

structure of the chela, which occurs with more or less distinctness in certain other genera (*e.g.*, *Nursilia*, *Iphiculus* and *Callidactylus*), is, I think, sufficient to distinguish *Myrodes* from (both) *Myra* and *Persephona*.

From *Nursilia* and *Iphiculus*, *Myrodes* is at once distinguished by a very different form of the carapace, which in those genera has not the three posterior tubercles which exist in *Myrodes*. *Callidactylus*, Stimpson, is less certainly distinguishable from *Myrodes*; it differs, however, according to Dr. Stimpson, in the absence of an indurated ridge from the basal joint of the antennules (which ridge is not very distinctly developed in *Myrodes*), in the somewhat contorted palms of the chelipedes, and in the character of the dactyli of the ambulatory legs.

The type of this genus, *Myrodes eudactylus*, occurs in the Indo-Malaysian and Australian Seas, and at New Caledonia.

Myrodes eudactylus, Bell.

Myra dilatimanus, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 46, 1847, *descrip. nullâ*.

Myrodes eudactylus, Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., *tom. cit.*, p. 299, pl. xxxii. fig. 6, 1855;
Cat. Leucosiidæ in Brit. Mus., p. 13, 1855.

Myra eudactyla, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 46, pl. iii. fig. 3, 1874.

" " Haswell, Cat. Australian Crust., p. 123, 1884.

Myrodes gigas, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 52, pl. v. fig. 5, 1880.

South of New Guinea, 28 fathoms (Station 188) a small, perhaps young, specimen.

In this example the carapace is somewhat broader in proportion to its length, and the lobes of the rostrum less prominent than in the specimens from the Philippines in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum. The dorsal surface is indistinctly carinated in the median line, as in two out of three specimens in that collection. There is no granulated border on the inner margin of the palm of the chelipede in any specimen I have examined of this species, and Bell's figure is probably in error as regards this particular.

	♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	.	6½	14
Breadth of carapace,	.	5½	11.5

Section III. The carapace is not produced over the bases of the ambulatory legs. The palms of the chelipedes are very slender and elongated; the fingers very slender and nearly straight, or with the tips slightly incurved. The pterygostomian channels have usually two notches at the distal extremity (*Iliinæ*, Stimpson).

Genera:—*Ilia*, Fabricius; *Arcania*, Leach (= *Iphis*, Leach); *Ixa*, Leach; *Iliacantha*, Stimpson; *Myropsis*, Stimpson; *Callidactylus*, Stimpson (this genus establishes the transition to the section *Myrodinæ*).