

As in the genus *Mursia*, the posterior margin of the carapace bears distinct lobes or teeth; but *Mursia* is at once distinguished by the form of the merus of the exterior maxillipedes, and the strongly developed lateral spine of the carapace.

Acanthocarpus, Stimpson,¹ is (as its name imports), distinguished by the extraordinarily developed carpal (or meral) spine of the chelipedes.

Paracyclois milne-edwardsii, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 1).

The carapace is irregularly orbiculate, convex and broadest at a point situated a little in advance of the middle of the lateral margins; its dorsal surface, except on the intestinal region, and the postero-lateral parts of the branchial regions, is coarsely granulated and covered with low, smooth, rounded tubercles, which diminish in size towards the lateral and postero-lateral margins. The median frontal lobe is broadly rounded, with three low tubercles on its upper surface, the lateral margins of the carapace sweep round in a regular curve to the protuberances of the postero-lateral margins, which bear four unequal spines; the lateral and postero-lateral margins, and the parts of the carapace immediately adjoining the three tubercles of the posterior margin, are granulated. The pterygostomian regions are smooth. The post-abdomen (in the female) is rather narrow, with subparallel sides; the five first segments are transverse and short (the second segment with two small lateral protuberances), the sixth segment is quadrate, and slightly broader than long; the terminal segment is triangulate, somewhat longer than broad, and distally acute. The eye-peduncles are short and thick, and granulated above, the corneæ occupying a great part of their inferior surface. The quadrate basal joint of the antennæ lies loosely within the orbital hiatus, the following peduncular joints are slender and very short. The exterior maxillipedes have been already described; their ischium-joints are denticulated on the inner margins, and the merus-joints are slightly concave on their exterior surface. The chelipedes and ambulatory limbs are nearly as in *Calappa*, e.g., *Calappa gallus*; as in that species the merus of the chelipedes has a subdistal crest on its outer surface, but this crest is armed with short spines (not dentated as in *Calappa gallus*); the merus, in front of this ridge, and the carpus and palm are externally granulated, and the carpus and palm also tuberculated, and the palm dentated on its upper margin, as in *Calappa gallus*, but the tubercles and spines are less prominent than in that species; the granules of the lower part of the exterior surface of the palm are very numerous and regular. As in specimens of *Calappa gallus* I have examined, the dactyli of the chelipedes are dissimilar; that of the left chelipede being much more slender than the right, and sinuated. The ambulatory legs are compressed, with the carpus-joints obscurely bicarinated above, and the carinæ (in the two last pairs) granulated; the merus in the fifth pair is denticulated on its inferior margin. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-white.

¹ *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl.*, vol. ii. p. 153, 1871.