

produced, the interior margin notched below the antero-internal angle. The chelipedes are nearly as in *Lambrus*; the merus-joint has a wing-like lobe on the posterior margin near to the distal extremity; the palms of the chelipedes are elongated, tricarinated, and dentated (as in *Lambrus*); fingers short and more or less distinctly dentated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are slender and decrease successively but slightly in length, with the fourth, fifth and sixth joints more or less distinctly carinated; dactyli nearly straight.

The species, which have been enumerated by A. Milne Edwards, occur for the most part in the Oriental region, in water of moderate depth, but a species also occurs in the Gulf of Mexico and another on the coast of California.¹

To the species mentioned by A. Milne Edwards is to be added: *Cryptopodia spatulifrons*, Miers (with var. *lævimana*, Miers), which occurs on the coasts of North-east and West Australia and Borneo.

Cryptopodia fornicata (Fabricius).

Cancer fornicatus, Fabr., Spec. Insect., vol. ii. Append., p. 502, 1781.

Cryptopodia fornicata, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 362, 1834, et synonyma.

„ „ Miers, Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 203, 1884.

Parthenope (Cryptopodia) fornicata, De Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 90, pl. xx. fig. 2 ♂, 1839.

South of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms, lat. 9° 59' 0" S., long. 139° 42' 0" E. (Station 188), a female of rather small size.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	9	19
Breadth of carapace, nearly	14	29.5
Length of a chelipede,	12	25.5
Length of first ambulatory leg,	6½	14

Heterocrypta, Stimpson.

Heterocrypta, Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. x. p. 102, 1871.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.) vol. xiv. p. 669, 1871.

This genus is very nearly allied to the preceding (*Cryptopodia*), and it may suffice here to indicate the principal characters by which it is distinguished.

The clypeiform expansions of the carapace are less produced than in the Oriental species of that genus and cover only the bases of the ambulatory legs, and the carapace is scarcely, if at all, posteriorly produced beyond the base of the post-abdomen; its dorsal lobes and carinæ are more developed. The pterygostomian and subhepatic regions are traversed by a granulated ridge running parallel to the antero-lateral margins of the carapace, which terminates just above the antero-lateral angles of the buccal cavity.

¹ Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 168, 1878.