II. Endostome with the longitudinal carinæ partially developed. Xanthodius, Stimpson.

Leptodius americanus (Saussure). West Indies; Florida.

Leptodius sternberghii, Stimpson = Actwodes mexicanus, Lockington. Panama; California.

Leptodius hebes, Stimpson. Cape St. Lucas, California.

Leptodius exaratus (Milne Edwards), var. sanguineus.

Chlorodius sanguineus, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 402, 1834. (1)

" Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p, 207, pl. xi. fig. 11, 1852.

Leptodius exaratus, var. sanguineus, Miers, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 134, 1877, et synonyma.

Several specimens were collected at Samboangan, mostly obtained on the beach; one (the largest male) on the reefs, in 10 fathoms; the dimensions of this specimen are as follows:—

| Adult &. | | | | | | Lines. | Millims. |
|------------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|--------|----------|
| Length of carapace, | | | • | • | • | 10 | 21 |
| Breadth of carapace, | | | • | | • | 16 | 34 |
| Length of a chelipede, | • | • | • | • | | 18 | 38 |

The variety thus designated is generally, but perhaps not invariably, characterised by the presence of one or even two additional marginal teeth behind the fifth and last of the normal antero-lateral teeth; these additional teeth are situated on the postero-lateral margin of the carapace. It is certainly the form figured by Dana as Chlorodius sanguineus, but I am not positively convinced of its identity with the Chlorodius sanguineus of Milne Edwards. The colour varies from reddish to greenish-yellow; the fingers are dark or light brown.

Leptodius punctatus, Miers.

Leptodius punctatus, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 214, pl. xiii. fig. 3, 1881.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873 (a good series of specimens).

The Challenger examples are all of much smaller size than the type from Senegambia, now in the collection of the British Museum, and are mostly of a greenish-yellow colour (in spirit). The antero-lateral teeth of the carapace are connected one with another by a thin crest or keel which borders the antero-lateral margins, and is much less distinctly developed in the larger Senegambian specimen.