

differ little from the females in the series I have examined. They sometimes, but not invariably, have larger and more robust chelipedes.<sup>1</sup>

*Cardiosoma*, Latreille.

*Cardiosoma*, Latreille (*Cardisoma*), Encycl. Méth. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 685, 1825.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 22, 1837; Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool. xx. p. 203, 1853.

„ S. J. Smith (*Cardiosoma*), Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. ii. p. 142, 1870.

Carapace transverse, elevated, and sometimes very convex anteriorly; with the branchial regions antero-laterally convex, and very greatly developed, as in *Geocarcinus*. The antero-lateral margins are sometimes armed with a small tooth placed at a short distance from that at the exterior angle of the orbit. Front deflexed, and usually broader than in *Geocarcinus*; it nearly reaches the anterior margin of the buccal cavity, and conceals, in part, the antennules. Orbits large and widely open, with the margins entire; the interior subocular lobe is separated by a wide hiatus from the frontal margin, and this hiatus is occupied by the antennæ. Endostome without distinct longitudinal ridges. Post-abdomen (in the male) distinctly seven-jointed. Eye-peduncles of moderate size and thickness; they do not nearly fill the orbital cavities. The basal joint of the antennæ is short and somewhat dilated, and does not usually quite reach the frontal margin; the flagellum is very short. The exterior maxillipedes do not meet along their inner margins, but enclose a lozenge-shaped interspace; the ischium and merus-joints of the endognathi are rather broad and truncated, the merus even rather concave at the distal extremity; the carpal joint is articulated with the merus at its antero-external angle. The chelipedes are usually unequal, and the larger one sometimes (*Cardiosoma guanhum*) enormously developed; merus more or less trigonous; carpus usually with a spine on its interior margin; palm often shorter than the fingers, which, as usual, are more or less distinctly dentated on the inner margins. Ambulatory legs robust, and more or less elongated; the merus-joints with the superior margins acute, and armed with a subterminal spine; dactyli as in *Geocarcinus*, armed with spinules ranged in longitudinal series.

The species of this genus which, like *Geocarcinus*, are terrestrial or subterrestrial, are not numerous, and their discrimination is often difficult.<sup>2</sup>

One, *Cardiosoma carnifex* (Herbst) = ? *Cardiosoma obesum*, Dana, *Cardiosoma*

<sup>1</sup> The types of these species were from the Australasian seas, whence also there is a good series of specimens in the British Museum collection, obtained during the voyage of H.M.S.S. "Erebus" and "Terror"; the Museum also possesses a specimen designated as from the Cape of Good Hope, and another from the West African Coast (Fraser). With these specimens the Challenger examples apparently agree in all particulars. In adult specimens of large size the branchial regions are very considerably dilated, and the granulated line which defines their antero-lateral margins is partially or even entirely obsolete. In the smallest examples this line is very distinct, but the lateral series of spinules on the dactyli of the ambulatory legs is not developed, and they are therefore armed with only four (marginal) series of spinules.

<sup>2</sup> Several of the species here placed provisionally as synonymous with *Cardiosoma carnifex*, are regarded by M. de Man (*Notes Leyden Mus.*, ii. pp. 31-36, 1879) as distinct species, but A. Milne Edwards is inclined upon the whole to doubt their specific distinctness (*Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, vol. ix. p. 264, 1873).