

Sesarma (Parasesarma) plicatum (Latreille).

Cancer quadratus Fabricius, Suppl. Entom. Syst., 1798, 341. (Not **Cancer quadrata** Meuschen, Mus. Gronov., 1778, 84, which is an indeterminable species of *Sesarma* (?) from America, nor **Cancer quadratus** Fabricius, Mant. Ins., 1787, 1, 315, which is an Ocypode.)

Ocypode plicata Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust., 1803, 6, 47.

Sesarma quadratum Alcock, 1900, 69, 413.

Kusaie, Carolines; Feb. 9, 1900; 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 5 juv.

Small specimens, the largest, an adult ♀, measuring only 14.5 mm. in width. Legs marked with irregular transverse stripes of color.

Sesarma (Parasesarma) carolinensis, sp. nov.

Pl. 5, Figs. 2, 2a; Pl. 9, Fig. 1.

Carapace considerably broader than long, and broader anteriorly than posteriorly. Surface almost smooth to the naked eye, but under the lens crossed, except in the middle portion, by fine transverse rugae, which are for the most part short, but the branchial region has 5 or 6 long lines, and the posterior part has some longish lines; surface sparingly punctate. Regions faintly indicated, except the anterior portion of the mesogastric. No lateral teeth.

Front $\frac{3}{5}$ of the fronto-orbital width, vertical; 4 superior lobes subequal and well separated; sides of front parallel; lower margin in front view for the most part straight, but toward the ends rounding up to the lateral margins; in dorsal view, slightly bilobed. Superior margin of orbit sloping almost directly backward to the orbital tooth.

Merus joint of chelipeds with a large laminate anterior expansion, the edge of which is denticulate; the denticles are larger, more irregular, and more projecting on the distal border of the lamina. Upper surface of arm and wrist rugose. Inner angle of wrist blunt. Outer surface of hand for the most part smooth and covered with large punctae; upper part finely granulate, the granules proximally forming rugae; 2 oblique pectinated ridges not parallel to the border of the hand. The upper surface of the dactyls is marked by 14 or 15 transverse ridges, each of which is longer than the intervals between them, and is divided lengthwise by a groove. Each intervening space is occupied by an elevation, sub-triangular in shape, the base of each triangle being at the proximal end of the space. The fingers of the ♂ have a very slight gape; the teeth of the dactylus are smaller than

those of the pollex; the largest tooth of the former lies near its base, of the latter near its middle. Inner surface of palm very finely granulated; a row of granules near and parallel to the distal end of the palm.

Ambulatory legs of moderate length and width. Posterior margin of merus joints unarmed; anterior margin with a sharp sub-distal spine. Last 3 joints furnished with a few stiff bristles and long hairs; dactyli slender, nearly as long as propodi. The legs have irregular transverse bands of color.

Dimensions:—Length 7 mm.; fronto-orbital width 9.7 mm.; posterior width 8.5 mm.; width of front 5.5 mm.

Type locality:—Kusaie, Carolines; Feb. 9, 1900: 1♂ (Cat. No. 32,861, U. S. N. M.).

This species most closely resembles *Sesarma* (*Parasesarma*) *lenzii* de Man¹; but our species has the lamina of the arm-joint less projecting distally, the palm smoother inside and out, the pectinated ridges not parallel to the proximal margin of the palm, and the projections of the upper margin of the movable finger of different shape and not obliquely placed.

Sesarma (*Holometopus*) *obtusifrons* Dana.

Sesarma (*Sesarma*) *obtusifrons* de Man, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1895, **9**, 161; 1898, **10**, pl. 29, fig. 31.

Niue; Nov. 25, 1899; 1♂.

This species is variable in its proportions. In the ♂ from Niue the length is to the width as 1:1.35; in a ♂ from Hilo as 1:1.25; while de Man (*loc. cit.*) gives measurements of males, which have a width of 1.31 and 1.34 x their length, respectively.

Abdomen of ♂ from Niue a little narrower than those from Hilo or than that figured by de Man (*op. cit.*, fig. 31*b*).

Sesarma (*Holometopus*) *villosum* A. Milne Edwards.

Sesarma villosum A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1869, **5**, 31.

Sesarma villosa de Man, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1887, **2**, 644.

Sesarma (*Sesarma*) *villosa* de Man, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1895, **9**, 153; 1898, **10**, pl. 29, fig. 30.

Kusaie, Carolines; Feb. 9, 1900; 1♂.

¹ Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1895, **9**, 193; 1898, **10**, pl. 30, fig. 35.

Helice leachii Hess.

Helice leachii Hess, Arch. f. Natur., 1865, **31**, 1, p. 153.

Helice pilimana A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1873, **9**, 313, pl. 18, fig. 1.

Helice leachi de Man, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1887, **2**, 690, 702.

Kusaie, Carolines; Feb. 9, 1900; 1 ♂.

Oho Sima, Tokaito coast, Japan; F. Sakamoto coll.; 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (U. S. Nat. Mus.).

In the four specimens before me, the longitudinal ridge on the lower third of the outer face of the palm is very short, present on the proximal end of the palm only; the patch of hair at the base of the fingers is also much restricted, not extending back on the palm as in fig. 1 *a* of Edwards (*loc. cit.*), but confined to the base of the thumb.

Length of largest ♂ (Japan) 22 mm.; greatest width 25.2 mm.

Cyclograpsus longipes Stimpson.

Cyclograpsus longipes de Man, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1896, **9**, 355; 1898, **10**, pl. 32, fig. 43.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 ♀ juv.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♀.

Wailangilolu, Fiji Ids.; Nov. 20, 1897; 1 ♂.

