

aut granulis, excepto margine interiore qui paucis denticulis inconspicuis instructus est, digiti recti punctati carinati. Carpus glaber, punctis tribus vel quatuor. Brachium glabrum, spinulis paucis latere superiore: inferiore seriebus duabus spinarum, quarum duæ anteriores majores et longiores. Caudæ lamella intermedia utrinque trispinosa.

Long. 1.95 Cephalo-thorax .6. Thorax .25. Abdomen .8. Cauda .3. Antenna .9. Chela .6. latitud. .2, forceps .3.

Habitat in Georgia inferiore, in aquæ puræ rivulos qui inter colliculos arenosos (*sand-hills*) currunt.

A. LATIMANUS. Rostrum breve, concaviusculum, obtusum cum acumine parvo. Lamina antennalis brevis subdolabriformis, pedunculi antennalis articulum inferiorem solum æquante. Cephalo-thorax supra punctatus, lateribus granulosus, linea ordinaria sulcata. Thorax supra punctatus, lateribus valde granulosus, areola suturalis modica. Dorsum sicut in aliis. Chela magna, latissima, extrorsum marginata, grosse punctata, ad latus internum tuberculata, digiti æquales, recti, late costati, punctati, interiore extrorsum et introrsum, exteriori introrsum tuberculato. Carpus punctatus, latere interiore tuberculatus, spina satis magna e medio prominente. Brachium punctatum, latere superiore bi-vel-trispinosum, spinis parvis, inferiore spinarum seriebus duabus. Lamella caudæ intermedia bispinosa.

Long 3.3. Cephalo-thorax 1. Thorax .6. Abdomen 12. Cauda .5. Antenna 2.6. Chela 1.2, latit. .65 forceps .6.

Habitat in Georgia superiore.

A. ADVENA. Rostrum subconcavum, breve, obtusum cum acumine parvo. Lamina antennalis parva, articulum pedunculi antennalis inferiorem solum æquans. Cephalo-thorax supra grosse punctatus, lateribus granulosus. Areola suturalis angusta. Dorsum sicut in aliis. Chela breviuscula, latiuscula, tuberculata, margine exteriori et interiore serrata, digitis carinatis, punctatis. Carpus grosse punctatus, latere interiore spinoso-tuberculatus. Brachium latere superiore, serie unica spinarum parvarum, quæ sensim deorsum diminuuntur, inferiore seriebus duabus spinarum parvarum. Caudæ lamella intermedia utrinque bispinosa.

Long. 2.9. Cephalo-thorax .9. Thorax .5. Abdomen 1.3. Cauda .4. Antenna 1.5. Chela .85. lat. 4. forceps .45.

Habitat in Georgia inferiore.

Hyeme vitam degit subterraneam. Æstate in fossis invenitur. Differt a præcedente magnitudine; chela non marginata et digitis non tuberculatis, excepto margine interiore digiti interioris.

In all the species of this genus which have come under my observation, I have observed that the following characters are found. The lamina antennalis is dolabriform, inwardly fringed, outwardly thickened, straight and ending in a small spine. The dorsum is smooth with transverse rows of punctures. The carpus has a deep longitudinal impression. The males also have on the second and third of the small legs a tooth directed inwards, in some species only on the second.

In drawing up these descriptions it will be observed that I have preserved the old name of *Astacus* in preference to the new appellation of *Cambarus*. The very slight and not very apparent differences which have been adopted to distinguish these two genera appear to me of little moment.

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*On a new species of Gelasimus.*

By JOHN LE CONTE.

One species only of *Gelasimus* has long been known as an inhabitant of our salt marshes. I now offer to the Society, the description of a second species, found on the sea coast of New Jersey. It seems hitherto to have escaped the no-

tice of naturalists. Last summer our associate Mr. Ashmead brought some from Beesley's Point, N. J., and I cannot find any description agreeing with it. All the other species in the books except one, appear to have been brought from tropical countries. I have added a detailed description of the *G. pugilator* or common species which is said to be found along our whole line of coast, in order that a comparison may be made between the two. This I have of course placed first.

*GELASIMUS PUGILATOR*, *Bosc.* Carapace smooth, shining, in front sinuous and three-lobed, the middle lobe the largest, bent down, the lateral lobes but slightly prominent likewise bent down; margined, the lateral margins ciliate; anterior exterior angles right. Back impressed as it were with the letter H, a small depressed spot generally paler colored about one fourth of the distance from the outer edge of the fore part on each side. Lower eye-lid finely serrate, cheeks and feet except the chelæ hairy. Tail strongly ciliate. Tarsi sharp, slightly curved. Color dark brownish olive, all the feet lighter colored, chelæ nearly white.

*Male.*—With either the right or left chela very large, inflated, margined, the inner margin of the palm bifurcate near the extremity. Palm and carpus granulate; brachium with short irregular rows of granules, the immoveable finger straight deeply grooved from the point to near the centre, with a triple row of small teeth, and one large one near the middle, the moveable finger curved, toothed like the moveable one, with sometimes three larger teeth, and slightly costate: small chela smooth the fingers nearly straight.

Length .65; breadth anteriorly 1 inch, posteriorly .4. Large chela 1.7, small 4.

This species which is found on the salt marshes and the edges of creeks of the sea shore in innumerable quantities, was first described by Bosc in his *Histoire Naturelle des Crustacées*, vol. vi. page 96, and afterwards by Say, in the *Journal of our Society* vol. i. page 71. From its being so common and so well known I omit saying anything on its manners. It was formerly considered the same as the *G. vocans* of Brazil or Amboyna. Whether it is so or not, remains yet to be determined, the descriptions of the South American or Indian animal which are to be found in the books being so imperfect, that it is impossible to decide the question.

*G. MINAX.* Carapace very finely granulate with a number of small tubercles near the anterior exterior angles, front as in the former species only the lateral lobes are much wider and more bent down; margined, the margin very finely serrate and ciliate on the sides; anterior exterior angle rounded. Back impressed with the letter H, with an oblique stria running from the lateral lobe of the front of the carapace on each side to the upright arms of the impressed letter. Both the eye-lids are bluntly serrate. Cheeks and feet as in *G. pugilator*, except the latter are paler colored, as is the tail likewise.

*Male.* With the right or left chela very large, inflated, outwardly scarcely margined, inwardly margined as in the former species, but the bifurcation commences lower down. Palm and carpus covered with tubercles, those on the interior edge of the latter forming a kind of crest. Immoveable finger straight with a double row of blunt teeth, which near the point are separated by an excavation for the reception of the point of the moveable finger, the middle is furnished with a single larger tooth. The moveable finger is very much curved with a triple row of blunt teeth, three of which behind the middle and two before it are larger; at each of the joints there are one or two red spots, brachium with short irregular rows of small tubercles: tail ciliate speckled with black; small chela, and feet like those of *G. pugilator*.

Female chelæ like the small one of the male.

Length 1 inch; breadth anteriorly 1.5; posteriorly .65. Large chela 2.8; small, .6.