

Scarcely any indications of a postfrontal crest exist in this species, but the proto-gastric prominences are obscurely developed. Ordinarily there is no lateral epibranchial tooth, the antero-lateral margins of the carapace being simply granulated, but occasionally, as in the specimen collected near Lake Biwa, it is distinctly defined. This, the largest specimen, has the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	9½	20·5
Breadth of carapace,	12	25·5

CATOMETOPA or OCYPODIIDEA.

Quadrilatera, Latreille (pt.), Fam. Nat. du Règne Anim., p. 269, 1825.

Catomètopes, Milne Edwards (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust. vol. i. p. 264, vol. ii. p. 1, 1834–37.

Ocypodidæ, Milne Edwards (pt.) Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool. xviii. p. 140, 1852.

Grapsoidæa, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., pp. 67, 306, 1852.

Catometopa, Miers, Cat. New Zeal. Crust., p. 32, 1876.

Carapace broad in front, often subquadrate, sometimes subglobose, truncated or arcuated anteriorly, but not rostrated. Epistoma short, often almost linear. Afferent branchial channel as in the Oxyrhyncha. The carpal joint of the exterior maxillipedes inserted at the summit, or more usually at the antero-external angle of the merus, very rarely at its antero-internal angle. Branchiæ usually fewer than nine in number. The male verges are inserted either in the sternum itself or in the basal joints of the last pair of legs, thence passing through channels in the sternum beneath the post-abdomen.

Family I. GEOCARCINIDÆ.

Gécarciniens, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 16, 1834.

Gecarcinacea, Milne Edwards (pt.), Ann. d. Sci. Nat., vol. xviii. p. 200, 1852.

Gecarcinidæ, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 374, 1852.

Carapace dorsally very convex, and especially dilated over and in front of the branchial regions, with the antero-lateral margins usually entire and very strongly arcuated; the front of moderate width and strongly deflexed. Orbits and eye-peduncles of moderate size. The post-abdomen of the male usually covers at the base the whole width of the sternum, between the bases of the ambulatory legs. The carpal joint of the exterior