

Podophthalmus, Lamarck.

- Podophthalmus*, Lamarck, Syst. Anim. sans Vert., vol. v. p. 152, 1801.
 „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 465, 1834.
 „ A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 419, 1861.

In this long known but remarkable genus the carapace is depressed and very broadly transverse, anteriorly truncated, and widest in front; the exterior angles of the orbits terminate in a strong spine, and posterior to this, upon the lateral margins (in *Podophthalmus vigil*), is another spine; the lateral margins converge very rapidly to the posterior margin. The front or space included between the bases of the eye-peduncles is linear (as in some species of *Gelasimus*), but below the eyes it is transversely dilated and prolonged for a short distance beneath the bases of the eye-peduncles. The orbits are enormously developed, and extend along the whole of the anterior margin of the carapace. But very obscure traces (if any) exist of the longitudinal ridges of the endostome. The post-abdomen (in the male) is five-jointed, with the third to the fifth segments consolidated. The eye-peduncles are very slender and extremely elongated. The antennules are placed beneath the bases of the eye-peduncles, in large quadrate fossettes, into which the considerably elongated flagella cannot be retracted. The basal joint of the peduncle of the antennæ is short and moderately dilated, it occupies the interior hiatus of the orbit, and reaches the lateral process of the front. The ischium of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus-joint is obliquely truncated at the distal extremity, and its antero-external angle is somewhat produced and broadly rounded. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are subequal and very large; their merus and carpus-joints are armed with spines, the palms are considerably elongated and longitudinally carinated on the exterior surface; fingers nearly straight and unequally dentated, as in other genera of Portunidæ. The ambulatory legs present nothing abnormal; the merus-joint of the fifth natatory legs is somewhat compressed, and has a spine on its inferior margin near the distal extremity; the penultimate and terminal joints are dilated, as in other Portunidæ. The single recent species of this genus (*Podophthalmus vigil*) is distributed throughout the whole Indo-Pacific region.

Podophthalmus vigil (Fabricius).

- Portunus vigil*, Fabricius, Entom. Syst. Suppl., p. 363, 1798.
Podophthalmus vigil, Leach, Zool. Miscell., vol. ii. p. 149, pl. cxviii., 1815.
 „ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 467, 1834, et synonyma;
 Crust. in Règne Animal de Cuvier, atlas, pl. ix. fig. 1.
 „ „ A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 420, 1861.

Honolulu, on the reefs (a fine adult male).