

margins nearly parallel. Front deflexed and rather narrow, with the anterior margin slightly arcuated and entire, or with an obscure median notch. Epistoma transverse. The ridges of the endostome are obsolete or imperfectly defined. The post-abdomen of the male is distinctly seven-jointed and it does not occupy nearly the whole width of the sternum at the base. The orbits are rather large, normally excavated, their superior margins are not (as in *Scalopidia*) nearly continuous with the front and antero-lateral margins; the eyes have the corneæ normally developed, the margins acute, ciliated. The antennules are transversely plicated. The basal joint of the antennæ is rectangular and usually does not reach the front; the flagellum is somewhat elongated. The exterior maxillipedes, when closed, have no interspace between them; the ischium-joint is longitudinally sulcated and is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is truncated, shorter than the ischium, and is considerably produced at its antero-external angle; the following joint is articulated at the antero-internal angle of the merus, which angle is usually slightly emarginated. The chelipedes are subequal and of moderate size; merus trigonous and short; carpus with a spine on its interior margin; palm short and compressed, fingers distally acute. The ambulatory legs are moderately elongated, with the joints slender and unarmed; dactyli styliform.

From *Scalopidia* this genus is at once distinguished by the normally excavated orbits, and from *Typhlocarcinus* by the larger orbits, the form of the eye-peduncles and of the merus of the exterior maxillipedes, whose merus-joint is produced at the antero-external angle. It is much more nearly allied to *Rhizopa*, but, if I have rightly identified specimens in the British Museum collection with this genus, the form of the merus of the exterior maxillipedes will also, perhaps, suffice to distinguish it generically.

The following species have been referred to *Ceratoplax*:—

*Ceratoplax ciliata*, Stimpson. North China Sea (20 fathoms); Torres Strait.

*Ceratoplax arcuata*, Miers. North Australia, Port Darwin (12 fathoms); South of New Guinea (28 fathoms).

*Ceratoplax* (?) *lævis*, Miers. Arafura Sea (32 to 36 fathoms).

*Ceratoplax ciliata*, Stimpson (Pl. XIX. fig. 3).

*Ceratoplax ciliata*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 96, 1858.

Torres Strait, August 1874 (a female). This specimen has the dorsal surface of the carapace clothed with a few hairs; the ambulatory legs, although compressed, are rather slender.

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	3	6·5
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	4	8·5