Cyclograpsus parvulus de Man.

Cyclograpsus parvulus de Man, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., 1896, **9**, 350; 1898, **10**, pl. 32, fig. 42.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♀.

Plagusia speciosa Dana.

Plagusia speciosa Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878 (5), **1**, 151.

Makemo Id., Paumotus; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂.

The type is from Waterland Id., Paumotus.

Plagusia dentipes (de Haan).

Plagusia dentipes Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878 (5), **1**, 152.

Easter Id.; shore; Dec. 21, 1904; 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Percnon planissimum (Herbst).

Liolophus planissimus Alcock, 1900, **69**, 439.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♀ juv.

PILUMNIDAE.**Carpilius maculatus** (Linnaeus).

Carpilius maculatus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 79.

Papeete, Tahiti; Oct. 2, 1899; 1 ♀.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 11, 1899; 1 ♀.

Carpilius convexus (Forskål).

Carpilius convexus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 80.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 juv.

Carpilodes tristis Dana.

Carpilodes tristis Alcock, 1898, **67**, 82.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂.

Carpilodes rugatus (Latreille).

Carpilodes rugatus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 84.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Papeete, Tahiti; shore; Nov. 9, 1899; 2 ♂.

Funafuti, Ellice Id.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 3 ♂.

Carpilodes monticulosus A. Milne Edwards.

Carpilodes monticulosus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 86.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♀.

Atergatis ocyroe (Herbst).

Atergatis floridus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 98, and synonymy.

Borabora, Society Ids.; shore and fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 1 ♀.

Platypodia anaglypta (Heller).*Lophactaea anaglypta* Alcock, 1898, 67, 102.

Fakarava, Paumotus; shoal in lagoon; Oct. 11, 1899; 1 ♀.

Fakarava, Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♀.

Platypodia digitalis, sp. nov.

Pl. 1, Fig. 6; Pl. 9, Figs. 4, 4a.

Carapace narrower than in most Indo-Pacific species of this genus. Inter-regional furrows filled with a short tomentum; a few long hairs scattered on the carapace. Granules of surface small, scabrous, and sparsely distributed. Surface behind middle of cardiac region smooth. A median furrow forms two lobules on the broad part of the mesogastric area; protogastric area without longitudinal division. A thin, light-colored rim borders the front, orbits, and antero-lateral margins, and is marked by a closed fissure on the median line, two on the orbit and three on the sides.

Chelipeds heavy, unequal. Outer surface of palms covered with sharp tubercles arranged somewhat in rows; upper edge not cristate, but armed with 5 or 6 tubercles. Fingers very short and stout; pollex shorter than its width at base; tips very stumpy in the large claw, slenderer and more acute in the small claw; prehensile edges of both fingers with a broad tooth; inner and outer surfaces with one or two tufts of hair. On account of the short thumb, the movable finger is more vertical than commonly in the genus.

Ambulatory legs of moderate width, upper edges acute, but not cristate.

Dimensions: — Adult ♀, length 8.4 mm., width 11.5 mm.

Distribution: —

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Nov. 28, 1899; 1 ♀.

Kusaie, Carolines; 1900; 1 ♀ type (Cat. No. 32,846, U. S. N. M.).

This species belongs to the *granulosa* group of Alcock (1898, 67, 100), in which the upper border of the hand is not cristate, but *P. digitalis* is separated from others of the group by having the pollex broader than long, the protogastric lobes not longitudinally divided, the ambulatory legs not cristate.

Zosimus aeneus (Linnaeus).*Zozymus aeneus* Alcock, 1898, 67, 104.

Makemo Id., Paumotus; Oct. 20, 1899; 1 ♀.

Lophozozymus dodone (Herbst).

Lophozozymus dodone Alcock, 1898, **67**, 108.

Funafuti, Ellice Ids.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 ♀ juv.

This small ♀ (5.2 x 8.7 mm.) is not typical, the hands are narrower than all other, but larger, specimens examined, the immovable finger is more elongate, and the palm is not cristate beneath. In other respects the crab might easily be a *dodone*; the outline and proportion of the carapace are normal, the central portion is very smooth, there are short ridges on the side-teeth T and S (of Dana) and on the hepatic region and just inside of T.

Leptodius sanguineus (Milne Edwards).

Xantho (**Leptodius**) **sanguineus** Alcock, 1898, **67**, 119.

Nukuhiva, Marquesas Ids.; shore, seine; Sept. 15-17, 1899; 6 ♂, 3 ♀ (2 ovig.).

Mohican Reef, Rangiroa Id.; Sept. 23, 1899; 3 ♀ (1 ovig.).

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 ♂.

Makatea Id.; shore; Oct. 6, 1899; 1 ♂.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, ovig.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 3 ♂.

Borabora, Society Ids.; shore and fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 1 ♂.

Tongatabu; shore; Nov. 29, 1899; 1 ♂.

Tarawa Id., Gilbert Group; shore; Jan. 3, 1900; 1 ♂.

Manga Reva; Feb. 3, 1900; 1 ♂.

Ponape, Caroline Ids.; reef; Feb. 12, 1900; 1 ♂.

Aino Atoll; 1900; 1 ♂.

Leptodius gracilis (Dana).

Chlorodius gracilis Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, **1**, 210; atlas, 1855, pl. 11, fig. 13.

Kusaie, Caroline Ids.; reef; Feb. 8, 1900; 4 ♂, 2 ♀ (1 ovig.).

Leptodius efferens, sp. nov.

Pl. 1, Fig. 11; Pl. 7, Figs. 6, 6a.

A small species. Carapace broadly oval, the front not projecting beyond the curve of the antero-lateral borders. Regions marked by fine grooves.

