

natatory legs with the penultimate and terminal joints moderately dilated, the terminal joints either ovate or ovate lanceolate.

This genus is evidently very nearly allied to *Carupa*, Dana, and transitional forms may hereafter occur, which may render it desirable to unite *Carupa* with *Lissocarcinus*. *Carupa* has, however, a less prominent front, and a narrower basal antennal joint.

Of the species already described, one, *Lissocarcinus boholensis*, Nauck, is found at Bohol, one, *Lissocarcinus polybioides*, occurs in the Indo-Malaysian and Australian Seas, the other, *Lissocarcinus orbicularis*, Dana, throughout the Indo-Pacific region.

In the collection of H.M.S. Challenger is an apparently undescribed form from the Celebes Sea (10 to 20 fathoms) which I will designate *Lissocarcinus lævis*.

Lissocarcinus polybioides, Adams and White.

Lissocarcinus polybioides, Adams and White, Crust., in Zool. H.M.S. "Samarang," p. 46, pl. xi. fig. 5, 1848.

" " A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 417, 1861.

South Australian Coast, 2 to 10 fathoms, April 1874. An adult ova-bearing female.

Adult ♀.		Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and front, nearly	6	12
Breadth of carapace,	6	12

Lissocarcinus lævis, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. 3).

The carapace is broader than long, in its median portion moderately convex, and to the naked eye it appears smooth and shining, but under the microscope punctulated and minutely granulated. The front is four-lobed; the median lobes scarcely more prominent than the lateral ones, broad and truncated, separated by a small median notch, the lateral lobes (or inner orbital angles) small and dentiform. Orbits entire. Antero-lateral margins shorter than the postero-lateral margins and armed with five teeth, whereof the first is very small and little prominent, the second, third, and fourth subequal and not acute, the fifth small and dentiform; the postero-lateral margins are strongly concave; the eye-peduncles are very short. The antennular fossettes are transverse. The basal joint of the antennæ is much enlarged, longer than broad; its inner and distal angle fills the inner orbital hiatus, and is produced into a strong tooth or lobe, which projects considerably beyond the inner subocular lobe; the two following joints are small and subequal; the ischium of the outer maxillipedes is longitudinally canaliculated on its outer surface, the merus is narrower at its distal extremity (which is truncated) than at the base. The chelipedes (in the female) are subequal; merus without teeth or spines, but with a small tubercle on its anterior margin near the distal extremity; carpus smooth, but