

1. Grapsini.

Grapsinæ, Dana, *tom. cit.*, p. 331.

Exterior maxillipedes without an oblique piliferous crest on the ischial and meral joints.

2. Sesarmini.

Sesarminæ, Dana, *tom. cit.*, p. 333.

Merus and ischium of the exterior maxillipedes crossed obliquely by a piliferous ridge.

Nautilograpsus, Milne Edwards.

Nautilograpsus, Milne Edwards, *Hist. Nat. Crust.*, vol. ii. p. 89, 1837; *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 3, *Zool.* xx. p. 173, 1853.

„ Kingsley, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, p. 201, 1880.

Planes (Leach, MS.), Bowdich, *Excursion to Madeira and Porto Santo*, p. 15, fig. 2, 1825 (description insufficient).

Carapace subquadrate, with the postero-lateral margins somewhat convergent, dorsally smooth and slightly convex, and usually with a slightly indicated lateral post-orbital tooth. The front is broad, usually about half the width of the carapace; its anterior margin projecting slightly and nearly straight. The orbits are small, and the margins entire or with only a very small notch beneath the eye-peduncles, near the exterior orbital tooth. The epistoma is short and broadly transverse. The longitudinal ridges of the endostome are distinct and well-defined. The post-abdomen in the male is distinctly seven-jointed, and its basal segments occupy the whole width of the sternum, between the coxæ of the ambulatory legs. The eye-peduncles are short and thick. The antennules are transversely plicated. The basal joint of the antennæ is short and robust, and is produced at its antero-external angle, which forms a lobe or tooth, and lies within the interior hiatus of the orbit; the flagellum is short. The exterior maxillipedes have a rhomboidal gape; the merus-joints are distally truncated, and their anterior margins are even slightly concave; the carpal joints are articulated near the rounded antero-external angles of the merus-joints. The chelipedes (in the adult males) are rather robust, subequal, of moderate size; the merus-joints trigonous, and the anterior margins dentated; carpi with a tooth or spine on the interior margins, palms somewhat turgid, rounded above; fingers dentated on the interior margins and distally acute. The ambulatory legs are short, with the joints compressed, and (the merus-joints especially) somewhat dilated; the penultimate joints are ciliated on the superior margins, and the inferior margins are spinuliferous; dactyli short, compressed and spinuliferous.

Nautilograpsus is allied in some particulars to *Trapezia* in the Cancroidea, and to *Litocheira*, Kinahan, in the Carcinoplacidae, from both of which it is distinguished by the broader basal antennal joint and the compressed and robust ambulatory legs.