

*Lophactæa*, A. Milne Edwards.

*Lophactæa*, A. Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 4, Zool., vol. xviii. p. 43, 1862; Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 245, 1865.

Carapace transverse, convex, its dorsal surface very distinctly lobulated in its anterior half, and often granulated. The antero-lateral margins are longer than the concave postero-lateral margins, and not dentated as in *Lophozozymus*, but defined by a carina or crest, which is more or less distinctly interrupted by narrow fissures. The cervical suture and the depressions between the lobules of the dorsal surface are usually distinct and smooth. The front is deflexed, not very prominent, and is rough, usually about one-third the width of the carapace; its anterior margin is sinuated and nearly straight, with usually a narrow median fissure. The post-abdomen in the male is usually five-jointed, with the third to the fifth segments coalescent. The eyes, antennæ, and exterior maxillipedes differ in no essential particular from the same parts in *Atergatis*. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are moderately robust and subequal; the merus-joint very short, carpus and palm smooth or granulated on the upper surface, palm sometimes carinated above, dactyli usually carinated on the superior margins. The ambulatory legs are short, laterally compressed; the fourth to the sixth joints dilated and carinated on the superior margins; dactyli slender, nearly straight, and usually longer than the penultimate joints.

This genus can only be distinguished from *Atergatis* by the lobulated carapace, and from *Lophozozymus* by the absence of antero-lateral marginal teeth.

The species occur in the Indo-Pacific region, one (*Lophactæa lobata*) also in the West Indian Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and at Bermuda; one (*Lophactæa picta*) at the Cape Verde Islands, St. Lucia, and Salamanca, and one (*Lophactæa rotundata*) at Cape St. Lucas, California (cf. A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, pp. 242, 243, 1879, for synonyma).

The following have been described since Milne Edwards' Monograph was published in 1865:—

*Lophactæa picta*, A. Milne Edwards. St. Lucia; Salamanca.

*Lophactæa violacea*, A. Milne Edwards. New Caledonia.

*Lophactæa helleri*, Kossmann. Red Sea.

*Lophactæa lobata*, A. Milne Edwards.

? *Cancer spectabilis*, Herbst, Naturgesch. der Krabben u. Krebse, vol. ii. Heft. v. p. 153, pl. xxxvii. fig. 5, 1794.

„ *lobatus*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 375; 1834.

*Lophactæa lobata*, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 249, pl. xvi. fig. 3, 1865; Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5; p. 242, 1879, et synonyma.

Bermuda, on the shore (an adult male and two females, whereof one bears ova).

In no two of the specimens of this species is the pattern defined by the coloured lines