

margins have a fissure or notch, near the exterior orbital tooth; the epistoma is transverse and rather large; the buccal cavity small, and the ridges of the endostome or palate distinctly defined. The post-abdomen (in the male) is distinctly seven-jointed, and its basal segments cover the whole width of the sternum between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs. The eye-peduncles are robust and short; the antennules are transversely plicated in very narrow fossetts. The basal antennal joint is very short and is produced at its antero-external angle; it lies within the interior orbital hiatus, between the front and the interior subocular lobe of the orbit, which is dentiform and acute; the flagellum is short. The exterior maxillipedes have a rhomboidal gape, and their endognathi are narrow (the ischium-joints are not in contact at the base); the merus-joints are truncated or slightly concave at the distal extremity, the carpi are articulated at the distal extremity of the merus-joints near the antero-external angle.

The chelipedes (in the adult male) are robust and rather short; merus-joints trigonous, with the anterior margins dentated; carpus with a strong lobe or tooth on the inner margin; palm short, granulated above; dactyli denticulated on the inner margin and excavated at the distal extremity. Ambulatory legs large and robust, with the merus-joints dilated and compressed; dactyli strongly spinulose.

There are probably but two distinct species of this long-known genus, to one or other of which many of the forms briefly characterised by M. H. Milne Edwards and other authors are to be referred as synonymous, or at most, as varieties.

Grapsus maculatus (Catesby). Common on all the warmer temperate and tropical coasts and islands both of the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic regions.

Grapsus trigosus (Herbst). Common on the shores and islands of the Indo-Pacific region.¹

Grapsus maculatus (Catesby).

Pagurus maculatus, Catesby, Nat. Hist. of the Carolinas, vol. ii. p. 36, pl. xxxvi. fig. 1, 1743 and 1771.

Cancer grapsus, Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. xii., p. 1048, 1766.

Grapsus pictus, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., vol. vi. p. 69, pl. xlvii. fig. 2, 1803-1804.

„ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 86, 1837; Crust. in Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 3, pl. xxii. fig. 1.

„ *maculatus*, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 167, pl. vi. fig. 1, 1853.

„ „ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 192, 1880, et synonyma (?).

„ *pictus*, var. *ocellatus*, Studer, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, Abh. ii., p. 14, 1882.

Of this common and widely distributed species, specimens are in the collection from the following localities:—Bermuda, an adult male (in spirits), and an adult male and

¹ *Grapsus gracilipes*, Milne Edwards, is retained as distinct by Kingsley, but is regarded by M. de Man as a variety of *Grapsus maculatus*. *Grapsus simplex*, Herklots, referred to by de Man, may be a distinct species.