

Milne Edwards as characteristic of his *Xiphonectes leptocheles* than in the smaller specimen with slender chelipedes.¹

The dimensions of the specimens are as follows:—

	Lines.	Millims.
♂.		
Length of carapace, about	4	9
Breadth of carapace, nearly	4½	9·5
Length of lateral spine, nearly	3	6
Length of a chelipede, about	9	19
Young ♂.		
Length of carapace, nearly	3	6
Breadth of carapace, nearly	3½	7·5
Length of lateral spine, about	2½	5
Length of a chelipede, about	8	17·5

Scylla, de Haan.

Scylla, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, decas i. p. 11, 1833.

,, A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 347, 1861.

This genus is very nearly allied to *Neptunus*, but is distinguished by its smoother, more convex carapace, which is not marked by the transverse raised lines which are characteristic of that genus, except by one on each side which are prolonged inwards for a short distance from the base of the lateral epibranchial tooth. The front is armed with six lobes or teeth, which are much more prominent in the young than in the adult animal. The antero-lateral margins are oblique, as in the typical *Neptuni*, and are armed with nine lobes or teeth, but the last (lateral epibranchial) tooth is not at all longer than those which precede it. The epistoma is distinctly developed. The post-abdomen in the male is subtriangulate, with the lateral margins nearly straight and convergent from the anterior margin of the third segment, which, with the fourth and fifth, is consolidated into a single joint. The eye-peduncles are of moderate thickness. The basal antennal joint is somewhat dilated, and barely reaches the front, it is prolonged at its antero-external angle into a lobe, which does not, as in *Gonisoma*, exclude the flagellum from the orbital hiatus. The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is obliquely truncated at the antero-internal angle, slightly rounded at the distal extremity, with the antero-external angle but little prominent and subacute. The chelipedes in the adult male are large and massive, and sometimes unequally developed; merus, carpus, and palm, are armed with spines, but the exterior surface of the carpus and palm are not longitudinally cristated as in *Neptunus*, and the palm is shorter and more turgid, the fingers strongly toothed on the inner margins, and the dactylus distinctly arcuated. The ambulatory

¹ In the Report on the Crustacea of H.M.S. "Alert," before seeing the Challenger specimens, I regarded the three described species of *Xiphonectes* as distinct.