

the flagellum is obsolete. The ischium-joint of the endognath of the exterior maxillipedes is much longer than the merus, and very slightly produced at its antero-internal angle, the merus is small, distally truncated, very slightly emarginated or obliquely truncated at the antero-internal angle, and the antero-external angle is not produced. The chelipedes (in the adult males at least) are unequal and well developed, or rather large, the joints are smooth, without spines; palm of moderate length, rounded above; fingers rather shorter than the palm, with the teeth of the inner margins small or sometimes indistinctly developed; in the larger chelipede the dactyl is arcuated, and the fingers have between them a wide intermarginal hiatus. Ambulatory legs of moderate length, with the joints smooth without spines; dactyli terminating in a strong arcuate claw.

The type species of this genus, *Acanthocyclus gayi* (= *Acanthocyclus villosus*, Strahl; *Plagusetes elatus*, Heller) occurs commonly on the shores of Chili and Patagonia, and in the Magellan Straits.

Acanthocyclus gayi, Milne Edwards and Lucas.

Acanthocyclus gayi, Milne Edwards and Lucas, Crust. in d'Orbigny, Voy. dans l'Amérique Méridionale, vol. vi. p. 30, pl. xv. fig. 1, 1843.

„ „ Miers, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 69, 1881, and references to literature.

A male and also an adult female of extraordinary size were taken at Valparaiso on the beach, and a small male in Messier Channel, Patagonia, in January 1876 (in fresh water).

The dimensions of the adult female are as follows:—

	Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly		14½	30·5
Breadth of carapace,		15½	33
Length of larger chelipede when extended as far as its conformation will allow,		21½	45·5

Legion (?) III. CORYSTOIDEA.

Corystiens, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 139, 1837.

Corystoidea, Dana (subtribe), U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., p. 297, 1852.

The Corystoidea, which are placed by Milne Edwards between the Leucosiidæ and Dorippidæ at the end of the Brachyura, in the classification proposed by Dana constitute a distinct subtribe between the Cyclometopa and Catometopa, and are regarded by Dr. Claus¹ as a distinct family of the Cyclometopa, and placed by him between the Portunidæ and Thelphusidæ. This is perhaps their most natural position, As limited

¹ Grundzüge der Zoologie, p. 636, 1880.