

Subgenus *Nemausa*, A. Milne Edwards.

Nemausa, A. Milne Edwards (genus), Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 80, 1875.

„ Miers, *tom. cit.*, p. 666.

Carapace subpyriform, much longer than broad; spines of rostrum well developed, slender, acute. Epistoma scarcely transverse. Basal antennal joint with a long spine at its antero-external angle. Merus of the exterior maxillipedes produced at its antero-external angle. Chelipedes of moderate size; palm rather slender, compressed.

M. A. Milne Edwards refers the following species to this genus, or subgenus as I prefer to regard it:—

Nemausa rostrata, A. Milne Edwards. Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (to 163 fathoms); Bermuda. (The name *rostrata* has been used by Bell (*vide infra*) for a true *Mithrax*).

Nemausa spinipes (Bell). Galapagos Islands; (Cape?) St. Elena, to 16 fathoms.

Mithrax (*Nemausa*) *rostrata*.

Nemausa rostrata, A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, vol. i. p. 81, pl. xvii. fig. 4, 1875.

Bermuda, shallow water (a male and female).

In these specimens the spines of the rostrum are somewhat shorter and the tubercles of the carapace are less symmetrically disposed than in A. Milne Edwards' figure; in the smaller specimen there is but one spine upon the sides of the branchial regions, the others being represented by rounded tubercles.

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	10½	22
Breadth of carapace,	8	17
Chelipedes (deficient).		
Length of first ambulatory leg,	13	27·5

Subgenus *Mithrax*.

Mithrax and *Mithraculus*, Miers, *tom. cit.*, p. 667, 1879, et synonyma.

Carapace very broad and depressed, usually transverse; spines of rostrum very short or obsolete. Basal antennal joint very much enlarged, with short spines at the distal extremity. Chelipedes often large, with the palm compressed and more or less dilated.

1. Carapace with the branchial regions not dorsally sulcated, the lateral margin usually armed with spines.