Surface finely granulous, with a few ill-marked ridges, the posterior-middle portion nearly smooth. Fronto-orbital width $\frac{2}{3}$ of entire width; front $\frac{1}{2}$ of the former, convex, with a median V-shaped notch and a small outer tooth. Front separated from orbit by a notch and a furrow. Orbits large, nearly filled by the eyes, and having a small notch above and another just below the outer angle. Antero-lateral teeth 5, the second rounded and partly fused with the small first or orbital tooth; third and fourth of good size, fifth small. Short grooves run inward from the lateral sinuses. Carapace equally wide at the fourth and fifth teeth. Margin of front, orbits, and teeth granulous.

The basal segment of the antennæ just meets the downward prolongation of the front. The ridge on the palate is well marked anteriorly, and the notch in the epistome, just outside the ridge, is broad and deep.

Chelipeds unequal in both sexes, short, stout, granulate. The wrist has a distal groove and a stumpy inner tooth. Fingers black, except at the tips, where they are brown, with a white rim on the edge of the shallow spoon. The color of the pollex runs back a little on the palm, more so in the ♂ than in the ♀; the fingers have shallow grooves and are finely granulate at the base; in the ♂ the fingers gape and the prehensile teeth are small; in the ♀, the fingers do not gape, and in the large claw they bear rather large teeth which dovetail together. The tips of the fingers are not enlarged and are hollowed out, but not hooflike.

Ambulatory legs missing.

Last 2 segments of ♂ abdomen short and broad; abdomen narrowest at distal end of the third or compound segment.

Dimensions:— ♂ type, length 3.7 mm., width 5.8 mm., fronto-orbital width 4.3 mm., width of front 2 mm.

Type locality:— Ponape, Carolines; reef; Feb. 11, 1900; 1 ♂ type, 1 ♀ (Cat. No. 32,847, U. S. N. M.).

Differs from typical *Leptodius* in its more regularly oval form, in the conspicuous granulation of chelipeds and carapace, and in the greater development of the palatal ridge.

Xanthodius cristatus (Borradaile).

Leptodius (*Xanthodius*) *cristatus* Borradaile, Fauna Maldive Arch., 1902, **1**, part 3, 252, text fig. 51.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Ponape, Carolines; reef; Feb. 11, 1900; 2 ♀ ovigerous.

1 ♂, 3 ♀ are of the size described by Borradaile, and agree with his description but not entirely with his figure. The carapace is widest at the penultimate tooth, the trough on the propodal segments of the legs extends the whole length of the segment, but the propodi are shorter and dactyli longer than shown in the figure. A larger ♀, 5.3 × 8 mm., soft shell, from Makemo, has more marked characteristics. The surface is more uneven, the areolae being more raised, the depressions on the upper surface of the palms are very deep, as on the legs.

Cycloxanthops cavatus, sp. nov.

Plate 5, Fig. 8; Pl. 6, Figs. 3, 3a.

Carapace about $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as broad; posterior half level, anterior half strongly deflexed; surface very uneven. On the anterior half are six longitudinal elevations; two small elevations on inner branchial region; a transverse ridge runs inward from the third and fourth teeth of the sharp lateral border. Between the first and second teeth (orbital angle not included), and just above the margin, there is a deep circular pit; less striking depressions separate the other teeth. Surface closely granulate.

Front deflexed, margin slightly convex, median notch small, orbital angle separated by a rectangular notch.

Basal joint of antenna touching the front with its inner angle; movable portion crowded between the front and the orbital angle. Anterior margin of merus of maxilliped concave; outer angle a produced rounded lobe.

Only the right cheliped is present; its surface is closely granulate and very uneven, like that of the carapace. Upper surface of wrist and hand covered with depressions separated by irregular ridges, which form three nodulous crests on the hand; outer surface with two additional granulate ridges. Fingers short, light-colored, grooved, not gaping, prehensile teeth low, upper edge of dactylus thin, sharp.

Merus of legs with a thin upper crest; carpus and propodus bicristate.

Dimensions: — ♂ type, length 4.7 mm., width 6.6 mm.

Type locality: — Fakarava Island, Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂ (Cat. No. 32,848, U. S. N. M.).

This species has much the shape of *C. punctatus* (Haswell),¹ but the surface is more uneven, and the front is distinctly separated from the inner angle of the orbit, which is not the case in *punctatus*.

***Etisus laevimanus* Randall.**

Etisus laevimanus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 131.

Borabora, Society Islands; shore and fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 1 ♂.
Lifu; shore; Dec. 13, 1899; 1 ♂.

***Etisodes electra* (Herbst).**

Etisodes electra Alcock, 1898, **67**, 133.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂.
Tara-Tari Id.; shore, reef; Jan. 6, 1900; 4 ♂, 3 ♀.

***Actaea tomentosa* (Milne Edwards).**

Actaea tomentosa Alcock, 1898, **67**, 140.

Ena, Tonga Group; reef; Nov. 20, 1899; 2 ♂, 1 ♀.
Ponape, Caroline Ids.; reef; Feb. 11, 12, 1900; 5 ♂, 7 ♀ (3 ovig.).

***Actaea affinis* (Dana).**

Actaeodes affinis Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, **1**, 197; atlas, 1855, pl. 11, fig. 3.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 2 ♂.

***Actaea hirsutissima* (Rüppell).**

Actaea hirsutissima Alcock, 1898, **67**, 141.

Papeete, Tahiti; shore; Nov. 9, 1899; 1 ♀.
Borabora, Society Islands; shore and fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899;
3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv.

¹ Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1881, **6**, 752.

