

sternum between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs. Eye-peduncles short, robust. Antennules transversely or almost transversely plicated. Antennæ situated in the interior orbital hiatus; the basal joint is very short and does not reach the front, and is slightly produced at its antero-lateral angle; flagellum of moderate length. Exterior maxillipedes narrow, with a rhomboidal gape; the merus of the endognath is somewhat elongated and is rounded at the distal extremity, where the following joint is articulated; exognath small and slender. Chelipedes (in the adult male) usually subequal and moderately developed; merus trigonous; carpus usually angulated, without a spine on the interior margin; palm slightly compressed; fingers distally subacute, or but slightly excavated. Ambulatory legs moderately elongated; merus-joints compressed, and usually armed with a subdistal spine or tooth on their superior margins; dactyli styliform, slightly compressed, and without spines.

The described species are very numerous, and are of common occurrence on the shores and in the shallow waters of all the tropical and subtropical regions of the globe. They occur on the African coast southward at least to Natal, and one species (*Sesarma pentagona*, Hutton) has been described from New Zealand.

The following are forms which are not referred to by Mr. Kingsley in his list of the species of this genus. Except *Sesarma miniata*, they are all too recently described to be inserted in it:—

- Sesarma miniata*, de Saussure. West Indies.
Sesarma granosimana, Miers. Indo-Malaysian Seas.
Sesarma büttikoferi, de Man. Liberia.
Sesarma kamermani, de Man. Congo Coast.¹

Sesarma mülleri, A. Milne Edwards (Pl. XXI. fig. 3).

Sesarma mülleri, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. v., Bulletin, p. 29, 1869.
 „ „ Kingsley, tom. cit., p. 216, 1880.

Bahia, shallow water (a small male).

The identification is somewhat uncertain, since the diagnosis of the species is brief.²

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, rather over	5	11
Breadth of carapace,	6½	13·5

¹ I have proposed (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 70, 1881) *Sesarma stimpsonii* as an alternative name for specimens from Monte Video, doubtfully referred to *Sesarma angustipes*.

² This specimen differs from much larger examples in the collection of the British Museum, which have also been referred to *Sesarma mülleri*, in having the frontal margin perfectly straight without a median sinus, the sutures defining the postfrontal or epigastric lobes less deep and distinct, the sides of the carapace behind the exterior angle of the orbit more distinctly convergent; the superior margin of the dactyl of the chelipedes is less distinctly granulated, but the palm is more distinctly granulated. The carapace in the largest specimen in the British Museum measures nearly 16 lines (33·5 mm.) in length, and about 17½ lines (37 mm.) in width.