

width. The channel defined by the endostomian ridges is not emarginated distally. Post-abdomen (in the male) narrow, and at base covering the sternum between the fifth ambulatory legs, with all the segments except the first and last coalescent. Antennules nearly transversely plicated. Antennæ with a rather slender basal joint which does not quite attain the front. The triangulate merus-joint of the endognath of the exterior maxillipedes is shorter than the ischium; the exognath is of moderate width, and its exterior margin is nearly straight. Chelipedes rather robust and short, and shaped nearly as in *Lithadia* and *Oreophorus*, with the merus granulated, palm rather short and turgid, fingers compressed and denticulated on the inner margins, but the denticles are not spinuliform. Ambulatory legs short and granulated, with the dactyli styliform and somewhat uncinated.

But a single species has as yet been recorded of this curious genus; *Merocryptus lambriformis*, A. Milne Edwards, whose types were from Upolu.

Merocryptus lambriformis, A. Milne Edwards.

Merocryptus lambriformis, A. Milne Edwards, Journ. Mus. Godeffroy, vol. i., Heft 4, p. 85, pl. ii. fig. 1, 1873.

Bass Straits, off East Moncœur Island, 38 fathoms (Station 162), several males and females; off Twofold Bay, 150 fathoms (Station 163A), two small males.

In the smaller males the gastric and cardiac prominences, and the tubercles of the posterior margin, are more prominent and acute than in the adult and fully-grown specimens.

The largest male measures as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	4½	9·5
Breadth of carapace, exclusive of lateral lobes, rather over	4	9

Philyra, Leach.

Philyra, Leach, Zool. Miscell., vol. iii. p. 18, 1817.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 131, 1837.

„ Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xxi. p. 299, 1855.

This genus is nearly allied to *Leucosia*, but distinguished by the less convex carapace, which is usually granulated or punctulated, but not polished; by the broader front, which is not at all prominent, and usually slightly concave; by the absence of the *sinus thoracicus*, and by the form of the exognath of the exterior maxillipedes, which is usually much more dilated, and is rounded at the distal extremity, with the exterior margin arcuated.