

with a strong spine on its inner margin; palm smooth and rounded on its outer and upper surfaces, without either teeth, spines, or carinæ; fingers as long as the palm, acute, and regularly toothed on their inner margins. The three following legs are smooth and very slender, with straight styliform dactyli; the posterior or swimming legs moderately robust; merus without spines, but obscurely dentated at the distal inferior angle; penultimate joint thin and compressed, terminal joint ovate, the margins almost destitute of cilia. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown, carapace rather obscurely marked with irregular purplish spots and blotches, as in *Lissocarcinus orbicularis*.

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	5½	11·5
Breadth of carapace,	6½	13·5
Length of a chelipede, about	7½	16
Length of first ambulatory leg,	7	15

The single specimen (an adult ova-bearing female) was dredged in the Celebes Sea, south of Mindanao, in lat. 6° 54' 0" N., long. 122° 18' 0" E., in 10 fathoms (Station 212). The nearest ally to this species in the genus is *Lissocarcinus polybioides*, Adams and White, from which *Lissocarcinus lævis* is distinguished not only by the less prominent, more distinctly truncated front, but also by the different form of the anterolateral marginal teeth.

Lissocarcinus lævis in some particulars is intermediate between the genera *Lissocarcinus* and *Thalamonyx*. The Challenger species has a broader, less prominent front than the other species of *Lissocarcinus*, and herein resembles *Thalamonyx*, from which it is distinguished by the absence of distinct spines from the palms of the chelipedes and from the inferior margin of the merus-joint of the fifth (natatory) legs.

Lissocarcinus boholensis of Semper (*ined.*) and Nauck, from Bohol, in the Philippines, is (although very briefly characterised), distinguishable from *Lissocarcinus lævis* by the more rounded frontal teeth and the rougher chelipedes.

Section II. Podophthalmiæ.

Portuniens anormaux, A. Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 4, vol. xiv. p. 283, 1860; Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. pp. 311, 419, 1861.

Carapace transverse and widest anteriorly, with the front very narrow, spatuliform and inflexed. Orbits extremely large. Eye-peduncles very greatly elongated, occupying nearly the whole width of the carapace in front.

This section includes only the genera *Podophthalmus*, Lamarck, and *Euphyllax*, Stimpson.¹

¹ According to Dr. E. Nauck (Das Kaugerüst der Brachyuren, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, vol. xxxiv.), the genus *Hedrophthalmus*, Nauck, is allied to *Podophthalmus*, but it will not enter into the Podophthalmiæ as above characterised.