

Leptograpsus, Milne Edwards.

- Leptograpsus*, Milne Edwards (pt.), Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 171, 1853.
 „ Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 101, 1858.
 „ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 196, 1880.

This genus, as restricted by Stimpson and Mr. Kingsley, is very nearly allied to *Grapsus*, but distinguished as follows:—The front is nearly horizontal, but very slightly deflexed, and the postfrontal or protogastric lobes of the carapace are but very obscurely developed. There are two teeth behind the exterior orbital tooth on the lateral margins, which are arcuated as in *Grapsus*. The basal antennal joint is broader, and the lobe at the antero-external angle fully reaches the apex of the interior subocular lobe of the orbit, which is shorter than in *Grapsus*; the exterior maxillipedes (the merus-joints of the endognaths especially) are broader than in that genus.

I doubt the advisability of regarding *Leptograpsus* as a distinct genus; as restricted above, it will contain only the following species:—

Leptograpsus variegatus (Fabricius). Australian Coasts; Norfolk Island; New Zealand; Marianne Islands; Shanghai; Chili; St. Ambrose Islands; Juan Fernandez; Pernambuco; and perhaps the Canary Islands (Milne Edwards, as *Leptograpsus bertheloti*).¹

Leptograpsus variegatus (Fabricius).

- Cancer variegatus*, Fabricius, Entom. Syst. Suppl., vol. 2, p. 450, 1793.
Grapsus variegatus, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., vol. vi. p. 71, 1803–1804.
 „ „ Guérin, Icon. du Règne Animal, Crust., pl. vi. fig. 1.
 „ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 87, 1837.
Leptograpsus variegatus, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., tom. cit., p. 171, 1853.
 „ „ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 196, 1880, et synonyma (?).

Valparaiso, on the shore (an adult female).

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	19½	41
Breadth of carapace,	22	46·5

Metopograpsus, Milne Edwards.

- Metopograpsus*, Milne Edwards (§ 1), Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 164, 1853.
 „ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 190, 1880.

Carapace depressed, subtrapezoidal, broader than long, with the antero-lateral margins straight or nearly straight, entire or unidentated, and slightly convergent to the posterior

¹ *Grapsus inornatus*, Hess, from Sydney, may belong to this genus, but, on account of the long curved dactyli, I think it more probably belongs to *Cyrtograpsus* or *Pseudograpsus*.