

lateral margins are bordered with a line of granules, which are largest above the bases of the chelipedes; this line terminates just behind the chelipedes; the posterior margin is bordered by a minutely granulated line, which is prolonged on each side beneath the postero-lateral margins above the bases of the ambulatory legs. The hepatic region is slightly convex, and in front of it, and behind the front, the sides of the carapace are deeply concave. The front is prominent and somewhat triangulate. The post-abdomen (in the male) is narrow, and is divided in the middle line by a suture (where also its margins are notched), and by two others defining the small basal and terminal segments; in the (sterile) female the sutures defining the second, third, and fourth segments are more or less distinctly indicated. The form of the thoracic sinus will be best understood by a reference to the figure (fig. 1a); the lobe which partially defines it in front is granulated on the margin, and contains a series of small tubercles. The exognath of the outer maxillipedes does not attain the distal extremity of the merus-joint of the endognath, and both it and the merus-joint are distally granulated on the outer surface. The chelipedes (of the male) are of moderate length; the merus is granulated near to the base and along the margins nearly as in *Leucosia ocellata*; the wrist is smooth; the palm is also smooth, somewhat compressed, with the margins neither granulated nor carinated; fingers about as long as the palm, slender, obscurely toothed on the distal half of the inner margins, and with the apices incurved. Ambulatory legs slender and smooth, with the penultimate joints compressed and carinated above; dactyli longer than the penultimate joints. Ground colour greyish or yellowish, with three white spots on either side of the gastric region of the carapace, which are more or less distinctly annulated with orange, and with a pair of circles of the same colour on the back of the branchial regions and an orange-coloured spot on each postero-lateral margin. The bases of the fingers of the chelipedes and the joints of the ambulatory legs are banded with the same colour. The larger specimen (the female) has the following dimensions:—

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, . . . . .	9½	20
Breadth of carapace, rather over . . . . .	8	17·5
Length of a chelipede, nearly . . . . .	9	18·5

Port Jackson, 3 fathoms (a sterile female); South Australian Coast, 2 to 10 fathoms (a male).

This species is most nearly allied to *Leucosia neocaledonica*, A. Milne Edwards,<sup>1</sup> and *Leucosia splendida*, Haswell,<sup>2</sup> which also was discovered at Port Jackson; from both of these species it is distinguished by the coloration and by the absence of a line of granules from the inner margin of the palms of the chelipedes.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, vol. x. p. 40, pl. ii. fig. 1, 1874.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. iv. p. 47, pl. v. fig. 1, 1879, and Catalogue, p. 119, 1882.

<sup>3</sup> I may note here, that not only *Leucosia neocaledonica*, A. Milne Edwards, but also *Leucosia longifrons*, de Haan, and *Leucosia pulcherrima*, Miers, are regarded by Dr. J. G. de Man as mere synonyms of *Leucosia urania*, Herbst (*cf.*, *Notes Leyden Mus.*, vol. iii. p. 123, 1881).