

Leucosia, Fabricius.

Leucosia, Fabricius, Entom. Syst. Suppl., p. 349, 1798.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 121, 1837.

„ Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 281, 1855.

Carapace convex, semiglobose, smooth and usually polished, without tubercles or indications of the regions of the dorsal surface, the anterior part of the cervical region usually prominent, the front either triangulate, truncated, or with a median cusp. The antero-lateral margins defined by a granulated line, which may extend for a short distance along the postero-lateral margins; beneath the lateral margins is an excavated pit, defined in front of the bases of the chelipedes by a series of granules, and continued as a shallow excavation beneath the postero-lateral margins (*sinus thoracicus*, Bell). The post-abdomen in the male is large and covers the sternum at the base between the fifth ambulatory legs; the first and last segments are usually distinct, the remainder either consolidated or divided by a median suture. The eyes and orbits are extremely small; the orbits circular; the antennules are somewhat obliquely plicated; the minute antennæ are placed beneath the antennules; their basal joint does not attain the frontal margin and the small flagellum enters the interior hiatus of the orbit. The exterior maxillipedes completely cover the buccal cavity, the triangulate acute merus of the endognath covers the following joints; the exognath is distally obtuse and its exterior margin is straight or nearly so. Chelipedes in the adult male subequal, with the merus strongly granulated at its base and usually along the margins; carpus and palm usually granulated on the interior margins, palm compressed, fingers distally acute. Ambulatory legs rather small, with the joints unarmed, dactyli styliform and compressed.

The species of this well-known genus are numerous and are often remarkable for the beauty of their coloration; they occur commonly in the littoral and shallower waters of the Indo-Pacific region.

Besides the species described or adverted to by myself in the memoir above alluded to, the following have been described since the publication of Mr. Bell's monograph:—

Leucosia splendida, Haswell. Port Jackson.

Leucosia lesliei, Haswell. Torres Strait (Darnley Island);

and two new species, *Leucosia australiensis* and *Leucosia haswelli*, are described below.¹

Leucosia australiensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII. fig. 1).

The carapace is convex, smooth, and has a few scattered punctulations, which are absent from the parts near to the posterior and postero-lateral margins. The antero-

¹ The species described by Haswell as *Leucosia cheverti* is probably, as I have shown, identical with *Leucosia whitei*, Bell. I have also described a new variety of the common *Leucosia craniolaris, levimana* (Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 250, pl. xxvi. fig. A) from the Torres Strait. The variety *viridimaculata*, Haswell, of *Leucosia reticulata*, Miers, is not sustained by Mr. Haswell in his Catalogue of the Australian Crustacea, 1882.