

Hyas coarctata, Leach.

- Hyas coarctata* (*us*), Leach, Malacostraca Podophthalmata Britanniae, pl. xxiB. figs. 1 (♂) 2 (♀), 1815.
- „ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 312, 1834; Crust. in Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 3, pl. xxxii. fig. 3 (outline).
- „ „ Bell, British Crustacea, p. 35, woodcut, 1853.
- „ „ Hoek, Niederländ. Archiv f. Zool. Suppl., Bd. i. p. 3, pl. i. fig. 1, 1882, var.
- Lissa fissirostra*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. p. 79, 1817.
- Hyas serratus*, Hailstone, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. viii. p. 262, woodcut, 1835.
- „ *coarctata*, var. *alutacea*, Brandt, in Middendorf's Sibirische Reise, vol. ii. p. 79, 1851, var. ?
- „ *bufonius*, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 6, 1847.
- „ *latifrons*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 217, 1857.

An adult but small male was collected at Station 48, south of Nova Scotia, in 51 fathoms, with the preceding species, and a smaller male at Station 49, near the same locality, in lat. 43° 3' 0" N., long. 63° 39' 0" W., in 85 fathoms.

These specimens belong to the typical form of the species.

The larger male measures as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, nearly	15	31.5
Breadth of carapace,	10	21

Herbstia, Milne Edwards.

- Herbstia*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 301, 1834.
- „ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 654, 1879, et synonyma.

Carapace depressed, broadly pyriform, with the dorsal surface usually spinose or tuberculated; the rostrum short, more or less deeply divided by a median notch or fissure into two lobes, which are vertically compressed and dilated at the base, and distally acute. Orbits shallow, with or without a præocular spine. Post-abdomen (in the male) seven-jointed. Eyes short, and when retracted usually partially visible in a dorsal view. Antennæ with the basal joint moderately dilated and armed with a spine at the antero-external angle, and often with another on the outer margin at the base; flagellum exposed and visible from above at the sides of the rostrum. Exterior maxillipedes with the merus-joint distally truncated and not produced at the antero-external angle; the antero-internal angle, where the next joint articulates, slightly emarginate. Chelipedes (in the adult male) moderately developed, with the palm (in the typical species) considerably enlarged; fingers arcuate, strongly toothed, and having between them, when closed, a wide interspace; in others, the palm is more slender, and the fingers nearly meet along the inner margins and are very obscurely dentated.