

in the female five-jointed, with the fourth to the sixth joints coalescent. Eyes very small and almost immobile. The basal antennal joint is somewhat enlarged and coalescent at its distal extremity with the front; beneath which the flagella are inserted and thus not visible in a dorsal view. The exterior maxillipedes are small, the merus distally truncated and bearing the next joint at its antero-internal angle. The chelipedes (in the male) are moderately developed, with the palms compressed and cristate above; the fingers sub-excavated at the apices and having between them at the base, when closed, a more or less distinct interspace. Ambulatory legs of moderate length, with the penultimate joints, at least, more or less compressed; the dactyli retractile, and shorter than the penultimate joints.

In the carapace of the males a pair of antero-lateral lobes are occasionally, but rarely, developed, and a specimen presenting this peculiarity has been figured by De Haan (*tom. cit.*, pl. xxiii. fig. 4), and a male from West Island, Torres Strait, is in the collection of the British Museum.

The typical species of the genus, the very variable *Huenia proteus*, De Haan, elsewhere noted (*tom. cit.*, *infra*, p. 191) occurs in shallow water on the coasts of Japan and China, and ranges southward among the Philippines and to the coast of Queensland and islands adjacent. Two other nearly allied species belong to this genus; *Huenia grandidieri*, A. Milne Edwards, founded on a female type from Zanzibar, and *Huenia pacifica*, Miers, occurring at the Fiji Islands and Seychelles, in 4 to 12 fathoms.¹

The following species, which have been referred to *Huenia*, do not, I think, belong to this genus; *Huenia simplex* and *Huenia brevirostrata*, Dana, which, as has been elsewhere shown, are to be regarded as male and female of a single species, for which I have established the genus *Simocarcinus*; and *Huenia depressa*, A. Milne Edwards, also probably a female *Simocarcinus*. *Huenia bifurcata*, Streets, may also belong to *Simocarcinus*; it is described as having the rostrum bifurcated at the tip; by this may be intended the slight notch, which, in some specimens of *Simocarcinus simplex*, is observable in a lateral view of the distal extremity.

Huenia proteus, De Haan.

Huenia proteus, De Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, dec. 4, p. 95, pl. xxiii.

figs. 4, 5, ♂ (*elongata*), fig. 6, ♀ (*heraldica*), and pl. G, 1839.

„ Miers, Crust. in Report on Zool. Collections of H.M.S. "Alert," p. 191, 1884,
et synonyma.

Two adult males and two females were collected near Cape York, Australia, in 8 fathoms, in lat. 10° 30' 0" S., long. 142° 18' 0" E. (Station 186). The males are

¹ As I have observed in the Report on the Crustacea of H.M.S. "Alert," a sufficient series of specimens might demonstrate the identity of these forms with *Huenia proteus*. There is in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum, a female example of *Huenia proteus* from Norfolk Island, 23 fathoms (H.M.S. "Herald"). This is, I believe, the greatest depth at which the occurrence of *Huenia* has been recorded.