

granules, the carpus and palm are rugose and pitted above, the dorsal surface thus appearing reticulated, the pits on the upper surface of the palms disposed in longitudinal series; the palm of the smaller chelipede is strongly granulated on its outer surface and is longitudinally bisulcated; these sulci are discernible (but less distinctly) on the larger chelipede; the fingers are deep brown, denticulated on their inner margins and with the acute apices slightly decussate; the mobile finger is longitudinally carinated and sulcated above. The ambulatory legs have the merus, carpus, and penultimate joints compressed and more or less distinctly carinated, the carinæ strongest on the upper margins of the merus-joints; dactyli slender and closely pubescent. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly . . . . .	4	8
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	5½	11
Length of larger chelipede, nearly . . . . .	6	12
Length of second ambulatory leg, . . . . .	6	12

Several specimens of both sexes were collected in the Japanese Sea, in 50 fathoms, lat. 34° 38' 0" N., long. 135° 1' 0" E. (Station 233A).<sup>1</sup>

### *Medæus*, Dana.

*Medæus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xi. p. 125, 1851; U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, pp. 149, 181, 1852.

The carapace is moderately transverse and convex, with the surface more or less distinctly lobulated or granulated, and the antero-lateral margins armed with from three to five distinct teeth; the front projects slightly beyond the orbits, and is usually divided into two lobes by a median notch. The antero-lateral margins are continued, in the typical species, *Medæus ornatus*, beneath the inferior margin of the orbit as a denticulated crest, which, however, is obsolete in other species which have been referred to this genus. The eyes and orbits are small and nearly as in *Xantho*. The post-abdomen in the male is five-jointed, with the third to the fifth joints coalescent. The basal antennal joint attains the infero-lateral process of the front, or even, in some species, enters very slightly within the inner orbital hiatus. The exterior maxillipedes present nothing remarkable, being distally truncated and very slightly emarginate at the antero-internal angle. The chelipèdes are moderately developed and the palms are usually tuberculated

<sup>1</sup> These specimens are rather doubtfully referred to this variety, originally described from Californian types, on account of the brevity of Lockington's description, but they agree with it in that which seems to be the principal characteristic of this variety, *i.e.*, in the pitted carpus and palm of the chelipedes, which present somewhat the appearance of being covered above with a network of raised lines; the dactyli, however, are dull, not specially leucous. Mr. Lockington, in a MS. note in the copy of his paper sent by him to the author, admits the specific identity both of *Xanthodes leucomanus* and *Xanthodes hemphilli* with *Lophoxanthus bellus*. A specimen, sent by Mr. Lockington as "*Xanthodes hemphilliana*," in the collection of the British Museum, also apparently belongs to the variety *leucomanus* (*cf.*, his remarks on *Xanthodes hemphilliana*, *tom. cit.*, p. 100).