

the somewhat greater prominence of the spines of the outer margin of the hand; three of the tubercles of the gastric region, and one on the cardiac and on each branchial region, are more elevated than the others, and from some of the elevated tubercles of the carapace spring long tufts of hairs, which are not shown in the figure of *Lambrus guérinii* (notably from the præocular tubercles and the elevated tubercles of the gastric and branchial regions). These tufts are absent, however, from some Brazilian and West Indian examples in the collection of the British Museum.

The dimensions of the female are:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, about	13	28
Breadth of carapace,	14½	31
Length of a chelipede, about	28½	60
Length of first ambulatory leg,	15½	33

Lambrus serratus, Milne Edwards.

Lambrus serratus, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 357, 1834.

Platylambrus serratus, A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, i. p. 156, pl. xxx. fig. 1, 1878, et synonyma.

Lambrus lupoides, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 12, 1847.

Bahia, shallow water (an adult male and female).

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	9	19
Breadth of carapace, about	10	21
Length of a chelipede, about	28½	61
Length of first ambulatory leg,	12½	26

If the subgenus *Platylambrus*, A. Milne Edwards, be retained, it will probably be best restricted to this species, and, perhaps, *Lambrus granulatus*, Kingsley.

Subgenus *Aulacolambrus*, A. Milne Edwards.

Aulacolambrus, A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 147, 1878.

Carapace depressed, with the rostrum and epistoma very short, the lateral epibranchial spine very considerably elongated. The buccal cavity is bordered laterally by a deep, smooth and wide cavity extending from the branchial aperture at the base of the chelipedes nearly to the orbits. The chelipedes are greatly elongated, and the palm and merus are armed with long spines.