Actaea remota, sp. nov.

Pl. 1, Fig. 9; Pl. 7, Fig. 1.

Carapace broad, about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as broad, lobulated all over, lobules low and flat, the grooves between them smooth and covered with short hair, the lobules themselves covered with small pearly granules, the narrow interspaces filled with hair no higher than the granules and similar to that between the lobules. Mesogastric region undivided; protogastric regions divided lengthwise into two lobules. Cardiac region undivided. Branchial regions each with about nine lobules. Orbital region marked off by a furrow. Intestinal region more finely granulate.

Front strongly deflexed, moderately arched, median emargination not discernible, owing to a break in the carapace. Orbit with one fissure below, two above. Lateral lobes four, shallow, the first united with the orbital angle, the grooves continued on the under surface, which is finely granulate and almost naked.

The left cheliped is missing. In the right one, the outer surface of the wrist and the proximal end of the upper surface of the hand are indistinctly lobulate. The granulation of wrist and hand is less dense, the hairs more numerous. Dactylus granulous and hairy at base. Both fingers white, hollowed at tip. Legs granulate and pilose, but not lobulate; carpal joints with a longitudinal groove.

Dimensions :— Type, length 6 mm., width 8.7 mm.

Type locality :— Easter Island; shore; Dec. 20, 1904; 1 ♂ (Cat. No. 32,849, U. S. N. M.).

This species appears to be nearest *A. lata* Borradaile,¹ which, however, has long hairs mixed with the short ones, and the fingers pointed and black in color.

Actaea rufopunctata (Milne Edwards).

Actaea rufopunctata Alcock, 1898, 67, 142.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 ♀.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂.

Funafuti, Ellice Id.; shore; Dec. 25, 1899; 1 ♂.

¹ Fauna & Geog. Maldives & Laccadive Arch., 1902, 1, pt. 3, 255, text fig. 53.

Actaea cavipes (Dana).

Pl. 1, Fig. 2.

Actaea cavipes Alcock, 1898, 67, 147.

Rangiroa Id.; beach; Sept. 21, 1899; 1 ♂.

Fakarava, Paumotus; shoal in lagoon; Oct. 11, 1899; 3 ♂.

Fakarava; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Borabora Ids., Society Group; fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 5 ♂, 2 juv.

Funafuti, Ellice Ids.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Tari-Tari Id.; shore, reef; Jan. 6, 1900; 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

Daira perlata (Herbst).**Daira perlata** Alcock, 1900, 67, 155.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 3 juv.

Xanthias lamarckii (Milne Edwards).**Xanthodes lamarckii** Alcock, 1898, 67, 157.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (1 ovig.),
1 juv.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Borabora Id., Society Group; fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Xanthias ponapensis, sp. nov.

Pl. 7, Figs. 5, 5a.

The carapace is almost smooth, punctate, microscopically granulous, granules more discernible along the antero-lateral margin. Orbital region marked off by a groove, gastric region and its subdivisions well delimited, otherwise the carapace is scarcely divided. Frontal lobes faintly sinuous, their outer angles rectangular, and separated from the orbit by a rectangular notch. Antero-lateral margin thick; teeth four (besides the orbital angle), the first minute and distant from the orbit, the third most prominent.

Chelipeds unequal, surface similar to that of the carapace; merus roughly granulous above, wrist and hand smooth to the eye, the larger punctae of the hand arranged somewhat in longitudinal lines. Fingers stout, gaping at

base in larger chela, color almost black, with tips lighter, color prolonged very little on the palm and terminating in an oblique line. Legs hairy; merus joints spinulose above.

Dimensions:— ♂ type, length 6.5 mm., width 9.7 mm., fronto-orbital width 5.7 mm.

Distribution:— Papeete, Tahiti; shore; Nov. 9, 1899; 4 immature.

Ponape, Carolines; reef; Feb. 11, 1900; 2 ♂ (1 ♂ is type, Cat. No. 32,850, U. S. N. M.).

The young specimens from Papeete show much rougher carapace and chelipeds than the adult, the roughness diminishing regularly with age. They measure respectively 6.4, 5.5, 5.2, and 5 mm. in width. The first-mentioned has the larger palm smooth outside, a little granulous above, smaller cheliped missing; No. 2 has the larger palm also smooth outside, but more granulous above, the smaller palm distinctly granulous outside and above; No. 3 has the larger palm a little rough outside as well as above, the smaller palm very granulous; in No. 4 both palms are very rough, the smaller the rougher. One would not believe the smallest specimen to be the same species as the type, were there not intermediate stages.

This species is near *X. flavescens* Rathbun,¹ from the Hawaiian Ids., but the latter is wider and more areolated, the dark color of the pollex runs far back and up on the palm, and the legs are nearly naked.

***Xanthias notatus* (Dana).**

Xanthodes notatus Alcock, 1898, 67, 158.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 19 ♂, 24 ♀ (2 ovig.).

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 16 ♂, 13 ♀ (4 ovig.).

***Xanthias canaliculatus* Rathbun.**

Xanthias canaliculatus Rathbun, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906) part 3, 856, text fig. 17, pl. 9, fig. 12.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

¹ Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906), part 3, 855, text fig. 15, pl. 9, fig. 11.

Chlorodiella niger (Forskål).**Chlorodius niger** Alcock, 1898, **67**, 160.

