

and mesogastric sutures distinct. The front projects but slightly beyond the level of the orbits, and is divided by a median notch into two truncated or sinuated lobes, which are separated by another notch from the antero-internal angle of the orbit, whose margins are interrupted by fissures or notches, and there is a distinct emargination immediately below the tooth at the exterior orbital angle. The antero-lateral margins are shorter than the postero-lateral margins, and are regularly divided into five teeth, of which the first or exterior orbital tooth is united more or less completely with the next; there is often a small tubercle on the subhepatic region below the interspace, between the first and second antero-lateral teeth. The endostome or palate is not longitudinally cristated. The post-abdomen in the male is usually five-jointed, with the third to the fifth of the normal segments coalescent, and it completely covers the sternum at base. The eyes are small. The basal antennal joint reaches the infero-lateral process of the front, but not the extremity of the subocular lobe of the orbit, which is often prominent and spiniform, and the flagellum occupies the inner orbital hiatus. The merus-joint of the exterior maxillipedes is often somewhat produced at its antero-external angle. The chelipedes in the adult male are moderately developed, and are nearly as in *Xantho*. The ambulatory legs are of moderate length, with the joints neither carinated nor spinose, and the dactyl styliform and straight.

The species, which never attain a very large size, have been described by A. Milne Edwards in his work above referred to, and, so far as known, with two exceptions, inhabit the American coasts. One species, *Panopeus xanthiformis*, A. Milne Edwards, has been recorded from rather deep water (73 to 118 fathoms). Two, *Panopeus africanus*, A. Milne Edwards, and *Panopeus blanchardi*, A. Milne Edwards, occur on the West African coasts.

To the species enumerated by A. Milne Edwards I may add the following:—

? *Panopeus lævis*, Dana. Brazil (Coll. Brit. Mus.).

Panopeus packardi, Kingsley. Florida; Key-West.

Panopeus subverrucosus (*Ozius subverrucosus*, White). ? This species is represented in the British Museum Collection by a carapace only.¹

Panopeus herbstii, var. *serratus*.

Panopeus serratus, Saussure, Rev. et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. ix. p. 502, 1857; Mém. Soc. Phys. d. Genève, vol. xiv. (2), p. 432, pl. i. fig. 7, 1858.

Here is somewhat doubtfully referred a small female from Bermuda, obtained in shallow water.

In this specimen the carapace is convex, with several transverse striæ upon the

¹ The Australian *Panopeus acutidens*, Haswell, is to be referred to the genus or subgenus *Heteropanope*, Stimpson, and is perhaps identical with *Heteropanope dentatus* (Adams and White).