

above, but toothed on the inner margin; palm slightly compressed and often carinated above; fingers toothed on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are of moderate length, compressed, with the merus, carpus, and penultimate joint carinated on the superior margins.

The species are widely distributed throughout the Oriental region, and occur also on the Californian coasts, and except the type *Lophozozymus epheliticus* (Linn.), are of rather small size. I have described a species, *Lophozozymus (Lophoxanthus) sexdentatus*, from the Senegambian coast.

The single species in the Challenger collection is to be referred to the subgenus *Lophoxanthus*,<sup>1</sup> which is apparently distinguished from the typical *Lophozozymus* merely by the less transverse and generally more depressed carapace, and by the obsolescence of the first and second teeth of the antero-lateral margins, and passes by almost insensible gradations into the typical form, and to which the following species and varieties have been referred:—

- Lophoxanthus lamellipes* (Stimpson). California and West Coast of Mexico.  
*Lophoxanthus bellus* (Stimpson) = *Xanthodes leucomanus*, Lockington, and  
*Xanthodes hemphilli*, Lockington (vars.). California and Japan (50 fathoms).  
*Lophoxanthus sexdentatus*, Miers. Goree Island, Senegambia (9 to 15 fathoms).

*Lophozozymus (Lophoxanthus) bellus*, Stimpson, var. *leucomanus*, Lockington (Pl. XI. fig. 1).

*Xanthodes leucomanus*, Lockington, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., pp. 32, 100, 1876.

The carapace is transverse, nearly flat and plane, except behind the front and the first antero-lateral marginal teeth, where it is rugose and granulated; the rugosities exist also on the front of the gastric and branchial regions; the cervical suture and the sutures of the frontal, gastric and branchial regions are distinct; the frontal margin is nearly straight, with a median notch. Of the antero-lateral teeth, only the three posterior are distinctly developed; these are triangulate and moderately prominent; in front of the first of these is the rudiment of another tooth. The pterygostomian regions are granulated; the sternal surface is nearly smooth. Only five of the post-abdominal segments are distinct (the third and fourth, and the fifth and sixth, are coalescent), the terminal segment is slightly transverse and distally rounded. The basal antennal joint reaches to the infero-lateral frontal process, but not to the apex of the inner subocular angle of the orbit. The outer maxillipedes present nothing remarkable; their narrow exognath reaches to the antero-external angle of the distally truncated merus-joint. The chelipedes are moderately large and robust (either the right or left is the larger). The upper margins of their short and trigonous merus-joints are armed with a series of

<sup>1</sup> *Lophoxanthus*, A. Milne Edwards (genus), Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 256, 1879.