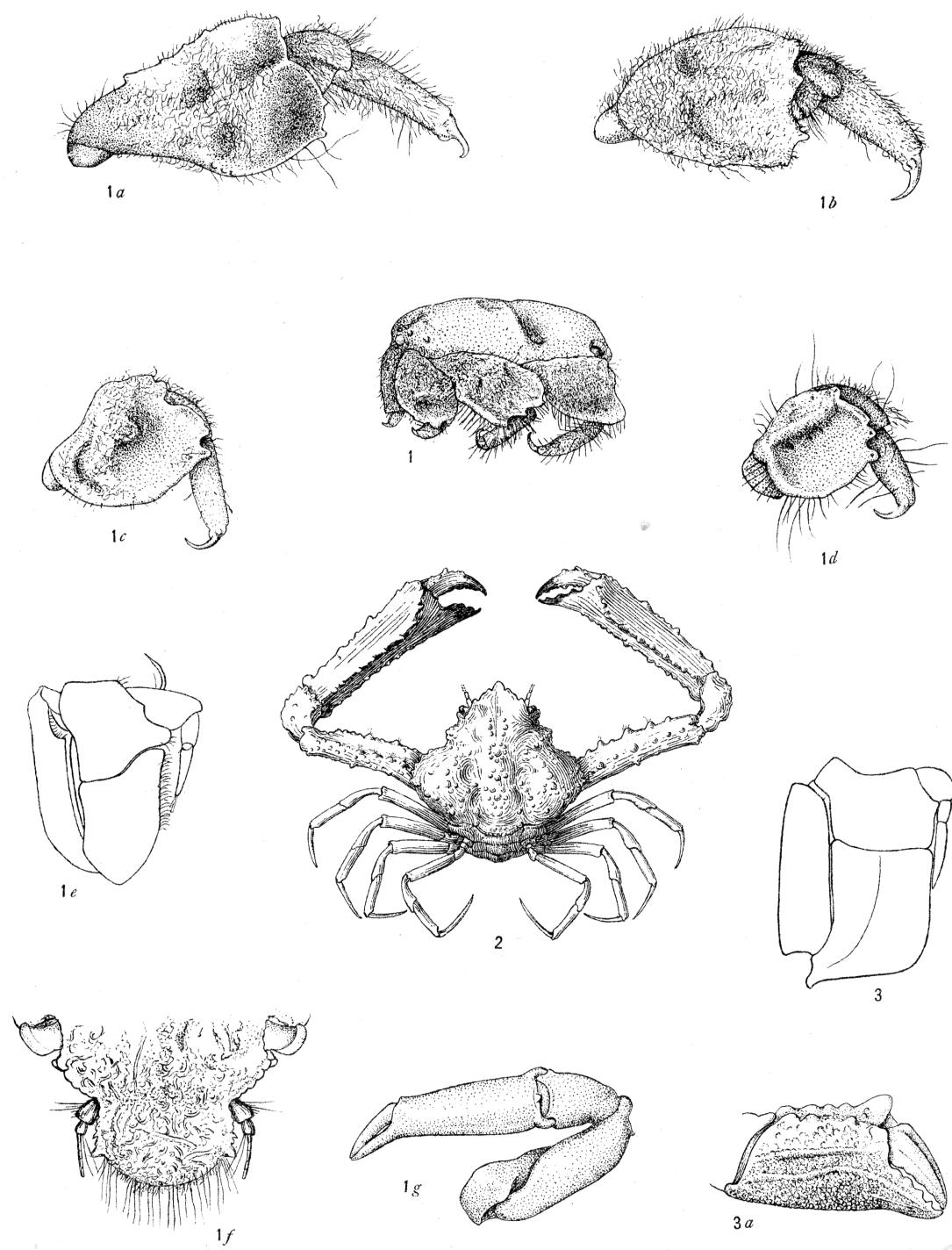


**PLATE 6.**

- Ax. next older than last mentioned 1. all  
2x. same to yet half 1. all  
3x. same to yet broader 1. all  
2x. same to yet half 1. all  
3x. same to yet dimpled 1. all  
31x. same to begin 1. all  
2x. same to twice 1. all  
21x. same to tenfold 1. all  
11x. next to another (opposite) expanded 2. all  
42x. fertilized eggs to extreme enlargement 1. all  
2x. hatched eggs 1. all

PLATE 6.

