

(1) Spines of rostrum distinct, acute. Palms of chelipedes with or without spines on the superior margin.

α. Palms of chelipedes in the adult with spines on the upper margin.

*Mithrax spinosissimus* (Lamarck). Florida, West Indies (to 100 fathoms).

*Mithrax cornutus* (Saussure). West Indies; Florida Straits (to 589 fathoms); Bahia. (Specimens taken by Captain E. Cole, 46 miles south of Key-West, Florida, are in the British Museum Collection).

*Mithrax aculeatus* (Herbst). West Indies; Vera Cruz.<sup>1</sup>

β. Palms of chelipedes without spines.

*Mithrax acuticornis*, Stimpson. Near the Quicksands and Tortugas, to 42 fathoms (perhaps, as noted by A. Milne Edwards, the young of *Mithrax cornutus*).

*Mithrax holderi*, Stimpson. Tortugas.

*Mithrax armatus*, Saussure. West coast of America; Mazatlan.

*Mithrax rostratus*, Bell. ?

*Mithrax ursus*, Bell (= *Mithrax belli*, Gerstæcker, nec *Cancer ursus*, Herbst). Galapagos Islands; Chili (Brit. Mus.).

(2) Spines of rostrum short, tuberculiform or obsolete. Chelipedes with the palms unarmed.

*Mithrax hispidus* (Herbst) = *Mithrax pleuracanthus*, Stimpson, var. South Carolina; Florida Straits; West Indies (to 125 fathoms); Yucatan Channel, near the Jolbos Islands; Brazil (30 to 350 fathoms).

*Mithrax lævimanus*, Desbonne and Schramm. Guadeloupe.

*Mithrax tuberculatus*, Stimpson. California; Mazatlan.

*Mithrax depressus*, A. Milne Edwards. Guadeloupe; Woman Key.

*Mithrax leucomelas*, Desbonne and Schramm. Guadeloupe.

*Mithrax verrucosus*, Milne Edwards. West Indies.

*Mithrax pygmæus*, Bell. Panama (10 fathoms).

*Mithrax triangulatus*, Lockington. Gulf of California.

2. Carapace very much depressed, with smooth, shallow interspaces or sulci between the tubercles of the dorsal surface of the branchial regions; the lateral margins tuber-

<sup>1</sup> *Mithrax trispinosus*, Kingsley (*Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. xx. p. 148, 1879), from Florida, has three accessory spines on each spine of the rostrum. It is not stated whether the palms of the chelipedes are spinuliferous; they are referred to as "naked." I have observed more or less distinct indications of accessory rostral spinules in *Mithrax spinosissimus* and *Mithrax aculeatus*.