

This species inhabits the West Indies and the southern shores of the United States. It has been previously recorded from St. Thomas by Stimpson.

Porcellana streptocheles, Stimpson.

Porcellana streptocheles, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 81, 1858.

Habitat.—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; depth, 5 to 18 fathoms. Two females with ova, the carapace of the larger measuring only 4.5 mm. in length and 4.2 mm. in breadth.

In this species the front is of moderate size, and composed of three acute teeth with denticulate margins, of which the median is deflexed and obscurely tridentate, while the lateral teeth are scarcely less prominent; the lateral margins of the carapace are also denticulate. The chelipedes are unequal, with the carpi armed by two or three teeth on each lateral margin, of which those on the outer border are minute; the propodus is granulated above, and bears a median carina, its outer margin is obscurely denticulate. According to Stimpson the carapace is smooth, but in the Challenger specimens short stout hairs arranged in tufts are noticeable on the gastric, cardiac, and branchial areas. *Porcellana streptocheles* is closely allied to *Porcellana dehaanii* described by Krauss from the coast of Natal,¹ in which, however, the chelipedes are smooth and the carpi unarmed, the median frontal tooth is conical and prominent, and the antero-lateral margin of the carapace is denticulate over the insertion of the antennal peduncle.

The type specimens were dredged in Simon's Bay, at a depth of from 6 to 12 fathoms.

Porcellana serratifrons, Stimpson (Pl. XI. fig. 5).

Porcellana serratifrons, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 80, 1858.

Habitat.—Hong Kong; depth, 10 fathoms. An adult male (from which the figures are taken).

Arafura Sea. A male specimen.

The types of this species were taken at Hong Kong. The front is composed of three serrated lobes, of which the median is large and rounded, while the two lateral are subacute and scarcely less prominent. The antero-lateral margin of the carapace bears two or three acute spinules immediately over the insertion of the antennal peduncle, and the lateral margin is also provided with from one to three similar processes of slightly larger size. The chelipedes are smooth and punctate, the inner angle of the merus is prominent, and either smooth or armed with from one to two spinules; the inner margin

¹ Krauss, Südafrik. Crust., p. 59, tab. iv. fig. 2, 1843.