Acanthonyx mac-leayii, Krauss.   Natal ; Ceylon (Coll. Brit. Mus.).
Acanthonyx quadridentatus, Krauss.   Natal.
Acanthonyx simplex, Dana.   Sandwich Islands.
Acanthonyx consobrinus, A. Milne Edwards.   Réunion.
Acanthonyx limbatus, A. Milne Edwards.   Réunion.
Acanthonyx elongatus, White (inéd.) Miers.   Red Sea.[1]

Acanthonyx lunulatus (Risso).

> *Maia lunulata*, Risso, Crust. de Nice, p. 49, pl. i. fig. 4, 1816.
> *Acanthonyx lunulatus*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 342, pl. xv. figs. 6–8, 1834 ;
> Atlas in Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, pl. xxvii. fig. 2.

Of this common Mediterranean species a single small immature female was obtained at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.   It approaches the species or variety *Acanthonyx brevifrons*, A. Milne Edwards, in the form of the front, but there are indications of three antero-lateral teeth, and the carapace, as in *Acanthonyx lunulatus*, bears several tufts of setæ.

Adult ♀.		Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, nearly		3	6
Breadth of carapace, ...		2	4·5

Family II. MAIIDÆ.

> *Maiidæ*, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. pp. 640, 653, 1879.

Eyes retractile within the orbits, which are distinctly defined, but often more or less incomplete below, or marked with open fissures in their superior and inferior margins. Basal antennal joint always more or less enlarged.

Subfamily 1. MAIINÆ.

> *Maiinæ*, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 653, 1879.

Carapace usually subtriangulate.   Rostrum well developed.   Chelipedes (in the male) enlarged ; fingers not excavate at the distal extremity.

The following genera must be added to this subfamily :—

Sisyphus, A. Milne Edwards (if the orbits in this genus are completely closed it will be better placed in the family Periceridæ). *Chlorinoides*, Haswell ; also *Scyra*, Dana, and perhaps *Rochinia*, A. Milne Edwards, formerly placed in the Periceridæ.

[1] *Acanthonyx scutellatus*, MacLeay, from the Cape of Good Hope, is perhaps a species of *Epialtus*.