

Arcania septemspinos (Fabricius).*Cancer septemspinosus*, Fabricius, Mantissa Insectorum, vol. i. p. 325, 1787.*Iphis septemspinosa*, Leach, Zool. Miscell., vol. iii. p. 25, 1817.

" " Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 139, 1837; Atlas in Règne Animal de Cuvier, ed. 3, Crust., pl. xxv. fig. 4 (after Herbst).

" " Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 311, 1855; Cat. Leucosiidæ in Brit. Mus., p. 22, 1855.

Hong Kong, 10 fathoms (an adult and two younger females); Kobé, Japan, 8 to 10 fathoms (a small female); and at Station 233B, in lat. 34° 18' 0" N., long. 133° 35' 0" E., 15 fathoms (a young female and two rather small males).

The largest male measures as follows:—

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly	7	14·5
Breadth of carapace, nearly	6½	13·5

The genus *Iphis*, which is retained as distinct from *Arcania*, both by Milne Edwards and Bell, differs merely in its slightly more rhomboidal carapace, and must, I think, be united with that genus.

Ixa, Leach.*Ixa*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. p. 334, 1815.

" Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 134, 1837.

" Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 392, 1852.

" Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xxi. p. 311, 1855.

Carapace transversely rhomboidal, or somewhat elliptical, and prolonged at the junction of the antero-lateral and postero-lateral margins into a cylindrical lobe, which often equals in length the transverse width of the carapace, and is rounded or tipped with a spinule at the distal extremity; the carapace is usually longitudinally divided into three parts by two wide fossæ, which border the cardiac, gastric, and hepatic regions, and thence are continued over the pterygostomial regions to the bases of the chelipedes, but these fossæ are sometimes obsolete. The front projects but slightly, and is anteriorly concave; the orbits have three marginal fissures and a rather wide interior hiatus. The endostomial ridges are strongly defined, and the channels exterior to them, communicating with the branchial cavities, are emarginate at the distal extremity. The post-abdomen (in the male) covers the sternum at base, and is five-jointed, with three of the intermediate segments coalescent. Eyes small. Antennules slightly oblique. Antennæ with the basal joint very slender and not filling the interior hiatus of the orbit. The endognath of the exterior maxillipedes is narrow, with the ischium longitudinally sulcated, the merus triangulate; the exognath is broad, with the exterior margin straight; it is rounded at the distal extremity, and does not wholly cover the channel which communicates with the branchiæ. The chelipedes (in the male) are cylindrical and very