- Fig. 1. *Lophomicippa limbata*, ♀, type, side view,  $\times 4$ .  
Fig. 1a. First leg of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 1b. Second leg of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 1c. Third leg of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 1d. Fourth leg of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 1e. Maxilliped of same,  $\times 16$ .  
Fig. 1f. Front of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 1g. Cheliped of same,  $\times 12$ .  
Fig. 2. *Parthenope (Parthenope) melana*, ♀, type,  $\times 1\frac{1}{5}$ .  
Fig. 3. *Cycloanthops cavatus*, ♂, type, maxilliped,  $\times 24$ .  
Fig. 3a. Same, cheliped,  $\times 8$ .



**PLATE 7.**

PLATE 7.

- Fig. 1. *Actaea remota*, ♂,  $\times 3\frac{3}{5}$ .  
Fig. 2. *Hemigrapsus elongatus*, ♂, Tongatabu, maxilliped,  $\times 11$ .  
Fig. 2a. Abdomen of same,  $\times 7$ .  
Fig. 3. *Micropanope taboguillensis*, ♂, type, abdomen,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 3a. Larger chela of same,  $\times 4$ .  
Fig. 4. *Ptychognathus easterana*, ♂, type, maxilliped,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 4a. Abdomen of same,  $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Fig. 5. *Xanthias ponapensis*, ♂, type,  $\times 3\frac{1}{5}$ .  
Fig. 5a. Abdomen of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 6. *Leptodius efferens*, ♂, type, larger chela,  $\times 7\frac{1}{5}$ .  
Fig. 6a. Abdomen of same,  $\times 16$ .  
Fig. 7. *Cyclodius gracilis*, ♀, Funafuti, front,  $\times 4$ .  
Fig. 8. *Cyclodius ornatus*, ♀, Tari-Tari, front,  $\times 7\frac{1}{5}$ .

