The principal dimensions of this specimen are as follows :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, ...	22½	47
Breadth of carapace to base of antero-lateral marginal spines, .	43	91

Legion II. CYCLINEA.

Cyclinea, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 294, 1852.

This section was established by Dana for the single genus *Acanthocyclus*, which is intermediate in structure and position between the typical Cancroidea, the Plagusiinæ, and, as pointed out by Dr. Strahl,[1] the genera *Bellia* and *Corystoides*, which in Dana's system constitute a distinct subtribe, Bellidea, of the Crustacea Anomura. The nearest ally to *Acanthocyclus* is, I think, *Bellia*, which resembles *Acanthocyclus* in the more or less orbiculate carapace, in the form of the front, chelipedes, and ambulatory legs, but is distinguished by the narrower, more elongated merus of the exterior maxillipedes, by the broader post-abdomen of the male, and the less distinctly defined buccal cavity. Perhaps, nevertheless, as in Dr. Strahl's arrangement, this genus should be placed in the same section of the Brachyura as *Acanthocyclus*.

The Cancroid genus *Cymo*, and the genus *Crossotonotus*, which is placed by A. Milne Edwards in the Catometopa (which have a more or less orbiculate carapace) are distinguished from *Acanthocyclus* by the form of the front, the well-developed flagellum of the antennæ, &c.

Acanthocyclus, Milne Edwards and Lucas.

Acanthocyclus, Milne Edwards and Lucas, Crust. in d'Orbigny, Voy. dans l'Amérique Méridionale, Zool., vol. vi. p. 29, 1843.
Plagusetis, Heller, Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, vol. xii. p. 522, 1862.

In this genus the carapace is subcircular, moderately convex, with the cervical and cardiac-branchial sutures distinct, the lateral margins are arcuated, or, in adult examples of large size, the carapace is somewhat quadrate, with the angles rounded. The antero-lateral margins are dentated. The front is rather narrow, with a prominent median lobe, which projects considerably beyond the interior angles of the orbits, which are small and without fissures. The post-abdomen (in the male) is narrow and five-jointed, with the third to the fifth segments consolidated. The epistoma is very small. No longitudinal ridges are developed upon the endostome. The eye-peduncles are short. The antennulary fossæ are very small, and receive no more than the bases of the antennules. The basal antennal joint is short, moderately dilated, and fills the interior orbital hiatus;

[1] *Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 714, fig., 1861.