

culated (the chelipedes considerably enlarged); *Mithraculus*, White, ? *Teleophrys*, Stimpson.

The following species have been referred to this section or subgenus:—

- Mithrax coronatus* (Herbst). Central America; West Indies (to 30 fathoms); Brazil.
- Mithrax sculptus*, Lamarck (= *Mithrax minutus*, Saussure). West Indies; Fernando Noronha (7 to 20 fathoms).
- Mithrax nodosus*, Bell. Galapagos Islands; Chili (Brit. Mus.).
- Mithrax denticulatus*, Bell. Galapagos Island; California; Cape St. Lucas; Guyaquil (Brit. Mus.).
- Mithrax forceps*, A. Milne Edwards. Guiana; West Indies; Bermuda; Bahia; Fernando Noronha?
- Mithrax nudus*, A. Milne Edwards. Guadeloupe.
- Mithrax rubei*, A. Milne Edwards. Cuba.
- Mithrax cinctimanus*, Stimpson (= *Mithrax affinis*, Desbonne and Schramm). Gulf of Mexico; Florida Straits; West Indies (to 37 fathoms).
- Mithrax areolatus*, Lockington. Gulf of California.
- Mithrax hirsutipes*, Kingsley. Key-West.
- ? *Mithrax cristulipes* (Stimpson). California; Cape St. Lucas; Bay of Panama.

Mithrax cornutus, de Saussure.

- Mithrax cornutus*, de Saussure, Rev. et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. ix. p. 501, 1857; Mém. Soc. Phys. d. Genève., vol. xiv. pt. 2, p. 423, 1858.
- „ „ A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, vol. i. p. 97, pl. xxii., 1875.

Four males of rather small size were obtained in shallow water at Bahia. I subjoin the dimensions of the largest and smallest specimens:—

a. (♂ adult, but not fully grown). This specimen nearly resembles A. Milne Edwards' fine delineation of the large adult male, but the spines of the carapace and limbs are less prominent; there are two, not four teeth on the upper orbital margins, and the tubercles of the upper margin of the palms of the chelipedes do not extend quite so far toward its distal extremity.

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, nearly	13	27
Length of a rostral spine, nearly	2	4
Greatest breadth of a carapace, nearly	12	25
Length of a chelipede,	20½	43·5

b. (♂ young). In this example the palms of the chelipedes are slender, smooth, nearly devoid of tubercles on their upper margins:—