

three lobes, the median being prominent, with the anterior margin slightly concave, and the lateral ones rounded and but little developed (or not at all in young examples). The orbits are small, without marginal fissures, and with a rounded lobe or tooth at their exterior angle. The post-abdomen of the male is six-jointed, with the third and fourth joints coalescent. The eyes are set on short thick pedicels. The basal joint of the antennæ is elongated, and enters well within the long and narrow hiatus existing between the front and the orbits, but does not reach the inner and inferior angle of the orbit, and the very small flagellum is also contained within this hiatus. The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is very obliquely truncated at the distal extremity, and not (or scarcely at all) emarginated at the antero-internal angle. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are large and massive, unequal, the palms without crests or tubercles; the fingers of the larger chelipede are armed with one or two large rounded tubercles on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are moderately elongated, with the joints smooth. Subcylindrical or slightly compressed.

Of the three well-defined species of this genus admitted by Professor A. Milne Edwards (*tom. cit., infra*, p. 218), two are commonly and widely distributed throughout the Indo-Pacific region and one is common in the West Indies. Little has been recorded concerning their bathymetrical range.<sup>1</sup>

### *Carpilius maculatus* (Linné).

*Cancer maculatus*, Linn., Mus. Lud. Ulrici, p. 433, 1764; Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1042, 1766.

*Carpilius maculatus*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. vol. i. p. 382, 1834; Atlas des Crust.

in Règne Animal de Cuvier, pl. xi. fig. 2.

„ „ A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 214, 1865,  
where references to literature are given.

Honolulu, on the reefs (an adult male).

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	31½	67
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	42	89.5

### *Atergatis*, de Haan.

*Atergatis*, de Haan, (subgenus) Crust. in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, dec. i. p. 17, 1833.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 234, 1865, and synonyma.

This genus somewhat resembles *Carpilius* in the smooth, convex carapace, whose regions are but faintly indicated, (if at all) but it is distinguished by the following characters:—The carapace is usually more transverse and the front less prominent; the antero-lateral margins are defined by a continuous or nearly continuous carina, which, as

<sup>1</sup> *Carpilius lividus*, Gibbes, is probably, as stated by A. Milne Edwards, founded on a young specimen of *Carpilius convexus* (Forskål). *Carpilius prætermisus*, Gibbes, is probably, as I have noted (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. ii. p. 407, 1878), identical with *Liagore rubromaculata*, de Haan.