

the basal joint moderately enlarged, and armed (in the species I have examined) with a laterally projecting spine at the antero-external angle, and sometimes with another on the outer margin at the base; the flagellum is shut off from the orbital cavity by the union of the basal joint with the front, and is partially visible from above at the sides of the rostrum. Merus of the exterior maxillipedes with the antero-external angle rounded and little produced; the antero-internal angle, where the next joint articulates, slightly emarginate. Chelipedes (in the male) moderately developed, with the wrist carinated above and on the outer surface; palm compressed and often carinated above; fingers acute, denticulated on the inner margins, with a small interspace at base when closed. Ambulatory legs slender and of moderate length, or somewhat elongated; merus-joints with one (or two) spines at the distal extremity; dactyli nearly straight.

The genus thus characterised includes not only the type, *Chlorinoides tenuirostris*, Haswell, but also certain species which have been referred to *Paramithrax*, to *Chorinus*, and to *Acanthophrys*. It may indeed almost be regarded, as I have considered it elsewhere,<sup>1</sup> as a subgenus of *Paramithrax*, from which it is only distinguished by the well-developed præocular spine, the laterally projecting spine at the antero-external angle of the basal antennal joint, and the spinose merus-joints of the ambulatory legs. From *Acanthophrys*, A. Milne Edwards, to which it is also very nearly related, it is apparently distinguished, if *Acanthophrys cristimanus* be regarded as the type of *Acanthophrys*, by the emarginate antero-internal angle of the merus of the exterior maxillipedes, and by the spinose merus-joints of the ambulatory legs. If, however, *Acanthophrys aculeatus* be regarded as the type, *Chlorinoides* must be regarded as synonymous with *Acanthophrys*.

The following species are apparently referable to this genus; all occurring in the Indian, Malaysian, Japanese, or Chinese Seas, and in rather shallow water (to 38 fathoms) except *Chlorinoides longispinus*, de Haan; of this species I have described a variety, *bituberculatus*, from the Providence and Amirante group, in the Mascarene sub-region (in 19 to 22 fathoms).

*Chlorinoides tenuirostris*, Haswell (type). Torres Strait, Darnley Island.

*Chlorinoides spatulifer* (*Paramithrax spatulifer*, Haswell). Port Stephens (5 fathoms).

*Chlorinoides coppingeri* (*Paramithrax coppingeri*, Haswell). North Australia (12 to 17 fathoms); East Australia, Moreton Bay, Bass Strait (38 fathoms); Indian Ocean (A. Milne Edwards as *Acanthophrys aculeatus*). This species is possibly a variety of *Chlorinoides longispinus*, de Haan.

? *Chlorinoides filholi* (*Acanthophrys filholi*, A. Milne Edwards). Stewart Island. (The basal antennal joint and ambulatory legs are not described in this species.)

<sup>1</sup> Crust. Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 192, 1884.