

on the upper surface; fingers dentated on the inner margins and distally acute. The ambulatory legs are rather slender and the merus-joints are usually, but not invariably, spinuliferous or denticulated above.

This genus is very nearly allied to *Halimede* (de Haan), but is distinguished, as M. A. Milne Edwards has noted, by the coalescence of the third to the fifth post-abdominal segments.

The following species have been referred to this genus:—

*Medæus ornatus*, Dana. Hawaiian Islands.

*Medæus elegans*, A. Milne Edwards. New Caledonia.

*Medæus nodosus*, A. Milne Edwards. New Caledonia and Lifou Islands.

*Medæus spinimanus* (Milne Edwards) = *Cancer miniatus*, Desbonne and Schramm, *vide*, A. Milne Edwards. Guadeloupe.

*Medæus haswelli*, n. sp. Australia, Twofold Bay, 150 fathoms.

*Medæus simplex*, A. Milne Edwards. Madagascar and Samoa Islands (Upolu).

*Medæus haswelli*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 2).

The carapace is slightly transverse, rather flat, with the sutures defining the various regions of the dorsal surface very distinct; the body is everywhere very distinctly and evenly granulated; the granules of the dorsal surface somewhat larger and less crowded than those of the inferior surface of the body. The antero-lateral margins of the carapace are somewhat shorter than the postero-lateral margins. The front is rather broad and but little prominent; its anterior margin is obscurely sulcated longitudinally and divided into two lobes by a slight median notch; the antero-lateral margins of the carapace bear only three triangular teeth, the first of which is placed at some distance from the exterior orbital angle, and the second rather nearer to the third than to the first tooth. The infra-orbital prolongations of the antero-lateral margins, characteristic of the type of the genus (*Medæus ornatus*) are here indicated merely by a very obscure line of granules, reaching from the first of the antero-lateral teeth to a point just beneath the exterior angle of the orbit. The orbits are oval, with a moderately prominent inner suborbital lobe and a slightly indicated notch at the outer angle, and another in the middle of the superior margin. The post-abdomen in the male is five-jointed (as in the type), with the third to the fifth joints coalescent, and the terminal joint transverse and semicircularly rounded. The antennæ and maxillipedes present nothing remarkable; the basal antennal joint reaches to the infero-lateral frontal process, and the exognath of the outer maxillipedes attains the antero-external angle of the distally truncated merus-joint. The chelipedes are moderately robust for so small a species, the joints granulated much more distinctly on the outer than on the inner surface; the merus-joint has a series of larger granules on its upper margin, and the carpus a spiniform tooth on its inner surface; the palm of the