

on the dorsal surface of the carapace exactly alike. The colour (in spirit-specimens) is the reverse of that mentioned by A. Milne Edwards in his latest description of this species, the blotches upon the carapace being of a yellowish hue, and the narrow lines defining them of a crimson red, as in the description and figure of Herbst's *Cancer spectabilis*, which very probably represents *Lophactæa lobatus*, but as Herbst was ignorant of the locality of his types, and both description and figure are very insufficient, I follow Professor A. Milne Edwards in retaining for this species the name by which it has been generally known.

The adult male has the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	7½	16
Breadth of carapace, about	10½	22·5

Lophactæa granulosa, (Rüppell).

Xantho granulosis, Rüppell, Beschreib. 24 kurzschwanzigen Krabben des rothen Meeres, p. 24, pl. v. fig. 3, 1830.

Lophactæa granulosa, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 247, 1865; vol. ix. p. 187, 1873, et synonyma.

Honolulu, on the reefs (an adult female).

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	8½	18
Breadth of carapace,	12½	26

Lophozozymus, A. Milne Edwards.

Lophozozymus, A. Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 4, vol. xx. p. 276, 1863; Ann. Soc. Entom. France, ser. 4, vol. vii. p. 272, 1867.

The carapace is broader than long, lobulated near the antero-lateral margins, depressed or moderately convex; its antero-lateral margins are distinctly dentated, but occasionally (subgenus *Lophoxanthus*) the first and second antero-lateral marginal teeth are not developed. The front projects but little, and is divided by a small median notch into two broad and truncated lobes. The orbits are nearly circular, and marked with fissures which are closed, or even obsolete. The post-abdomen in the male is five- to seven-jointed (the third to the fifth segments frequently coalescent). The eyes are set on short, thick peduncles. The basal joint of the antennæ is in contact with the infero-lateral process of the front, but does not enter the interior subocular hiatus. The exterior maxillipedes are of the normal form, nearly quadrate, and distally truncated, with the antero-external angle not produced and the antero-internal angle very slightly (if at all) emarginate; exognath of moderate width. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are moderately developed, with the merus-joint short, trigonous; wrist not carinated