

An adult male from Port Jackson measures :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	6	13
Breadth of carapace, nearly,	8½	17·5

Geograpsus, Stimpson.

Geograpsus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 101, 1858.

„ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 195, 1880.

Discoplax, A. Milne Edwards, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, ser. 4, vol. vii. p. 284, 1867; Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. ix. p. 293, 1873.

Orthograpsus, Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 194, 1880.

This genus is allied to *Leptograpsus* and to *Pachygrapsus*, but is distinguished from both by the form of the carapace, which is depressed, plicated only near the lateral margins, with the antero-lateral margins straight or arcuated only at the hepatic regions, posteriorly nearly straight; they are armed with a single tooth behind the exterior orbital tooth. Front of moderate width and deflexed. The orbits, epistoma, buccal cavity, post-abdomen, and eye-peduncles present nothing remarkable. The basal antennal joint is short and but slightly produced at its antero-external angle. As in *Grapsus*, the endognathi of the exterior maxillipedes are narrow; the merus-joints, in particular, slender and elongated, distally truncated, and bearing the next joint at or near the antero-external angle. The chelipedes and ambulatory legs resemble those of *Leptograpsus* and *Pachygrapsus*, but the fingers of the palms of the chelipedes are acute or subacute, not excavated at the distal extremities.

The species occur both in the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic regions, and are all, I believe, littoral or shallow-water forms.

The genus *Discoplax* is united by Kingsley with *Geograpsus*, but may prove to be distinct in the figure of the type (*Discoplax longipes*, A. Milne Edwards), the carapace is represented as strongly arcuated and granulated anteriorly, and the merus of the exterior maxillipedes is shorter and broader than in the typical *Geograpsi*.

The species of *Geograpsus* as restricted above are :—

Geograpsus lividus, Milne Edwards (= *Geograpsus brevipes*, Milne Edwards; *Geograpsus occidentalis*, Stimpson). West Indies; California; Chili.

Geograpsus crinipes, Dana (= *Geograpsus depressus*, Heller, *vide* Kingsley). Polynesian Islands.

Geograpsus longitarsis (Dana). Paumotu Archipelago.

Geograpsus grayi, Milne Edwards (= *Geograpsus rubidus*, Stimpson). Indo-Pacific Region.