

or teeth, three of which are placed midway between the front and posterior margin, and one near the postero-lateral margin; the front is prominent and truncated, and four-toothed, the teeth separated by nearly equal notches; there is also a tooth at the exterior angle of the orbit. The post-abdomen (in the female) covers the whole of the sternal surface of the body between the bases of the legs, and has all of the segments, except the two first and the last, coalescent; the first and second segments are granulated; the terminal segment is narrow and deeply encased in a cavity of the sternum, which attains the bases of the outer maxillipedes. The maxillipedes are coarsely granulated, their exognathi robust, with a nearly straight outer margin, and rounded at the distal extremity, which does not quite attain the acute apex of the merus of the endognath. The chelipedes (in the female) are moderately elongated and closely granulated, but not so coarsely as the carapace, and the joints are without spines or teeth; the merus is sub-cylindrical; the palm is slightly compressed, but not carinated; fingers about as long as the palm, compressed, with the tips incurved, obscurely denticulated on their inner margins, and faintly longitudinally-sulcated on the sides. The ambulatory legs are slender, with the antepenultimate joints angulated; the penultimate joints slightly dilated and carinated on the superior and inferior margins, and shorter than the slender dactyli. Colour of carapace (in spirit) greyish or brownish; the legs paler.

The best-preserved specimen presents the following dimensions:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	5	10·5
Breadth of carapace, nearly	5	10
Length of a chelipede, rather over	5	11
Length of first ambulatory leg,	4½	9·5

Two females were dredged in 2 to 10 fathoms, in April 1874, on the South Australian coast.

The form, granulation, and spinulation of the carapace distinguishes this from any species with which I am acquainted.

Persephona, Leach.

- Persephona*, Leach, Zool. Miscell., vol. iii. pp. 18, 22, 1817.
 „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 136, 1857.
 „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 392, 1852.
 „ Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 292, 1855.
Guia, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 127, 1837.

The characters separating this genus from *Myra* are very slight. *Persephona* is, in fact, scarcely distinguishable from *Myra*, except by the somewhat more depressed and orbiculate carapace, the more transversely plicated antennules, the much more robust chelipedes and ambulatory legs (the palms and fingers of the chelipedes being dilated