

distinct, the antero-lateral angles moderately prominent. The front (as in *Macrophthalmus* and *Gelasimus*) is very narrow and deflexed; the orbits are very large and open, and extend along the whole anterior face of the body, between the front and antero-lateral angles (which are not very prominent), and their inferior margins are usually divided by a hiatus or fissure. The ridges of the endostome are usually not developed. The post-abdomen in the male is narrow and distinctly seven-jointed, with the terminal segment small and triangulate. The eye-peduncles are very large, and are jointed near the base, the basal part is short, and the terminal portion is often prolonged at its distal extremity as a spine or tubercle; the corneæ, which are of great size, cover a great part of the inferior surface of the mobile portion of the eye-peduncles. The antennules are partially concealed by the front; the antennæ are very small, and are placed beneath the eye-peduncles in the narrow hiatus between the bases of the antennules and the interior subocular lobe of the orbit; their basal joints are very short, and the flagella scarcely exceed the peduncles in length. The exterior maxillipedes are closely applied to the buccal cavity; the ischium-joints are longer than the merus-joints, and are distally truncated; the merus-joints are longer than broad, distally truncated, not emarginated at the antero-internal angles, and the next joint is articulated at the antero-external angle of the merus. The chelipedes in the adult male are unequal and well developed; the merus-joint in the larger chelipede is trigonous, with the superior and inferior margins denticulated; carpus short, with usually a lobe or tooth on the inner margin; hand vertically deep and compressed, the palm with a stridulating ridge on its inner surface (except in *Ocypoda cordimana*), composed of a vertical series of short raised lines or tubercles; fingers either distally acute or truncated, and denticulated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are somewhat elongated, with the joints usually granulated and the dactyli styliform.

The species are found on the shores of nearly all the warmer temperate and tropical regions of the globe.

Ocypoda ceratophthalma (Pallas).

Cancer ceratophthalmus, Pallas, Spicilegia Zoologica, p. 83, pl. v. figs. 7-8, 1772.

Ocypoda ceratophthalma, Fabricius, Entom. Syst. Suppl., p. 347, 1798.

" " Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 48, 1834; Crust. in Cuvier, Règne Anim., ed. 3, Atlas, pl. xvii. fig. 1.

" " Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 179, 1880, and references to synonyma, except *Ocypoda ægyptiaca*.

" " Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. x. p. 379, pl. xvii. fig. 1, 1882.

North Australia, Raine Island, August 1874 (an adult male); Fiji Islands, Kandavu (a series of specimens, male, female, and young).