- Rangiroa Id.; Mohican Reef; Sept. 23, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
 Fakarava, Paumotus; shoal in lagoon; Oct. 11, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ovig.)
 Fakarava, Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 6 ♂, 8 ♀ (4 ovig.)
 Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 8 ♂, 6 ♀.
 Borabora Id., Society Group; fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.
 Funafuti, Ellice Id.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv.
 Tari-Tari Id.; shore, reef; Jan. 6, 1900; 4 ♂, 2 ♀.
 Kusaie, Carolines; 1900; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Chlorodiella laevissima (Dana).**Chlorodius laevissimus** Alcock, 1898, **67**, 161.

- Rangiroa Id.; Mohican Reef; Sept. 23, 1899; 3 ♂, 1 ♀.
 Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 3 ♀ (1 ovig.)
 Papeete, Tahiti; shore; Nov. 9, 1899; 2 ♂.
 Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (1 ovig.)
 Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ovig.)
 Funafuti, Ellice Is.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899: 16 ♂, 13 ♀, 3 juv.
 Tari-Tari Id.; shore; reef; Jan. 6, 1900; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Phymodius ungulatus (Milne Edwards).

Pls. 3, 4.

Phymodius ungulatus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 162.**Phymodius monticulosus** Alcock, *op. cit.*, 163.**Phymodius obscurus** Rathbun, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906), 196, part. 3, 858.

- Rangiroa Id.; Mohican Reef; Sept. 23, 1899; 2 ♂ ♀.
 Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 juv.
 Fakarava, Paumotus; shoal in lagoon; Oct. 11, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♀.
 Fakarava, Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 10 ♂, 14 ♀ (4 ovig.),
 7 juv.
 Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 3 ♂, 1 ♀.
 Borabora, Society Ids.; shore and fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.
 Tongatabu; reef and shore; Nov. 30, 1899; 1 ♂.
 Funafuti, Ellice Id.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ juv.

Tari-Tari Id.; shore and reef; Jan. 6, 1900; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Kusaie, Carolines; 1900; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (ovig.).

I find it necessary on examination of considerable material to unite the *ungulatus* form with the *monticulosus* or *obscurus* form of *Phymodius*, or, in lieu of this, to make five or six intergrading sub-species.

In the absence of type specimens it is almost impossible to apply with certainty the specific names already given.

The series before me is far from complete, but it indicates that each form of cheliped described by Dana and others may be attached to any form of carapace; and that carapaces with similar areolation vary in relative width and in the width of the front.

I have thought it desirable to tabulate some of these variations: —

VARIATIONS IN PHYMODIUS UNGULATUS.

Locality.	Sex.	Length in mm.	Width in mm.	Width of front, orbital angle excluded.	Mesogastric region.	Protopagastric region.	Lateral teeth.	Chelipeds.	Palms.	Tubercles of palm.	Fingers.	Gape.	Spoons.	Equivalent to.	Figure.
Borabora	♂	16.2	23.3	7.3	Undivided	{ Without cross markings }	Obtuse	{ Very unequal }	{ Widen much distally }	Flat	{ Little curved }	Narrow	Shallow	{ <i>ungulatus</i> Dana and M. Edw. }	{ Pl. 3, fig. 1, 1c }
Borabora	♀	10.4	14.8	4.8	"	Cross grooves	{ 1-3 obtuse } { 4-5 acuminate }	Equal	{ Sides subparallel }	Sharp	"	"	"		{ Pl. 4, fig. 2, 2c }
Oahu	♂	13.5	19.1	7.2	3-divided	"	Obtuse	Unequal	{ Widen moderately distally }	Subacute	{ Much curved }	"	Deep	{ <i>ungulatus</i> var. } { <i>gracilis</i> Dana }	
Bonin Ids.	♂	16.9	24	8.5	"	"	{ 1-3 obtuse } { 4-5 hooked }	{ Little unequal }	{ Sides subparallel }	Acute	"	Wide	"	{ <i>monticulosus</i> Dana } { <i>areolatus</i> A. & W. }	{ Pl. 3, fig. 3, 3c }
Fakarava	♂	11.2	15.6	6	"	"	Sharp	Equal	"	Spiniform	"	"	"	"	{ Pl. 4, fig. 3, 3a }
Fakarava	♂	19.7	28.4	9.5	"	Nodulous	Obtuse	{ Very unequal }	Widen much	Subobsolete	"	"	"	<i>monticulosus</i> Alc.	{ Pl. 4, fig. 1, 1a }
Tari-Tari	♂	18	25.4	9.2	{ Scarcely divided }	{ Without cross markings }	{ 1-2 obtuse } { 3-5 subacute }	"	{ Sides subparallel }	{ Subobsolete on larger, acute on smaller. }	{ Little curved }	"	Shallow	"	{ Pl. 4, fig. 4, 4a }
Tongatabu	♂	14.9	20.8	7.5	3-divided	"	Obtuse	"	Widen much	Obsolete	"	Narrow	"	<i>obscurus</i> Lucas	{ Pl. 3, fig. 2, 2a }
Oahu	♂	12.5	18.7	6.5	"	"	"	"	Widen little	"	"	"	"		
Honolulu	♂	13	20.5	7.4	Undivided	"	"	"	Widen much	Subobsolete	{ Much curved }	Wide	Deep		{ Pl. 3, fig. 4, 4a }

Chlorodopsis venusta, sp. nov.

Pl. 1, Fig. 5.

Carapace with a few, rather long, scattered hairs; legs with similar but more numerous hairs, not concealing the sculpture; chelipeds almost naked.

Posterior third of carapace not areolated. Anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ divided by smooth grooves into regions and sub-regions, which are covered with very numerous sharp granules; these granules become much finer on the posterior third.

Front cut into two rounded denticulate lobes, and outside of each a narrow acute tooth. The two upper fissures of the orbit are faintly marked.

The antero-lateral margin has besides the small orbital angle, four teeth, the last three of which are similar, curved, spiniform. Tooth E of Dana is thick, acute, and fused with the adjacent area 1 L; tooth N bears a few denticles on its sides. 2 L, 3 L, and 4 L are distinct; 5 L and 6 L are only partially separated from each other. 1 L, 3 L, 4 L, and 1 R, the submarginal areas, are high and rough with granules, but not spined. There is a sharp subhepatic denticle. While the outer angle of the basal antennal joint is prolonged into the orbital hiatus, the movable part of the antenna is not excluded from the orbit.

Chelipeds unequal. Arm irregularly spined on anterior margin, sharply rough above, finely granulate outside. Wrist coarsely and sharply granulate, two spines at inner angle. Hands covered with crowded granules, which are finer below and on the inside. Fingers gaping, three teeth on prehensile edge of each, dactylus with denticles outside towards the base.

Legs spinulous above.

Color in spirit mottled, variable, the dark part sometimes forming a variable but bisymmetrical band from front to back. Legs with a few transverse dark stripes. Fingers brown or black with light tips.

Dimensions:—Type ♂, length 6.1 mm., width 10.3 mm.

Distribution:—

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 3 ♂.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 9 ♂, 6 ♀, (1 ♂ type, Cat. No. 32,851, U. S. N. M.).

Funafuti, Ellice Group; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 juv.

This species is closely related to *C. melanochira* A. Milne Edwards¹ and to *C. wood-masoni* Alcock.² It is smaller, less hairy, and more delicately marked than *C. melanochira*; the second antero-lateral tooth (the first after the orbital angle) is not separated from the adjoining area; the fourth and fifth teeth are simple, and the hind part of the carapace is not grooved as in that species. *C. wood-masoni* has fewer denticles on the frontal lobes (7 instead of 15 to 20); a spiniform second tooth; a spine on each of the four submarginal areas; fewer tubercles or granules on the chelipeds.

Chlorodopsis spinipes (Heller).

Pl. 2, Fig. 5.

Chlorodopsis spinipes Alcock, 1898, 67, 169.

Rangiroa Id.; Mohican Reef; Sept. 23, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 4 ♀ (3 ovig.).

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 2 ♀.

Borabora Id., Society Group; fringing reef; Nov. 17, 1899; 5 ♂, 8 ♀.

Funafuti, Ellice Id.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

All the specimens have three antero-lateral spines, besides the orbital spine; just back of the latter is a small subhepatic spine.

Chlorodopsis scabricula (Dana).

Pl. 1, Fig. 3; Pl. 9, Fig. 5.

Chlorodopsis scabricula Rathbun, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906), part 3, 859.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 2 ♀ immature, 1 young.

These specimens are the same species as the young ♂ from Honolulu, which I referred to *C. scabricula* (*loc. cit.*), and I think that they are probably Dana's *scabricula*.

The four spines of the side margin are similar to each other (E and S of Dana), being smaller than the others. The four lobules adjacent to these spines are high and their summits are denticulated.

¹ Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1873, 9, 228, pl. 8, fig. 5.

² Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1898, 67, 170. Illus. Zool. Investigator, Crust., pt. 7, pl. 37, fig. 7.

In the two larger specimens, the outer angle of the basal antennal joint falls short considerably of the end of the inner suborbital tooth, while in the two smaller specimens that angle reaches the end of the tooth.

Cyclodius ornatus Dana.

Pl. 5, Fig. 5; Pl. 7, Fig. 8.

Cyclodius ornatus Dana, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1852, 80; Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, 1, 223; atlas, 1855, pl. 12, figs. 11 *a-g*.

Chlorodopsis (Cyclodius) ornata Alcock, 1898, 67, 171.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♀ immature.

Papeete; shore; Nov. 9, 1899; 1 ♂ juv.

Tari-Tari Id.; shore, reef; Jan. 6, 1900; 1 ♀ immature, 1 ♂ juv.

The largest specimens measure as follows:—

♀, Tari-Tari, length 6.7 mm., width 8.8 mm., proportion 1:1.31.

♀, Fakarava, length 6 mm., width 7.7 mm., proportion 1:1.28.

Lateral teeth N, T, and S are long, slender, and alike; tooth E is similar, but smaller in three specimens; in the young ♂ from Tari-Tari (4 mm. wide) tooth E is not spiniform. Subdivisions of gastric region well marked, except in the last-mentioned specimen. Each middle lobe of the front has 8 or 10 denticles, each lateral lobe 3 or 4.

Fig. 11 *f* of Dana represents the abdomen of a ♀.

Cyclodius gracilis Dana.

Pl. 1, Fig. 10; Pl. 7, Fig. 7.

Cyclodius gracilis Dana, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1852, 80; Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, 1, 224; atlas, 1855, pl. 13, figs. 12 *a* and *b*.

Funafuti; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, all young.

The largest specimen, the ♀, measures 3.8 × 5.5 mm., or a proportion of 1:1.44. This is a greater width than that given by Dana in the text, but corresponds to his figure. While strongly resembling *C. ornatus*, it is less deeply areolated (specimens of nearly equal size compared), the front as a whole is less prominent, its margin more finely denticulated, its outer lobules are smaller.

Pilodius paumotensis, sp. nov.

Pl. 8, Figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b.