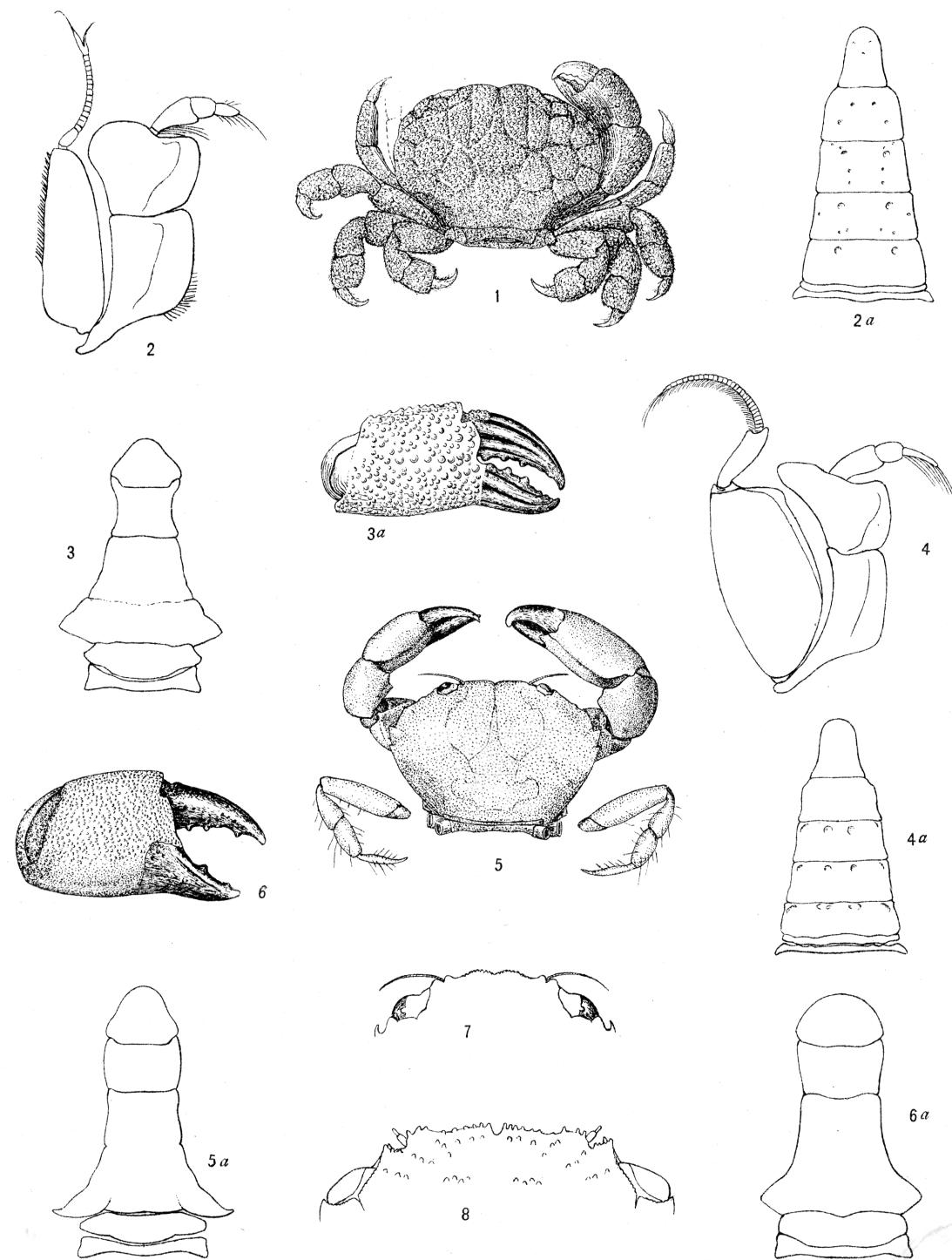


PLATE 8.

12 x 2000 to abundance of blossoms. A. gff

1 x same to find visitors to wavy leaves. A. gff

PLATE 8. 2000 to abundance of blossoms. B. gff

15 x same to dead. A. gff

2 x same to remold A. A. gff

2 x common, especially a moderate amount. A. gff

3 x same to feeding C. gff

20 x same to get largest A. gff

PLATE 8.

- Fig. 1. *Scyramathia vesicularis*, ♂, type,  $\times 2\frac{2}{3}$ .  
Fig. 1a. Ventral view of anterior half of same,  $\times 4$ .  
Fig. 2. *Pilodius paumotensis*, ♂, type,  $\times 3\frac{1}{3}$ .  
Fig. 2a. Chela of same,  $\times 5\frac{3}{5}$ .  
Fig. 2b. Abdomen of same,  $\times 9$ .  
Fig. 3. *Actumnus integerrimus*, ♀, Fakarava, carapace,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 3a. Cheliped of same,  $\times 8$ .  
Fig. 3b. Longest leg of same,  $\times 9\frac{3}{5}$ .

