

spine at the inferior and inner lobe of the orbit, which lobe attains the front, so as to exclude the antennæ from the orbital cavity. The peduncular joints of the antennæ are small and slender; the basal joint does not nearly reach the front. The exterior maxillipedes are small, the ischium-joint not produced at the antero-internal angle; the merus with the antero-internal angle obliquely truncated, scarcely, if at all, emarginate, the antero-external angle not produced. The chelipedes in the adult male are subequal, and considerably developed; merus with the antero-external angle dentated or spinose toward the distal extremity; carpus without spines, palms somewhat compressed, smooth; fingers distally acute, with small teeth or granules near the base; the dactylus sometimes with a larger, granulated, sub-basal lobe on the inner margin; the ambulatory legs are small, with the joints slightly compressed, the dactyli hairy and rather shorter than the penultimate joints.

The species are small, and commonly inhabit the coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific region. They are connected one with another by almost insensible gradations of form and colour, hence their discrimination is extremely difficult, as shown by Dr. R. Kossmann,¹ who, indeed, would apparently regard all, except perhaps *Trapezia digitalis*, Latreille, as varieties of a single species.

In the following enumeration of the described species I have grouped them mainly according to the presence of the lateral epibranchial tooth, by the form of the chelipedes, and according to their colour-variations; but I would not be understood as regarding all as distinct and well-characterised types.

1. Carapace without lateral spines or teeth :—

(1) Carapace neither spotted nor areolated.

Trapezia digitalis, Latreille = *Trapezia leucodactyla*, Rüppell.
Red Sea.

Trapezia formosa, Smith. Pearl Islands, Bay of Panama.
(Perhaps not specifically distinct from *Trapezia digitalis*).

(2) Carapace areolated.

Trapezia speciosa, Dana. Paumotu Archipelago, Carlshoff
Island.

(3) Carapace spotted.

Trapezia bella, Dana. Paumotu Archipelago, Carlshoff Island.

2. Carapace with a spine or tooth in the middle of the lateral margins (the lateral epibranchial tooth) :—

(1) Carapace and limbs of a uniform colour, without spots or areolæ.

¹ Zool. Ergebn. einer Reise Küstengeb. d. rothen Meeres, Malacostraca, pp. 11-15, 1877.