

There is probably but a single species of this genus (the common Gulf-Weed Crab), which occurs nearly everywhere on floating weed in the temperate and tropical seas of the globe, and has been referred to under many different specific names.

Nautilograpsus minutus (Linné).

Cancer minutus, Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. xii., p. 1040, 1766.

Grapsus pusillus, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, pp. 32, 59, pl. xvi. fig. 2, 1835.

Nautilograpsus minutus, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 90, 1837; Ann. d. Sci. Nat., tom. cit., p. 174, 1853.

„ „ Kingsley, tom. cit., p. 202, 1880, et synonyma.

The specimens in the collection are from the following localities :—

Gomera, Canary Islands, February 1, 1873 (an adult male); between Bermuda and the Azores, June 20, 1873 (a large series of specimens, attached to *Ianthina* and other floating objects); off Sombrero Island, West Indies, March 15, 1873 (a small female); gulf-weed in the North-West Atlantic, April 1873 (numerous specimens); from *Fucus* in the North Atlantic, June 26, 1873 (an adult male and two females); South Pacific, near the Kermadec Islands, on the surface, among seaweed, July 15, 1874 (numerous specimens); North Pacific, off Volcano Island, April 4, 1875, from tube containing surface dredgings (a female); coast of Japan, June 1875 (an adult female); North-West Pacific, surface, June 1875 (two adult females).

Specimens of this genus show a considerable degree of variation in the convexity of the carapace, the development of the antero-lateral marginal tooth, which is sometimes obsolete, in the coloration of the body and limbs, &c., but I cannot find any valid characters for the distinction of the numerous supposed species which have been described by authors.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length and breadth of carapace, ¹	9	19

Grapsus, Lamarck.

Grapsus, Lamarck (pt.), Syst. Anim. sans Vert., v. p. 247, 1818.

„ Milne Edwards (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 83, 1837; Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 166, 1853.

„ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 192, 1880.

Carapace depressed, with the cervical sutures strongly defined; the lateral margins regularly arcuated, and armed with a single tooth behind the exterior orbital angle, the dorsal surface marked with transverse raised lines, which are strongest on the branchial regions; the front is of moderate width, strongly deflexed, and its anterior margin is entire and slightly arcuated; the orbits of moderate size, rather deep, and their inferior

¹This is rather more than the average size of adult examples, but I have examined yet larger specimens in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum.