Halicarcinus ovatus, Stimpson.
Halicarcinus ovatus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 109, 1858; Targioni-Tozetti, Crostacei brachiuri e anomouri del viaggio della "Magenta," p. 173, pl. x. fig. 5, a-d; pl. xi. figs. 3, $3 a, 1877$.

An adult, but small female was obtained off the South Australian Coast, in 2 to 10 fathoms, in April 1874, and two young specimens off the entrance to Port Philip, in 33 fathoms (Station 161).

This species, which I formerly regarded as synonymous with Halicarcinus planatus, ${ }^{1}$ can apparently always be distinguished by the more triangulate form of the carapace and the flattened triangulate frontal teeth, which are closely approximated at their bases. The species, so far as I am aware, does not occur elsewhere than in the Australian Seas.

Adult $\%$.
Length of carapace, Breadth of carapace, nearly

Lines. Millims.
$2 \frac{1}{2} \quad 5$
$3 \quad 6$

## OXYSTOMATA or LEUCOSIIDEA.

Orbiculata, Latreille (pt.), Fam. Nat., p. 271, 1825.
Oxystomes, Milne Edwards (pt.), Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 265, 1834 ; vol. ii. p. 96, 1837.

Leucosoidea vel Oxystomata, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, pp. 68, 389, 1825.
Oxystomata, Miers, Cat. New Zeal. Crust., p. 54, 1876.

Family I. Calappide.
Calappiens (pt.), Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 100, 1837. Calappidx, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 390, 1852. " Miers, Cat. New Zoal. Crust., p. 54, 1876.
Afferent canals to the branchiæ opening behind the pterygostomian regions, and in front of the chelipedes; the carpal and following joints of the merus of the endognath of the exterior maxillipedes are not wholly concealed by the merus-joint. (The intromittent sexual organs in the male are exserted from the bases of the legs of the fifth pair.)

[^0]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cat. New Zeal. Crust., p. 49, 1876.

