

A female, probably adult, was obtained off the South Australian Coast, in 2 to 10 fathoms, in April 1874.

The nearest ally to this species with which I am acquainted is *Calappa lophos* (Herbst), from which *Calappa depressa* is distinguished by the more depressed and tuberculated carapace, with less strongly-toothed lateral expansions, the more distinctly granulated chelipedes, &c.<sup>1</sup>

Young specimens of *Calappa hepatica* may be distinguished from *Calappa depressa* by their broader carapace, with less deeply emarginate front.

*Paracyclois*, n. gen.

Carapace about as long as broad, and moderately convex; front narrow and trilobated; the median lobe rounded and much broader than the lateral lobes. No lateral epibranchial spine or tooth; the antero-lateral margins are regularly arcuated and entire; there is in the middle of each of the postero-lateral margins a strongly spiniferous lobe (the rudiment of the postero-lateral clypeiform prolongations of the carapace which are fully developed in *Calappa*). The subhepatic regions of the carapace are concave; the channel thus formed communicating with the antennary region (and thereby with the buccal cavity) by a notch situated between it and the inferior wall of the orbit. Post-abdominal segments distinct. Eye-peduncles short, robust, closely encased in the oval orbits. Antennules obliquely plicate. Antennæ with a quadrate basal joint, which does not reach the frontal margin, and a very short flagellum. Outer maxillipedes with the ischium longer than broad and longer than the merus, which is distally truncated, with the antero-internal angle very distinctly notched; the following joints are exposed as in *Calappa*; the exognath is slender, straight, and narrows slightly to its distal extremity, which does not reach the antero-external angle of the merus of the endognath. Chelipedes and ambulatory legs as in *Calappa* and *Cryptosoma*, and the description of these limbs in *Calappa* applies to *Paracyclois*.

This remarkable type apparently connects the genera *Cryptosoma* and *Platymera* with *Calappa* through such forms as *Calappa (Gallus) gallus* (Herbst). As in these genera the merus of the outer maxillipedes is distally truncated, and bears the next joint at its antero-internal angle, which is prolonged in the form of a lobe or tooth, but *Paracyclois* is distinguished from the first two of the above mentioned genera by the absence of any lateral spine on the margin of the carapace, and the broader basal antennal joint, and from *Calappa* by the absence of the clypeiform prolongations of the carapace, which are represented by a slight protuberance of the postero-lateral margins in *Paracyclois*, which protuberance bears several strong spines.

<sup>1</sup> There are in the British Museum collection two small specimens of this species without special indication of locality, collected in the Voyage of H.M.S. "Samarang." All the specimens I have examined are of small size.