

*Helice*, de Haan.

*Helice*, de Haan (subgenus), Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, decas ii. p. 28, 1835.

„ Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 189, 1853.

„ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 219, 1880.

Carapace dorsally thick and convex, transverse, quadrate, with the antero-lateral margins straight and dentated. Front of moderate width and curving downwards, but not abruptly deflexed; the anterior margin not projecting as in the genus or subgenus *Paragrapsus*. The orbits are large. The epistoma is transverse and very short. The endostomial ridges are distinctly defined. The post-abdomen in the male is distinctly seven-jointed, and at the base does not quite cover the whole width of the sternum between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs. The eye-peduncles are rather short, and do not reach the antero-external angle of the orbit. The antennules are transversely plicated. The basal antennal joint is very small, and does not reach the extero-lateral angle of the front, and it lies within the interior hiatus of the orbit. The exterior maxillipedes have between them, when closed, a rhomboidal gape; the merus of the endognath is externally concave, as long or nearly as long as the ischium, and widens to the distal extremity, which is truncated or slightly concave; the following joint is articulated at or near the antero-external angle of the merus; the exognath is very narrow. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are subequal and moderately developed; merus trigonous; carpus angulated, but usually without a spine at the interior angle; palm rounded or subcarinated above, fingers subexcavated at the distal extremity. Ambulatory legs rather slender, with the merus-joints not markedly dilated; the dactyli slender, styliform, and unarmed.

This genus is very nearly allied to *Chasmagnathus*, de Haan, of which it should, perhaps, be considered a subgenus. It is scarcely distinguished from it by any constant character, except the nearly straight, not arcuated, antero-lateral margins of the carapace in the male. From *Paragrapsus*, Milne Edwards, which Mr. Kingsley unites with *Chasmagnathus*, it is further distinguished by the thicker body and the non-projecting anterior margin of the front.

Besides the species enumerated by Kingsley, the following should perhaps be referred to *Helice*:—

*Helice* (?) *longipes* (*Sesarma longipes*, Krauss). South Africa, Umlaas (? Umlazi) River.

*Helice latreillei*, Milne Edwards, var. (Pl. XXI. fig. 2).

*Cyclograpsus latreillei*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 80, 1837.

*Helice latreillei*, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., tom. cit., p. 190, 1852.

„ „ Kingsley, tom. cit., p. 220, 1880.

Philippine Islands, Samboangan, 10 fathoms, on the reefs (a small male); Fiji Islands, Kandavu (an adult female).