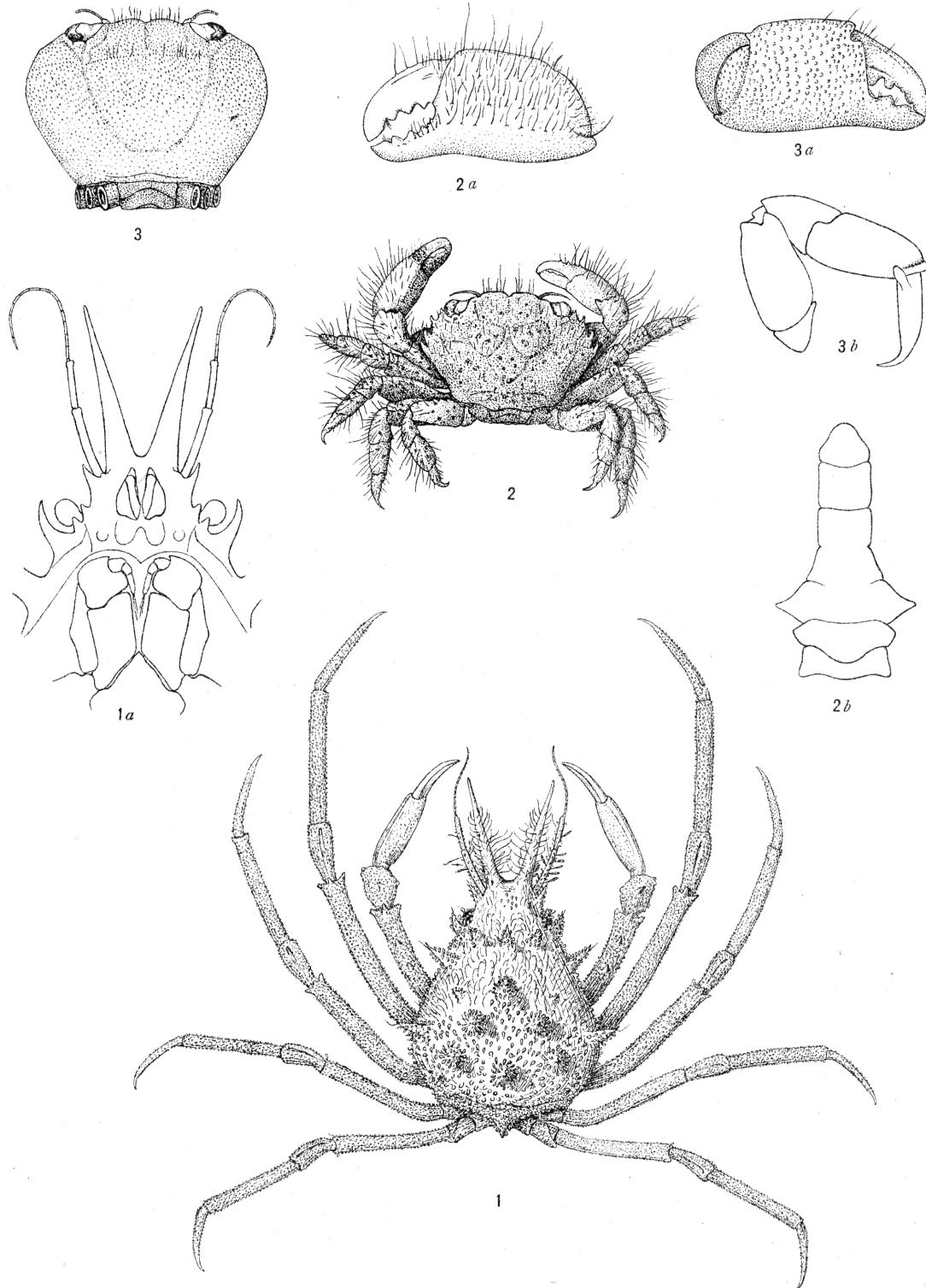


PLATE 9.

- Fig. 1. Geodes in sandstone (Carmel) covered by talus drifts of marl.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 2. Small geodes in sandstone (Carmel) covered by talus drifts of marl.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 3. Second geode in sandstone (Carmel) covered by talus drifts of marl.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 4. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 5. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 6. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 7. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 8. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 9. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 10. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 11. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 12. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 13. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 14. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 15. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 16. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 17. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 18. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 19. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .  
Fig. 20. Opened geode showing small cavity.  $\frac{1}{10} \times$ .

PLATE 9.

- Fig. 1. *Sesarma (Parasesarma) carolinensis*, ♂, type, upper surface of movable finger,  
x 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ .
- Fig. 2. *Nucia gelida*, ♀, type, carapace, x 8.
- Fig. 2a. Second leg of same, x 16 $\frac{4}{5}$ .
- Fig. 2b. Cheliped of same, x 13 $\frac{3}{5}$ .
- Fig. 2c. Front view of same, x 19.
- Fig. 3. *Callinectes alexandri*, ♂, Papeete, lateral teeth, x 4 $\frac{4}{5}$ .
- Fig. 3a. Abdomen of same, x 4.
- Fig. 3b. Front of same, x 4 $\frac{4}{5}$ .
- Fig. 4. *Platypodia digitalis*, ♀, type, right chela, x 4.
- Fig. 4a. Left chela of same, x 4.
- Fig. 5. *Chlorodopsis scabricula*, ♀, Papeete, chela, x 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ .
- Fig. 6. *Pachygrapsus fakaravensis*, ♂, type, chela, x 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ .
- Fig. 6a. Abdomen of same, x 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ .