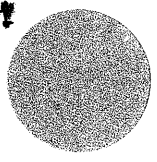


Crustacea - Decapoda

Catalogue of the Crustacea from Isthmus of Panama

NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA
Not to be taken from the laboratory!



SEPTEMBER 5.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Ten members present.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Eighteen members present.

The Cook-Baker Library
of the Department of Zoology
Pomona College

The following paper was presented for publication: "Catalogue
of Crustacea from the Isthmus of Panama, collected by J. A.
McNeil." By T. Hale Streets.

SEPTEMBER 19.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Nineteen members present.

SEPTEMBER 26.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Eleven members present.
The death of Dr. John Edward Holbrook was announced.
On favorable report of the committee the following paper was
ordered to be published:—

CATALOGUE OF CRUSTACEA FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
COLLECTED BY J. A. McNEIL.

BY T. HALE STREETS.

BRACHYURA.

MAIOIDEA.

FAMILY MAIIDEA.

Subfamily PISINAE.

Omalacantha, nov. gen.

Carapax pyriform as in *Pisa*. Orbit complete above and below, oval, superior border armed with a triangular tooth. Eye very small; peduncle short. Rostrum well developed, bifurcated nearly to base, horns divergent, apices convergent; præorbital tooth flattened, obtuse; external antennæ not hidden by rostrum, but completely exposed, on same level as rostrum; first and second articles broad, flattened, clubbed at distal extremity.

This genus is very closely allied to that little known genus, *Microphrys*,¹ M. Edw. It is readily distinguished from *Microphrys* by its greater triangular form (not being broader than long); by the broad, club-shaped articles of external antennæ (in *Microphrys* they are cylindrical), and by the antero-lateral border of carapax being less inflated.

Omalacantha hirsuta, nov. sp.

Carapax triangular, convex, tuberculated, pilose; hairs hooked at extremity; prominent spine projecting from junction of antero-lateral with postero-lateral border; another smaller spine below, and in front of this on branchial region; spine on hepatic region below and behind external angle of orbit; one on side of branchial region, near the groove separating it from hepatic; row of five small tubercles on inferior border of hepatic region; on gastric region tubercles arranged in the form of the letter T; an arcuate row of four tubercles on intestinal region; another single one below these at posterior extremity of same region. Longitudinal row of hairs on horn of rostrum, and continuing on lateral portion

¹ For description, see "Zoologie Expedition dans l'Amérique du Sud, par Castlenau."

of branchial region. Tooth on superior margin of orbit obtuse; orbit obtuse at external angle. External antennæ ciliated; rostrum slightly reflexed, more so in female than in male. The chelipeds larger in male than in female, smooth, with exception of arm, which presents a row of tubercles on upper surface; covered with rounded spots of a violet-red color. Fingers closely approximated and finely denticulated at extremity; in female approximated along their whole length. Two or three rudimentary tubercles on third article of second pair of feet. A deep red spot at the projecting lateral angle of carapax. Color reddish shade. Length, 1.37 inch; breadth, .94 inch.

Subfamily MITHRACINÆ.

Mithraculus coronatus, Stimpson. An. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., vol. VII., p. 186.

CANCROIDEA.

FAMILY CANCRIDÆ.

Subfamily XANTHINÆ.

Carpilius corallinus, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. I., p. 381.

Actæa labyrinthica, Stimpson, An. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., vol. VII., p. 204.

Menippe mercenaria, Stimpson. *Cancer mercenaria*, Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. I., p. 448.

Panopæus chilensis, Edw. et Lucas. D'Orbigny's Voy. en Am. Mérid., Crust., p. 16; pl. VIII., fig. 1.

FAMILY ERIPHIDÆ.

Subfamily ERIPHINÆ.

Eriphia gonagra, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. I., p. 426, pl. XVI., figs. 16 and 17. Dana. U. S. Expl. Exped., Crust., vol. I., p. 250.

FAMILY PORTUNIDÆ.

Subfamily LUPINÆ.

Lupa dicantha, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. I., p. 451. Dana, U.S. Expl. Exped., Crust., vol. I., p. 272, pl. XVI., fig. 7.

Lupa rubra, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. I., p. 454.

OCYPODOIDEA.

FAMILY MACROPHTHALMIDÆ.

Subfamily OCYPODINÆ.

Ocypoda Gaudichaudii, Edw. et Lucas. D'Orbigny's Voy. en Am. Mérid., Crust., p. 26, pl. XI., fig. 4.

Ocypoda rhombea, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. II., p. 46.

FAMILY GRAPSIDÆ.

Subfamily GRAPSINÆ.

Grapsus pictus, Latr.; M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. II., p. 86.

FAMILY GACARCINIDÆ.

Subfamily UCAINÆ.

Uca lavis, M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. II., p. 22.

ANOMOURA.

FAMILY HIPPIDÆ.

Hippa emerita, Fabr.: M. Edw. Hist. Nat. des Crust., tom. II., p. 209.

FAMILY PORCELLANIDÆ.

Petrolisthes armatus, Stimpson. An. Lye. Nat. Hist. N. Y., vol. II., p. 73. *Porcellana armata*, Gibbes, Proc. Am. Assoc., 1850, p. 176.

Petrolisthes occidentalis, Stimpson. An. Lye. Nat. Hist. N. Y., vol. VII., p. 73.

FAMILY PAGURIDÆ.

Subfamily PAGURINÆ.

Aniculus longitarsis, nov. sp.

This species is very closely allied to *A. typicus*, Dana, but differs from it in the greater length of the tarsus of the ambulatory feet. In *Pagurus aniculus* (*Aniculus typicus*, Dana), Milne Edwards describes the tarsus as being "extremely short." No statement is made as to its length in comparison with the preceding article; but in Dana's figure, and in that figured in Quoy and Gaymard, Voy. de l'Urania, it is shorter than the preceding article. In *A. longitarsis* it is always longer. The median areolet is distinct, trapezium-shaped, and is not produced to the posterior edge of the gastric region.

[December 5,