

joint (in *Iliacantha intermedia*) longitudinally sulcated; merus as usual triangulate; exognath rather narrow, with the exterior margin straight. Chelipedes slender and rather long, with the merus subcylindrical and granulated; palm slender, narrowing distally and somewhat contorted, so that the fingers open vertically; the fingers (as in *Ilia*) are very slender, and are armed with fine, usually spinuliform, teeth. Ambulatory legs slender and of moderate length; tarsi styliform.

From *Ilia* this genus differs in having but three posterior spines on the carapace, and from *Myropsis* in that the fingers open in a vertical and not in a horizontal plane.

To the species described by Stimpson, *Iliacantha globosa* and *Iliacantha sparsa*, dredged in the Florida Straits in 30 to 60 fathoms, I have to add a third, *Iliacantha intermedia*, obtained by the Challenger Expedition at Bahia, in shallow water.

Iliacantha intermedia, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 3).

This species is distinguished from the West-Indian *Iliacantha subglobosa*, Stimpson, and *Iliacantha sparsa*, Stimpson,¹ by the length of the dactyli of the chelipedes, which in *Iliacantha subglobosa* considerably exceed, but in *Iliacantha intermedia* do not attain the length of the palm, and by the form of the postero-lateral spines or teeth of the carapace, which in *Iliacantha intermedia* are flattened and triangulate; but in *Iliacantha sparsa* are similar in shape to, and more than half as long as, the posterior median spine.

The carapace is moderately convex, longer than broad, and is everywhere very distinctly and evenly granulated; the antero-lateral margins, at the hepatic regions, are bluntly angulated; at some distance behind the hepatic angle there is another slight angular projection, as in *Iliacantha subglobosa*. The median and posterior spine of the carapace is prominent and acute, and very slightly recurved at the distal extremity; the lateral spines or teeth are flattened and triangulate, and rounded at the apices. The front (as seen in a dorsal view), projects slightly beyond the eyes; it is concave above, truncated in front, with the anterior margin nearly straight. The orbits are small, without fissures in the upper margin; the endostome is strongly longitudinally ridged; the ridges define the lateral channels (pterygostomian channels of Stimpson), which terminate distally in three strong spiniform teeth. The sternum is evenly granulated; the post-abdomen (in the young male), has the segments, except the two first and the last, coalescent, and is granulated at and near the base. The ischium-joint of the endognath of the outer maxillipedes is longitudinally sulcated on its outer surface, which is nearly smooth; the merus-joint is triangulate, acute, much shorter than the ischium, and strongly granulated on the outer surface; the exognath is externally strongly granulated, with the exterior margin nearly straight; its rounded

¹ *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl.*, vol. ii. pp. 155, 156, 1870.