

articulated near the antero-internal angle. The chelipedes (as in *Calappa*) are strongly developed; the ambulatory legs robust, with the joints dilated and compressed.

In the nearly allied genus, *Acanthocarpus*, Stimpson,<sup>1</sup> of which I have examined no specimens, the carapace as in *Cryptosoma* is not broader than long, and the merus of the outer maxillipedes (in the type) bears the next joint at its antero-internal angle. It is distinguished, according to the descriptions, by the extraordinarily developed carpal spine of the chelipede; but in the figures recently published by A. Milne Edwards, this spine is represented as originating from the merus-joint, and is apparently homologous with the smaller meral spine of *Mursia*.

Besides the species referred to below, *Cryptosoma granulosum* (de Haan, *Cyclöes*), Japan, and *Cryptosoma bairdii*, Stimpson, California, belong to this genus.

### *Cryptosoma cristatum* (Leach).

*Murcia cristata*, Leach, MSS.

„ „ White (*Mursia*), List Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 45, 1847, not *Mursia cristata*, auctorum.

*Cryptosoma cristatum*, Brullé, Crust. in Webb et Berthelot, Hist. Nat. des Iles Canaries, pl. i. fig. 2, 1836-1844.

„ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 110, 1837.

„ „ Lucas, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, ser. 6, vol. ii., Bulletin, p. cxv., 1882.

„ *dentatum*, Brullé, *tom. cit.*, p. 17, 1836-1844.

Cape Verdes, St. Vincent, July 1873. (Four males, adult and young, and a female.)

The largest male has the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about . . . . .	24½	52·5
Breadth of carapace, about . . . . .	25½	54
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	32½	68·5

The ambulatory legs are imperfect.<sup>2</sup>

## Family II. MATUTIDÆ.

*Matulidæ*, Dana, U. S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 390, 1852.

Characters of Calappidæ except as regards the exterior maxillipedes, whose endognath has the carpal and following joints concealed by the triangular acute merus-joint.

<sup>1</sup> *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. ii. p. 153, 1870.

<sup>2</sup> The locality of Leach's type is "Africa" and not "Indian Ocean," as stated by White, *tom. cit.*, who substituted the latter mentioned for the original locality, both in the Register and Collection of the Museum, for what reason I know not. This species is recorded by Studer (*Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 15, 1882), from Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, in 10 to 30 fathoms.