

2. Carcinoplacinae.

Carcinoplacinae, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool. xviii. p. 164, 1852.

In this section the antero-lateral margins of the carapace are usually dentated or spinose, and the post-abdomen completely conceals the sternum at the base (except rarely in *Pilumnoplax*).

The genera referred to the section Carcinoplacinae are:—*Carcinoplax*, Milne Edwards (= *Curtonotus*, de Haan); *Pseudorhombila*, Milne Edwards; *Geryon*, Kröyer (= *Chalæpus*, Gerstaecker); *Eucrate*, de Haan; *Litocheira*, Kinahan (= *Brachygrapsus*, Kingsley); *Pilumnoplax*, Stimpson; *Heteroplax*, Stimpson; *Bathyplox*, A. Milne Edwards; *Frevillea*, A. Milne Edwards; and *Camptoplax*, Miers; also perhaps *Catoptrus*, A. Milne Edwards, and *Libystes*, A. Milne Edwards, where the form of the post-abdomen in the male is not known, and *Camptandrium*, Stimpson, which is regarded by Dr. Stimpson as the type of a distinct family (Camptandriidæ).

3. Rhizopinæ.

Rhizopinæ, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 95, 1858.

In this section the antero-lateral margins of the carapace are entire or subentire, and the post-abdomen in the male very rarely covers the whole width of the sternum at the base. The genera included in it are *Scalopidia*, Stimpson (= *Hypophthalmus*, Richters); *Rhizopa*, Stimpson; *Typhlocarcinus*, Stimpson; *Ceratoplax*, Stimpson; *Notonyx*, A. Milne Edwards; *Xenophthalmodes*, Richters; and perhaps *Cryptocaloma*, Miers.

The species are all of small size and are almost exclusively Oriental or Indo-Pacific forms.

Carcinoplacinae.

Carcinoplacinae, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool. xviii. p. 164, 1852.

Geryon, Kröyer.

Geryon, Kröyer, Nat. Hist. Tidskr., ser. 1, vol. i. p. 20, 1837.

? *Chalæpus*, Gerstaecker, Archiv f. Naturgesch., vol. xxii. p. 118, 1856.

Carapace cancrroid in form, moderately convex, slightly broader than long; the antero-lateral margins shorter than the postero-lateral margins, and armed normally with three spines, including the spine or tooth at the exterior angle of the orbit, which is sometimes less developed; the intermediate spines (the second and fourth of the normal series) are sometimes present but rudimentary. Front slightly deflexed, of moderate width, and divided into two or four lobes or teeth. Epistoma short, transverse. The ridges of the endostome or palate are faintly indicated or obsolete (in the species I