

sutures very distinct. The front is bilobate or indistinctly quadrilobate, the antero-lateral margins are regularly arcuated and divided into lobes which are rounded and often obscurely defined. The orbits are small and are usually marked with two or three closed fissures. The post-abdomen in the male is five- to seven-jointed. The eyes are set on short thick pedicels. The basal antennal joint is short and reaches the infero-lateral process of the front, but not the extremity of the interior subocular lobe of the orbit (*Psaumis*, Kossmann), or more generally, enters slightly within the interior hiatus of the orbit, and then may reach the extremity of the subocular orbital lobe; the flagellum lies within the interior orbital hiatus. The exterior maxillipedes present nothing remarkable, having the merus-joint quadrate, distally truncated, and slightly emarginate at the antero-internal angle. The chelipedes are subequal and moderately developed, with the wrist and palm usually granulated and the fingers distally acute or subacute, not excavated; the ambulatory legs are of moderate length and are usually compressed, not distinctly carinated, but the superior margins of the merus-joints are sometimes acute.

The species of this genus (even if *Actæodes* be excluded) are numerous and of small size, and are widely distributed both in the Atlantic and Oriental or Indo-Pacific regions.

The nearest ally to *Actæa* is undoubtedly *Actæodes*, Dana, which is distinguishable merely by the excavated fingers of the chelipedes, and which is united with *Actæa* by Milne Edwards and Kossmann, but in the absence of any complete revision of the numerous genera of the Cyclometopa or Cancroidea since that given by Dana, I have followed his classification, in which they are referred to distinct subfamilies.¹

The following are species which are referable to this genus, and are either not included in Milne Edwards' monograph of the genus (*tom. cit.*), or have been described since its publication :—

Actæa peronii (Milne Edwards) = *Xantho spinosus*, Hess. Australia.

Actæa parvula (de Haan). Cape of Good Hope; Natal. This may be a species of *Actumnus*.

Actæa consobrina, A. Milne Edwards. Upolu, Samoan Islands.

Actæa margaritaria, A. Milne Edwards. Cape St. Vincent.

Actæa dovii, Stimpson. San Salvador, Panama.

Actæa hystrix, n. sp. Off Cape York.

Actæa spinifera, Kingsley. Plantation Key.

Actæa glabra (Kossmann). Red Sea.²

¹ If (as would probably be done in a more natural system), *Actæodes* be united with *Actæa*, then it will probably be necessary to unite also *Carpilodes* with *Liomera*, *Leptodius* with *Xantho*, *Lophozozymus* with *Zozymus*, &c.

² *Actæodes xantho*, Lockington, according to a MS. note in the author's copy of his paper, is synonymous with *Actæa sulcata*, Stimpson.