

abruptly, and the edge of the ridge thus formed is drawn out into three processes which are separated from one another by eroded depressions; the floor in all the depressions is more coarsely granular than the rest of the carapace. The fronto-orbital border is narrow, less than one-half the width of the carapace; the frontal region is considerably produced and terminates in three small rounded lobes, of which the median is largest; the orbital portion of this border is remarkably short, and marked externally by a rounded tooth. The lateral border commences anteriorly in a blunt projection which is separated by a concave depression from the antero-lateral (or orbital) tooth; for the first half of its course it is irregular owing to its being encroached on by the erosions of the carapace; posteriorly it exhibits a raised granular line which curves in on the dorsal surface of the carapace so as to leave a portion of the subbranchial or lateral region exposed.

The eyes are of small size and placed in ill-defined orbits; the peduncles with a slight range of movement. The antennules are minute, placed underneath the frontal region and completely concealed by the antennar peduncles; their peduncles are hirsute. The antennal peduncle is broad and composed of only three segments, the first (which is free in the other Raninidea) having fused with the trunk; the second has a strongly developed external prolongation which exceeds the remainder of the peduncle, the terminal segment is of small size; the flagellum is minute, but stout, and ciliated on both sides. The external maxillipedes have the ischium slightly convex and twice the length of the merus, the latter joint with a longitudinal sulcus on its outer surface and rather more coarsely granular than the ischium; the terminal joints are wanting in the single specimen; the exognath' reaches to the end of the ischium and its apex is subacute. The pterygostomial region is moderately convex and separated from the carapace proper by a deep groove which becomes continuous with the line on the postero-lateral border. The thoracic sternum is nowhere very broad, reaching its maximum between the chelipedes and the first pair of ambulatory limbs, becoming linear between the basal joints of the latter, but dilating again between the first and second pairs of ambulatory limbs; the anterior part with a sulcus on each side, the posterior with a single median groove.

The chelipedes are well developed, with the surface finely granular; the merus is slightly hollowed out on its inner aspect; the propodus is remarkably swollen; the dactylus and immobile finger are slender, exceeding the propodus in length, their opposed edges with numerous teeth; the apex of the immobile finger is bent over that of the dactylus. The ambulatory limbs are granulated and fringed with long hairs, the propodi of the first three pairs drawn out into several sharp ridge-like processes, the dactyli but faintly granular and uncinatate or sickle-shaped (hence the generic name); the fourth pair are of small size and flattened from above downwards, with the dactyli less strongly curved.

The abdominal segments are moderately convex, gradually tapering towards the extremity, and fringed with long hairs; the apex of the telson is rounded. The sexual