

tooth or spine at the outer angle of the orbit, although smaller than the second antero-lateral tooth.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly	3	6
Breadth of carapace, about	4	8.5
Length of a chelipede, nearly	5	10
Length of second ambulatory leg,	5½	12

Etisus, Milne Edwards.

Etisus, Milne Edwards (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 410, 1834.

„ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii, Crust. 1, pp. 149, 183, 1852.

In this genus, which, as Dana has shown, represents in the subfamily or section Chlorodiinæ the genus *Cancer* in the Cancrinæ, the carapace is usually moderately convex, widely transverse, more or less distinctly lobulated or uneven on the dorsal surface, with the antero-lateral margins divided into from five to eight lobes, teeth or spines, between which are sometimes some smaller teeth or spines. The frontal lobes are truncated, with a median notch or closed fissure, and are separated by a wider hiatus from the interior angle of the orbit, which is usually prominent or rounded. The orbital margins have two or three marginal notches or fissures, and their inner subocular angles are dentiform or acute. The post-abdomen in the male is usually five or six-jointed, with two or three of the intermediate segments coalescent and forming a single joint. The antennules are obliquely or transversely plicated. The basal joint of the antennæ is enlarged, and is considerably produced at its extero-distal angle, so as to completely exclude the flagellum from the orbit. The ischium of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-internal angle, the merus is scarcely, if at all, emarginate at its antero-internal angle. The chelipedes in the adult males are usually unequal and considerably developed, with the merus somewhat elongated, carpus with a strong spine or tooth on its inner margin, palm not carinated, fingers toothed or tuberculated on the inner margins and meeting only at the apices, which are strongly excavated. The ambulatory legs are of moderate length, with the joints sometimes compressed but not carinated, and often armed with spines or spinules.

The species, which often attain a considerable size, occur on the shores and islands of the Indo-Pacific region.¹

The following are species referable to the genus *Etisus* as at present restricted :—

Etisus lævimanus, Randall, common throughout the Indo-Pacific Region, from the Red Sea and Mozambique to the Polynesian Islands: *Etisus utilis*, Jacquinot and Lucas, which occurs from Singapore eastward to New Caledonia, and at Cochin-China and the

¹ The West-Indian *Etisus occidentalis* of White (List Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 20, 1847), is not properly referable to this genus, but is synonymous with *Leptodius floridanus*, Gibbes.