Myra affinis, Bell.

Myra affinis, Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 296, pl. xxxii. fig. 2, 1855; Cat. Leucosiidæ in Brit. Mus., p. 12, 1855.
„ „ Haswell, Cat. Australian Crust., p. 122, 1882.

Torres Strait, August 1874, a young female.

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	8	17
Breadth of carapace, nearly	7	14·5
Length of a chelipede, nearly	12	25
Length of first ambulatory leg, nearly	7	14·5

This specimen has the median longitudinal line of granules on the dorsal surface of the carapace which is usually found in young specimens of species of this genus.

This form is very nearly allied to *Myra mammillaris*, Bell, but is apparently distinguishable by the less convex and rounded tubercles of the posterior margin of the carapace, the median one being more elongated and acute, and the two lateral ones more triangulate than in *Myra mammillaris*. Young specimens are to be distinguished from *Myra australis*, Haswell (which they much resemble), by the somewhat narrower carapace and by the less numerous but more prominent granulations of the maxillipedes and the adjacent parts of the body.

Myra australis, Haswell.

Myra mammillaris (yg.), Miers, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, *tom. cit.*, p. 239, pl. xxxviii. figs. 25–27, 1877.
Myra australis, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., *tom. cit.*, p. 50, pl. v. fig. 3, 1880; Cat. Australian Crust., p. 122, 1882.

Torres Strait, in lat. 10° 36′ 0″ S., long. 141° 55′ 0″ E., 6 fathoms (Station 187), a male.[1]

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	8	17
Breadth of carapace,	7	15

Myra darnleyensis, Haswell.

? *Myra darnleyensis*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 52, pl. v. fig. 4, 1880; Cat. Australian Crust., p. 122, 1882.

Carapace (as in other species of the genus) convex and rather longer than broad; it is rather closely and finely granulated over the whole of the dorsal surface; there is a

[1] The specimens in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum, designated "*M. mammillaris*, yg." vary slightly in the prominence of the intestinal region and of the posterior median spine, and the abdomen in the figure should have been represented with the sides slightly concave.