Surface covered with a thin coat of soft, downy hairs, some of which are very long, and most of which proceed from fine granules. Carapace $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as it is broad, regions plainly demarcated. Front convex, with a large, median U-shaped notch; and at the outer end a small, inconspicuous tooth. Margin of front and orbits granulate. The two notches in the superior margin of the orbit are small; the one on the outer side is deep and V-shaped; outer angle of orbit not prominent. Behind it, on the antero-lateral margin, are 4 spine-pointed teeth; the first is low, the other three are of good size; all have a few denticles on their sides; the last two teeth or spines are equally prominent, the carapace having the same width at these points. Parallel to the posterior margin, a row of fine bead granules. The postero-lateral surface, over which the posterior legs fold, is naked and crossed by transverse and granulated lines. The basal segment of the antenna touches with its inner angle the bent-down angle of the front; the outer angle of the segment does not reach the end of the inner orbital angle; the flagellum stands in the orbital hiatus.

Chelipeds unequal, especially in the δ . Exposed surface granulate and hairy like the carapace, except the lower part of the palms, which is smooth and naked. Anterior edge of arms granulate, and at the proximal extremity one very short, blunt spine. A small spine at inner angle of wrist. Palms stout, with convex lower margin. Basal half of dactylus rough and hairy. Fingers gaping, prehensile edges with a few large teeth, tips very broad and deep spoons. Ambulatory legs spinulose above.

All the specimens in alcohol are covered on the dorsal aspect with small dark color spots.

Dimensions: — δ type, length 5.2 mm., width 8 mm.

Distribution: —

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 3 δ , 3 φ .

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 δ type, 1 φ (Cat. No. 32,852, U. S. N. M.).

This species has much in common with *P. pubescens* Dana,¹ but differs from it in having the carapace and chelipeds finely rough, instead of the

¹ Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, 1, 217; atlas, 1855, pl. 12, fig. 6 a-d.

carapace smooth and the chelipeds coarsely rough; in the deep median sinus of the front; in the denticulation of the lateral spines; in the lack of prominent spines on the anterior border of the arm.

The genus *Pilodius* stands very near *Pilumnus* and *Chlorodopsis*; it has the aspect of a *Pilumnus*, but the fingers are spoon-shaped instead of pointed; the carapace is not so much subdivided into areolets as in *Chlorodopsis*, where the antero-lateral areolets are exceptionally rough and high. As for the arrangement of antennae and orbits, it does not in *Pilodius* differ much from some species of *Chlorodopsis*, although the movable part of the antenna is excluded from the orbit in the typical species of the latter genus.

***Cymo melanodactylus* De Haan.**

Cymo melanodactylus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 174.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 6 ♂, 9 ♀ (4 ovig.).

Borabora Id., Society Group; fringing reef; Nov. 7, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 juv.

Tari-Tari Id.; shore; Jan. 6, 1900; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

***Cymo quadrilobatus* Miers.**

Pl. 1, Fig. 7

Cymo quadrilobatus Alcock, 1898, **67**, 175.

Funafuti, Ellice Ids.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 juv.

Funafuti, Ellice Ids.; shore; Dec. 25, 1899; 1 ♀ ovig.

***Ozius rugulosus* Stimpson.**

Ozius rugulosus Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1857, **9**, 34.

Nomuka Iki, Tonga Group; shore; Dec. 2, 1899; 2 ♂.

***Ozius guttatus* Milne Edwards.**

Ozius guttatus Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., 1834, **1**, 406. A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1873, **9**, 239, pl. 11, fig. 1.

Tongatabu; shore; Nov. 29, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 carapace.

Ozius hawaiiensis Rathbun.

Ozius hawaiiensis Rathbun, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1902, **26**, 76, text figs. 3 & 4; Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906), part 3, 862.

Nukuhiva, Marquesas Ids.; shore, seine; Sept. 15-17, 1899; 1 ♂.

Rangiroa Id.; beach; Sept. 21, 1899; 1 ♂.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 4 ♀.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 5 ♂, 19 ♀.

Kusaie, Carolines; reef; Feb. 8, 1900; 5 ♂, 4 ♀.

Ozius tricarinatus, sp. nov.

Pl. 2, Fig. 3.

Carapace $1\frac{2}{5}$ times as wide as long, very convex fore and aft, moderately convex from side to side; interregional depressions deep, surface irregularly granulate and coarsely punctate, and near the antero-lateral margins eroded. Lateral regions crossed by three blunt carinae; the posterior of these is very low and runs from the last side tooth somewhat obliquely inward toward the widest part of the mesogastric region; the next ridge is more oblique and begins at the base of the penultimate tooth; the anterior ridge begins at the next tooth and is directed toward the middle of the orbit; it is broken in two at the middle, the two parts not in the same line.

The edge of the front has a submarginal groove and is cut into four rather prominent subequal lobes, the median sinus narrower than the lateral; outer lobe separated from orbital angle by a furrow.

Antero-lateral margin blunt, cut into five teeth, the first of which is separated from the orbital margin by a broad furrow; the first two teeth or lobes are long, shallow, and subequal; the third is as long but more distinctly angled; the fourth is shorter and most dentiform and stands at the widest part of the carapace; fifth tooth much less prominent.

The type and only adult specimen is a ♀ in which the right cheliped or the one which should be the larger, as it has the stout tooth at the base of the dactyl, is abnormally reduced, being much shorter and also narrower than the left one. This last is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as carapace; surface of wrist and hand reticulated, punctate, and covered with flattened granules.

Dimensions:—Length of type ♀ 37.2 mm., width 59.5 mm.

Distribution:—

Nukuhiva, Marquesas Ids.; shore, seine; Sept. 15–17, 1899; 1 ♀ (type), 1 ♀ juv. (Cat. No. 32,853, U. S. N. M.).

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 ♂ juv.

In the two young specimens, the granules of the surface are almost effaced, but the carapace appears more eroded, the teeth of the front are less prominent, those of the sides more prominent than in the adult. The chelipeds are very unequal, the fingers of the larger one gape narrowly.

