

*Petrolisthes annulipes* (White), Miers.

*Porcellana annulipes*, White, List. Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 63, 1847 (*sine descr.*).

*Petrolisthes annulipes*, Miers, Crust. in Zool. H.M.S. "Alert," pp. 270, 558, pl. xxix. fig. B, 1884.

*Habitat.*—Station 186, Flinders Passage, North Australia; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Two females, one with ova.

Miers has described this species from specimens collected by Dr. Coppinger in the Australian Seas, and at Ile des Neufs, Indian Ocean. He suggests that it may prove synonymous with *Petrolisthes scabricula* (Dana) from the Sooloo Sea, and *Petrolisthes militaris*, Heller, from the Nicobars, but it is at least a very distinct variety. White's specimen in the British Museum came from the Philippine Islands.

*Petrolisthes unilobatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 3).

*Characters.*—The carapace is ovate and smooth, though minutely punctate, the length considerably greater than the breadth, with a few faintly marked rugosities, especially towards the branchial regions. The front is broad, and depressed towards the apex which is obtuse, with a rounded excavation on each side for the ocular peduncle, while in front of the latter the margin slightly dips down. The lateral border is convex and entire, with a slight bulging in the anterior branchial region. The posterior border is raised, with a double outline, and presents a broad posterior concavity. The cervical grooves are well marked, uniting in front of the cardiac area to form a broad V-shaped marking. The gastric area possesses two slight elevations situated opposite the posterior border of the eye-stalks, separated by a shallow median groove which passes forwards to the apex of the rostrum; in front of these elevations the surface gradually slopes downwards. The cardiac area is distinctly circumscribed. The branchial area is of considerable extent and crossed transversely by a V-shaped impression, one limb of which passes to the posterior part of the cervical groove, while the other reaches the outer boundary of the cardiac area. The ocular peduncles are short and stout, with the corneæ deeply pigmented; the antennal flagellum is almost twice the length of the carapace. The pterygostomial area possesses a series of well-marked elevated lines.

The ischium of the external maxillipedes has the inner margin broadly rounded, and the outer and distal border prolonged into a subacute lobe, the external surface is crossed by a few faint lines; the merus has a large subacute lobe projecting from its inner margin, and the external surface is traversed by a few oblique rugosities, especially towards the outer border.

The chelipedes are of moderate size and finely granular. The anterior border of the