

To the details regarding the geographical distribution of this genus given by A. Milne Edwards I may add the following. A species, *Cancer recurvidens* (Spence Bate), occurs at Vancouver Island, which, to judge from the very short description, closely resembles, and may perhaps not be distinguishable from young specimens of *Cancer antennarius*, Stimpson, or may belong to the doubtfully distinct genus *Trichocarcinus*. A variety (*annulipes*, Miers) of *Cancer edwardsii*, Bell, occurs in Trinidad Channel, in the Straits of Magellan.¹

The details are wanting with regard to the bathymetrical range of most of the species, but the two which inhabit the eastern coasts of North America, *Cancer irroratus*, Say, and *Cancer borealis*, Stimpson, have been shown by Professor S. J. Smith to occur at considerable depths; the former, according to Professor Smith, has been taken by Alexander Agassiz at 65 to 178 fathoms, and the latter is recorded by Smith from 373 fathoms.²

Cancer longipes, Bell.

Cancer longipes, Bell, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. i. p. 337, pl. xliii., 1835.

„ „ A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 199, 1865, and references to literature.

Two females were collected on the shore at Valparaiso. The largest measures as follows:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	27½	58·5
Breadth of carapace,	42½	90
Length of left chelipede,	35½	75
Length of first ambulatory leg, about	40	85

The right chelipede in this specimen is small, having evidently been lost and renewed from the coxal joint of the original limb.

Carpilius, Leach.

Carpilius, Leach (MSS. ?).

„ Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crust., footnote, p. 104, 1825.

„ Milne Edwards, (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 380, 1834.

„ A. Milne Edwards, (pt.), Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 212, 1865.

Carapace very convex, without dorsal tubercles or sulci defining the regions; with the antero-lateral margins regularly arcuated and entire, terminating in a blunt lobe or tooth (the lateral epibranchial tooth) and slightly longer than the postero-lateral margins, which are nearly straight. The front is rather narrow, deflexed, and is divided into

¹ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 67, 1881.

² Report by U.S. Fish and Fisheries Commission for 1882, p. 343, 1884.