In the shape and number of the front and side teeth this species resembles *O. verreauxii* Saussure, which, however, is flatter and has only one transverse crest.

***Pilumnus andersoni* de Man.**

Pilumnus andersoni Rathbun, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906), part 3, 863.

Funafuti, Ellice Ids.; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Ponape, Caroline Ids.; reef; Feb. 11, 1900; 2 ♂, 3 ♀ (1 ovigerous).

The specimens from Ponape have the first of the 3 lateral spines further from the orbit than in typical *andersoni*, and the antero-lateral margin correspondingly longer. All of the 7 individuals are small, the largest measuring 7.3 mm. in width.

***Pilumnus cursor* A. Milne Edwards.**

Pilumnus cursor Alcock, 1898, 67, 195.

Funafuti; reef; Dec. 24, 1899; 1 immature ♀, which agrees with the description given by de Man¹ but has shorter legs than represented in the figure by A. Milne Edwards.² The specimen is only 4.2 mm. long, the second or longest ambulatory leg is 7.5 mm. long.

¹ Arch. f. Naturg., 1887, 53, part 1, 299.

² Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., 1873, 9, pl. 9, fig. 4.

Pilumnus globosus Dana.

Pilumnus globosus Dana, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1852, 81; Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, **1**, 236; atlas, 1855, pl. 13, fig. 10. De Man, Notes Leyden Mus., 1890, **12**, 59, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 adult ♀, little smaller than the type, measuring 6.2 mm. long and 8 mm. wide. It differs a little from de Man's description. The hairs of the carapace arise from rather large and irregular punctae; granules few. The margin of the front continues the arch of the antero-lateral borders, and has a wide emargination. The three lateral projections are not granules, but small spines. Palms granulate all over the outer surface, but not thickly so; fingers grooved; basal half of dactylus granulate in both chelae, and one or two granules on outer surface of immovable finger. Fingers light brown; the color line on the propodus is at right angles to its lower margin; the pollex is as broad at base as it is long.

Pilumnus tahitensis de Man.

Pilumnus tahitensis de Man, Notes Leyden Mus., 1890, **12**, 61, pl. 3, figs. 4, 4 a, 4 b.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

The largest specimen, an ovigerous ♀, is smaller than the types, measuring 6.8 mm. long by 9 mm. wide. The chelipeds are equal in all the specimens.

Actumnus integerrimus (Dana).

Pl. 1, Fig. 12; Pl. 8, Figs. 3, 3 a, 3 b.

Actaeodes? integerrimus Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, **1**, 201; atlas, 1855, pl. 11, fig. 7.

Papeete, Tahiti; reef; Sept. 28, 1899; 1 ♀.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♀.

Carapace convex, not much broader than long, thick; side margins entire, granulate, with faint traces of one or two teeth; surface smooth to the naked eye with scarcely any trace of regions, and with a few scattered hairs; under the lens the anterior two thirds is seen to be very sparsely and finely granulous.

Front with two oblique lobes separated by a median V, outer angles

bent down, touching the basal joint of antenna. Eyes large; orbital notches obscure above, absent below outer angle.

Palatal ridge present, but not strong.

Chelipeds unequal, rough with sharp granules; lower surface of larger hand almost smooth; fingers spoon-shaped, rough at base, gaping, light-colored. In the smaller specimen (Papeete) the outer face of the hand is largely smooth. Legs almost smooth, sparsely hairy, meropodites slightly spinulose above, dactyli with long slender point.

Dimensions:—Fakarava, length 3.3, width 4.5 mm.; width of front 16 mm.

I think that this is Dana's species, as the carapace appears smooth and entire, but the hairs do not form the pattern shown in his figure.

Eriphia sebana (Shaw).

Cancer sebanus Shaw, in Shaw & Nodder, Nat. Misc., 1803, **15**, pl. 591.

Eriphia sebana Rathbun, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1903 (1906), part 3, p. 865.

Rangiroa Id.; shore; Sept. 21, 22, 1899; 2 ♂, 1 ♀; "eyes vermilion, ocellus black."

Makatea Id.; shore; Oct. 6, 1899; 1 ♀.

Fakarava, Paumotus; reef, sea beach; Oct. 13, 1899; 1 ♀ ovig.

Makemo Id., Paumotus; Oct. 20, 1899; 1 ♂.

Makemo Id., Paumotus; reef; Oct. 21, 1899; 1 ♂ juv.

Nomuka Iki, Tonga Group; shore; Dec. 2, 1899; 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Tarawa Id., Gilbert Group; shore; Jan. 3, 1900; 1 ♀.

Kusaie, Caroline Ids.; reef; Feb. 8, 1900; 2 juv.

Manga Reva, Motus; Feb. 3, 1905; 1 ♀ ovigerous.

Eriphia scabricula Dana.

Eriphia scabricula Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852, **1**, 247; atlas, 1855, pl. 14, fig. 5 *a* and *b*.

Fakarava Id., Paumotus; outer reef; Oct. 12, 1899; 1 ♀.

Trapezia¹ **rufopunctata** (Herbst).

Trapezia rufopunctata Alcock, 1898, **67**, 222.

Makemo, Paumotus; reef; Oct 21, 1899; 2 ♂, 2 ♂ ovig.

Funafuti, Ellice Ids.; shore; Dec. 25, 1899; 2 ♀ (1 ovig.)

¹ **Trapezia** Latreille 1825 = **Grapsillus** MacLeay, 1838. **Trapezia**, derived from *τράπεζός*, table-like, may not conflict with **Trapezium** (Humphrey, 1797), from *τράπεζιον* a little table.