

straight, slender, simple and divergent from the base. Post-abdomen (in the male) distinctly seven-jointed. Eyes completely retractile within the small orbits, which have a lateral aspect and a fissure or hiatus in the upper and lower margins. Basal antennal joint moderately enlarged, with or without a spine at the antero-external angle, the flagellum usually exposed and visible at the sides of the rostrum in a dorsal view, but sometimes partially concealed. Exterior maxillipedes with the merus-joints distally truncated; the antero-external angle slightly produced and rounded, the antero-internal angle emarginate. Chelipedes in the adult male with the palms either slender or moderately enlarged; fingers, when closed, with or without a slight intermarginal hiatus. Ambulatory legs moderately elongated (the anterior pair usually much the longest), with the joints subcylindrical and unarmed; the dactyli nearly straight.

The species, most of which have been enumerated by A. Milne Edwards,¹ are rather numerous, and occur commonly in the shallower waters of the Indo-Pacific region, to which this genus is apparently restricted. They may be conveniently arranged under the following sections, which are connected by insensible gradations.

1. Carapace smooth and even above, with none or with a few long spines. Basal antennal joint usually without a spine at its antero-external angle. Chelipedes (in the male) with the palms small and slender. *Hyastenus diacanthus*, (de Haan); *Hyastenus aries* (Latreille); *Hyastenus spinosus* (A. Milne Edwards) (*Hyastenus verreauxii*, A. Milne Edwards, is probably a variety of *Hyastenus diacanthus*).
2. Carapace with the dorsal surface uneven and tuberculated, but without long spines. Basal antennal joint usually with a spine or tubercle at its antero-external angle. Chelipedes in the male with the palms sometimes enlarged. (*Hyastenus*, White; *Chorilia*, Dana; *Lahaina*, Dana; *Lepidonaxia*, Targioni Tozzetti).

(The name *Hyastenus*, which was used for the first section in my revision of the group in 1879, cannot be retained in that sense, since in the type, *Hyastenus sebæ*, White, the carapace is somewhat tuberculated.)

Species:—*Hyastenus sebæ*, White; *Hyastenus planasius*, Adams and White; *Hyastenus pleione* (Herbst); *Hyastenus oryx*, A. Milne Edwards; *Hyastenus longipes* (Dana); *Hyastenus gracilirostris*, Miers; *Hyastenus japonicus*, Miers; *Hyastenus ovatus* (Dana); *Hyastenus sinope*; *Hyastenus elegans*, described below; *Hyastenus convexus*, Miers; (this species and *Hyastenus planasius* have a nearly smooth carapace, as the species of the first section). *Pisa fascicularis*, Krauss, from Natal, may be referable here, but the orbits are shown in the figure as entire above.

¹ *Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, vol. viii. p. 249, 1872.