the fifth or natatory legs, and to separate, under Leach's designation *Portumnus*, the other species included by A. Milne Edwards in *Platyonychus*. Thus restricted, the genus *Platyonychus* will include the following species, the first two of which are, I believe, confined to shallow water:—

¹ Crust. in Zool. H.M.S.S. "Erebus" and "Terror," p. 2, 1874.