

and compressed, except in *Persephona lichtensteinei*), and the narrower exognath of the exterior maxillipedes, whose exterior margin is straight, not arcuated, and slightly dilated at base, as in *Myra*. The post-abdomen of the male in *Persephona punctata* (the only species in which I have examined it) is five-jointed, with the penultimate, as well as the first and second and terminal segments distinct.

This genus apparently represents *Myra* on the shores of the American continent and islands adjacent.¹

Persephona punctata (Browne) (Pl. XXV. fig. 5).

Cancer punctatus, Browne, Civil and Nat. Hist. of Jamaica, vol. ii. p. 422, pl. xlii. fig. 3, 1756.

„ „ Linné (*partim*), Syst. Nat., ed. xii. p. 1045, 1766.

Persephona guaiæ, Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., *tom. cit.*, p. 292, 1855.

„ *punctata*, Stimpson. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. vii. p. 70, 1860.

„ „ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 403, 1879, et synonyma.

Bahia (shallow water), a small male.

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	11	23.5
Breadth of carapace, about	10	21

The characteristic coloration is in this specimen almost obliterated.

Myra, Leach.

Myra, Leach, Zool. Miscell., vol. iii. pp. 19, 23, 1817.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 125, 1837.

„ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 392, 1852.

„ Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xxi. p. 296, 1855.

Carapace dorsally very convex, and more or less distinctly granulated, with the lateral margins regularly arcuated; it has three posterior spines or protuberances (the median one being more elevated and situated on the posterior margin), and there is usually a more or less distinct protuberance upon the pterygostomial regions. The front is concave and does not project beyond the anterior margin of the buccal cavity. The orbits are very small and circular, with usually three deep marginal fissures, and with a rather large inferior hiatus. The post-abdomen (in the male) is usually four-jointed, with all of the segments except the first, second, and last, coalescent. Eyes very small. Antennules somewhat obliquely plicated. Antennæ with a slender basal

¹ Its range may, however, extend over the whole Atlantic region; since there is a specimen, perhaps not distinct from *Persephona punctata*, from South Africa (Sir A. Smith), in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum, and if the habitat of Herbst's *Cancer mediterraneus* be correctly given, this genus must also occur in the Mediterranean Sea. I have referred the species from Bass Strait, described by Dr. A. Milne Edwards as *Persephona tuberculosa*, to the genus *Ebalia*.