

larger chelipede is much more distinctly granulated on and near the upper margin and at the base than elsewhere; the fingers are regularly denticulated on the inner margins and acute at the tips, and the dactylus sulcated above. The smaller chelipede is externally more strongly granulated, with relatively longer and more slender fingers; the ambulatory legs (of the second pair) are slender, with the merus, carpus, and penultimate joints denticulated on their upper margins, and the dactyli styliform, straight. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown; the fingers of the chelipedes are chocolate-brown, the coloration not extending over the palmar surface.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	3	6
Breadth of carapace, about	4	8.5
Length of larger chelipede, nearly	5	10

Two males and a female were trawled off Twofold Bay in 150 fathoms (Station 163A). All are very small in size, yet the male, from which the description is mainly taken, is apparently adult. The ambulatory legs are deficient, except in one specimen, where only one leg is perfect.

The characteristic disposition of the sulci of the carapace may be better understood by a reference to the figure than by any detailed description.

The nearest ally of this species is perhaps *Medæus elegans*, A. Milne Edwards, from New Caledonia,¹ in which, to judge from the figure, the areolation of the carapace is different and the antero-lateral margins of the carapace longer; in *Medæus granulatus* the small intermediary spines and tubercles of the antero-lateral margins, characteristic of *Medæus elegans*, do not exist. The granulated (not cristiform or nodose) palms of the chelipedes further distinguish *Medæus granulatus* from all the species known to me.²

Actæa, de Haan.

Actæa, de Haan, Crust. in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, dec. i. p. 18, 1833.

„ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 148, 1852.

„ A. Milne Edwards (pt.), Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 259, 1865.

Euxanthodes, Paulson, 1875, *vide* Kossmann.

Psaumis, Kossmann, Crust. in Zool. Ergeb. einer Reise Küstengeb. d. rothen Meeres, Malacostraca, p. 26, 1877.³

The carapace is transverse and moderately convex and is usually very distinctly lobulated on the dorsal surface; the lobules usually granulated, with the intervening

¹ *Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, vol. ix. p. 211, pl. viii. fig. 1, 1873.

² This species also bears some external resemblance to the Australian form I have recently described as *Galene granulata*, but in *Galene granulata*, as in the typical *Galene bispinosus* (Herbst), the basal antennal joint does not reach the subfrontal process. Neither in the species of *Galene* nor in *Medæus haswelli* are ridges developed on the endostome or palate.

³ The genus *Banarcia*, A. Milne Edwards, may perhaps not be distinct from *Actæa*; I have, however, referred a species to this genus in the Report on the Crustacea of H.M.S. "Alert," p. 210, pl. xix. fig. c, 1884, *vide* A. Milne Edwards, *Ann. Soc. Entom. France*, ser. 4, vol. ix. p. 167, 1869.