

of the carpus bears three indistinct teeth, and two or three spinules are present on the outer margin; the propodus bears a median rounded carina on the upper surface, and on the smaller chelipede a row of minute spinules on the outer margin (not represented in the figure). Five segments are distinctly visible in the antennal peduncle, and of these the first, third, and fourth are spinose.

*Porcellana robertsoni*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 6).

*Characters.*—The carapace is ovate, and smooth though minutely punctate, numerous transverse lines occur on the posterior branchial areas, and a few hairs are present on the gastric region. The front is broad and tridentate, with the apices of the three projections subacute, the median tooth is considerably broader and more prominent than the two lateral teeth, slightly deflexed, and with a shallow median groove on the upper surface. The antero-lateral tooth placed immediately external to the orbit is subacute. The lateral border is convex and unarmed, with the exception of a rounded projection behind the point where the ill-defined cervical groove passes on to the carapace; the anterior portion of this border is sharply defined, the posterior third is simply rounded. The posterior border has a double outline and is almost straight. The eyes are of small size, with the corneæ deeply pigmented. The first joint of the antennal peduncle is prominent and acute, forming a flattened process below the orbit; the flagellum is of moderate length. The pterygostomial area bears a series of well-defined longitudinal lines below, while the upper part is slightly concave.

The external maxillipedes have the ischium and merus subequal in length, with their outer surfaces crossed by a few indistinct lines; the inner margin of the former is convex, while that of the latter is concave above and below, with a large rounded projection situated somewhat nearer the proximal than the distal end.

The chelipedes are of moderate size, and their upper surface is densely pubescent. The merus has its inner and distal margin produced into a small flattened lobe which overlaps the carpus; both the carpus and propodus have the upper surface crossed by numerous short and ill-defined lines, while the outer margin bears a fringe of long hairs; the inner border of the carpus is armed with a single acute tooth of large size situated near the proximal end, the inner surface is hollowed out, and the lower and internal margin is also provided with a tooth, which, however, is of small size; the inner border of the propodus is short and strongly curved; the lower surface of both carpus and propodus is glabrous and crossed by fine oblique lines, and the outer margin of the propodus is seen from this point of view to be finely crenated; the fingers are more than half the total length of the propodus and but slightly tortuous, the inner margin of the dactylus is carinated. The ambulatory limbs are short and slightly pubescent, with the posterior surface of the meral joints crossed by faint transverse