

*Cronius ruber*, are wanting in *Cronius bispinosus*; the wrist is armed with two spines as in *Cronius ruber*, the palm also has but two spines, one basal, close to the articulation with the wrist, and one on the upper margin, placed some distance behind the distal extremity.

The ambulatory and swimming legs are nearly as in *Cronius ruber*, but the spine which exists in *Cronius ruber*, at the distal end of the posterior margin of the merus-joint of the swimming legs, is absent in *Cronius bispinosus*. Colour light reddish or yellowish-brown.

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	8	17
Breadth of carapace to base of lateral epibranchial spine, . . . . .	10½	22
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	14½	31
Length of second ambulatory leg, . . . . .	12½	26·5

Two adult females were collected at Bahia in shallow water.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Goniosoma*, A. Milne Edwards.

*Goniosoma*, A. Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 4, Zool., xiv. p. 263, 1860; Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 367, 1861.

*Oceanus*, *Charybdis*, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, decas i. pp. 9, 10, 1833, names previously used.<sup>2</sup>

Carapace depressed, more or less hexagonal, usually marked, as in other Portunidæ, with raised lines, one of which is prolonged inwards from the base of the lateral epibranchial tooth towards the gastric region; the antero-lateral margins are oblique, slightly arcuated or nearly straight, they form an obtuse angle with the front and orbits, and are usually armed with five or six teeth (inclusive of the exterior orbital but exclusive of the lateral epibranchial tooth), one or two of which may be rudimentary. The front is nearly always divided into eight lobes or teeth (including the tooth at the interior angle of the orbit). The orbits are large, open above and have usually two fissures in the upper margin and another in the lower margin, the interior subocular lobe of the orbit is sometimes, but not always, produced and spiniform. The longitudinal ridges of the endostome are usually distinctly developed. The post-abdomen is composed of five or (rarely) of six joints (two or three of the intermediate segments being consolidated). The eyes are set on short, thick pedicels. The antennæ have the basal joints enlarged

<sup>1</sup> It may be of interest to note here that in a very small male *Cronius milleri* from Senegambia (length only 3½ lines, or little over 7 mm.), in the collection of the British Museum, the submedian and external frontal teeth are confluent, as in *Cronius bispinosus*, but in this specimen the four spines of the palm of the chelipedes are all perfectly distinguishable. I have examined a small male example of *Goniosoma bispinosum* from Brazil, in the British Museum, from the collection of my late grandfather, J. Miers, F.R.S.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the name *Charybdea* used in 1809 by Péron and Lesueur, is spelt somewhat differently from de Haan's designation *Charybdis*; I think it better, however, to retain Milne Edwards' designation for the species of this genus, which has been generally adopted.