

Subfamily 1. CALAPPINÆ.

Calappinæ, Dana, *tom. cit.*, p. 390, 1852.

The eight posterior legs are gressorial, not natatorial, *i.e.*, the dactyli not dilated and expanded.

The genera referred to this subfamily are :—*Camara*, de Haan; *Calappa*, Fabricius (= *Lophos*, de Haan, subgenus; *Gallus*, de Haan, subgenus); *Paracyclois*, n. gen.; *Mursia*, Desmarest (= *Thealia*, Lucas); *Cryptosoma*, Brullé (= *Cycloës*, de Haan); *Platymera*, Milne Edwards; *Acanthocarpus*, Stimpson.

Subfamily 2. ORITHYINÆ.

Orithyinæ, Dana, *tom. cit.*, p. 391, 1852.

The eight posterior legs are natatorial, *i.e.*, with the dactyli more or less dilated and compressed, those of the fifth pair lanceolate, ovate.

Genus :—*Orithyia*, Fabricius.

This subfamily is not represented in the Challenger collection.

Calappa, Fabricius.*Calappa*, Fabricius, Entom. Syst. Suppl., p. 345, 1798.

,, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 102, 1837.

Lophos, de Haan, subgenus, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, decas iii. p. 69, 1837.*Gallus*, de Haan, subgenus, *tom. cit.*, p. 70, 1837.

Carapace very convex and tuberculated, rounded in front, with the antero-lateral margins regularly arcuated and granulated or toothed; and the postero-lateral margins prolonged into two large rounded wings or clypeiform expansions, which partly cover the ambulatory legs, but are not developed to so great a degree as in *Camara*, de Haan, and are dentated on the margins, not entire, as in that genus. The front is very small, triangulate or concave in the median line. Orbits very small, circular. The post-abdomen (in the male) covers the sternum at the base, between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs, and is usually five-jointed. Eye-peduncles short, robust. Antennules nearly vertically plicated. Antennæ with the basal joint usually more or less dilated, and occupying the wide inferior hiatus of the orbit; flagellum short. The exterior maxillipedes do not entirely cover the buccal cavity (which is narrowed and prolonged in its anterior part, and divided by a median septum); their ischium-joint is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is subacute or distally truncated, and emarginate at the antero-internal angle, where the next joint is articulated. The chelipedes are equal and very large, and can be closely applied to the body; merus and carpus trigonous, palm vertically very deep, and laterally compressed, and armed above with a strongly dentated crest; the fingers of the right and left chelipedes are usually somewhat dissimilar, and are acute at the distal extremity. Ambulatory legs slender and of moderate length, with the dactyli styliform.