Petrolisthes violaceus (Guérin).

Porcellana violacea, Guérin, Voy. "Coquille," Crust., p. 33, pl. iii. fig. 2, 1830; Bull. Soc. Sci.
Nat. de France, p. 115, 1835; Mag. de Zool., p. 5, pl. xxv. fig. 2, 1838.

- " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 250, 1837.
- " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 416, pl. xxvi. fig. 6, 1852.
- " macrocheles, Poeppig, Crust. Chili, Wiegm. Arch. f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. ii. Bd. i. p. 142, pl. iv. fig. 1, 1836.

Petrolisthes violaceus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 65, 1858.

" Targioni Tozzetti, Crost. "Magenta," p. 219, tav. xiii. fig. 2, 1877.

Habitat.—Valparaiso beach, November 1875. Four specimens, three of which are females.

This species is a well-known inhabitant of the Chilian coast.

Petrolisthes validus (Dana).

Porcellana valida, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 415, pl. xxvi. fig. 5, 1852.

Petrolisthes validus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 65, 1858.

Habitat.—Valparaiso beach, November 1875. Several specimens, male and female, one of the latter bearing ova, taken along with the last species.

Messier Channel, South America, January 1876. A male specimen.

This species is rather closely allied to the preceding. Dana's types were probably from Valparaiso.

Petrolisthes armatus (Gibbes).

Porcellana armata, Gibbes, Proc. Amer. Assoc., p. 190, 1850.

Petrolisthes armatus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 65, 1858; Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.

New York, vol. vii. p. 73, 1859.

Habitat.—Bermuda; shallow water. A female with ova.

The single specimen taken agrees with Gibbes' brief description. The carpus of the right chelipede has, however, four acute spines, and that of the left side but three (the normal number). The outer edge of the hand is distinctly serrated as described by Gibbes, though Stimpson expressly states that these marginal spinules are rarely present. The spine on the anterior edge and distal end of the merus is present on the second and third legs, but absent from the fourth. It is a Floridan and West Indian species.