

The latter specimen measures as follows :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	4	8·5
Breadth of carapace,	4	8·5
Length of a chelipede,	8½	18
Length of first ambulatory leg,	5	10·5

Subfamily 2. EUMEDONINÆ.

Eumedoninæ, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 670, 1879.

Carapace usually rhomboidal or subpentagonal. Rostrum usually bifid or emarginate. Depressions separating the regions of the carapace obscure or non-existent. Anterior legs of moderate length, chelipedes not trigonous.

To the genera enumerated in the above cited memoir, *Rhabdonotus*, A. Milne Edwards, is perhaps to be added.

Ceratocarcinus, Adams and White.

Ceratocarcinus, Adams and White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 57, 1847; Crust. in Zool. H.M.S.

“Samarang,” p. 33, 1848.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 670, 1879.

Carapace subhexagonal, about as broad as long, with the dorsal surface moderately convex, spinose or tuberculated. The spines of the rostrum are elongated, acute, and separated by a rather wide interspace, and there is a well-developed lateral epibranchial spine. The orbits are small, circular, excavated below and at the exterior angle, and the subocular lobe joins the front, so as completely to exclude the antennæ from the orbits. The post-abdomen, in the male, is seven-jointed.

The eyes are small, retractile. The basal (or real second) joint of the antennæ is slender and occupies the space between the base of the antennules and the inner subocular lobe. The exterior maxillipedes are small; the ischium-joint not produced at its antero-internal angle, the merus distally truncated, not produced at the antero-external angle, and scarcely emarginate at the antero-internal angle, where the next joint articulates. The chelipedes are slender and somewhat elongated, with the joints not dilated, the merus and carpus sometimes armed with spines; the dactyli acute, shorter than the palms and dentated on the inner margins; the ambulatory legs are slender, with the joints not dilated, the merus sometimes armed with a distal spine; the dactyli nearly straight.