Ambulatory legs of moderate length, with the joints subcylindrical; dactyli nearly straight, acute.

The genus may be conveniently divided into two subgenera:-

- 1. Herbstia, in which the inferior margin of the orbit is not dentated, and the merus-joints of the ambulatory legs are not spinose.
- 2. Herbstiella, Stimpson, in which the inferior margin of the orbit is usually armed with a tooth or spine, and the merus-joints of the ambulatory legs have a series of small spinules.

The species of the subgenus Herbstia are distributed as follows:—The typical species, Herbstia condyliata (Herbst), is common in the Mediterranean, in 20 to 40 fathoms (Heller), and has been recorded from the Canaries by Brullé; two species, Herbstia covata, Stimpson, and Herbstia rubra, A. Milne Edwards, occur at the Cape Verde Islands, the former, which Stimpson regarded as belonging to a distinct genus Micropisa, in 20 fathoms; a fourth species, Herbstia violacea, (A. Milne Edwards), has been recorded from Cape St. Vincent, Angola, the Cape Verde Islands, Goree Island, Senegambia (9 to 15 fathoms), and West Africa, the Gaboon; a fifth, Herbstia eryophora, Rochebrune, from Senegambia; a sixth, Herbstia crassipes, A. Milne Edwards, from Australia, Bass Strait; a seventh, Herbstia pubescens, Stimpson, from the west coast of Mexico, Manzanillo; and an eighth, Herbstia pyriformis, Bell, type of his genus Rhodia, from the Galapagos.

The species of the subgenus Herbstiella, except the type Herbstia depressa, Stimpson, found at St. Thomas, and by the Challenger Expedition off the Brazilian Coast, in 30 to 350 fathoms, are all West American; Herbstia camptacantha, Stimpson, occurs at Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, and at Cape St. Lucas, California; Herbstia tumida, Stimpson, at Manzanillo, and Herbstia edwardsii (Bell), at the Galapagos. The habitat of the insufficiently known Herbstia parviformis (Randall) is not particularly stated.

Herbstia rubra, A. Milne Edwards (Pl. VII. fig. 1).

Herbstia rubra, A. Milne Edwards, Rev. Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. xxi. p. 354, 1869.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands (a small male) :-

| Adult &. | | | | | Lines. | Millims. |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|---|--------|----------|
| Length of carapace and rostrum, | | | • | • | 9 | 11 |
| Breadth of carapace, . | | . • | | | 31/2 | 7.5 |
| Length of a chelipede, nearly | | | • | | 5 | 10.5 |
| Length of first ambulatory leg, | ٠, | | • | • | 61 | 14 |

¹ Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. x. p. 93, 1871.

² Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 217, 1857.

³ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 169, 1835; Trans Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. ii. p. 43, 1841.