

its posterior margin, of which one is near, and the other at, the distal extremity; the carpus has a long spine on its inner margin, and its outer surface is externally granulated and bears a small spine and two or three spinules; the palm is about as long as the merus and is externally granulated and bears three spines, one of which is placed near the base, one at, and the third near, the distal extremity; the fingers about equal the palm and are denticulated nearly as in *Lupocyclus rotundatus*. The ambulatory legs are slender and smooth, with the penultimate joints compressed, the dactyli compressed and not greatly exceeding the penultimate joints in length. The swimming legs have the penultimate and terminal joints dilated and compressed, the terminal joint, as already stated, regularly ovate, and distally rounded. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown.

The dimensions of an adult male are as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	7	15
Breadth to base of lateral spines,	8½	18
Length of chelipede,	11½	24·5
Length of first ambulatory leg,	14	29·5
Length of swimming leg,	9½	20

Several males and females were collected near the Ki Islands, in 140 fathoms (Station 192), in lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E., and an adult male, north of the Admiralty Islands, in 150 fathoms (Station 219), in lat. 1° 54' 0" S., long. 146° 39' 40" E.

In the male from the Admiralty Islands the two median frontal lobes are somewhat more prominent than in the specimens dredged at Station 192. The tubercles of the dorsal surface of the carapace are most distinct in the smallest specimens.

This species is at once distinguishable from the *Lupocyclus philippinensis*, Semper (*ined.*), Nauck, by the five-toothed antero-lateral margins of the carapace and the shorter chelipedes.

Cronius, Stimpson.

Cronius, Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. vii. p. 225, 1860.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 231, 1879.

This genus includes certain species formerly referred to *Amphitrite*, *Achelous*, and *Goniosoma*, in which the antero-lateral margins of the carapace are armed with eight alternately larger and smaller teeth, besides the lateral epibranchial tooth, which scarcely exceeds in length the larger teeth of the antero-lateral margins. As in many species of *Goniosoma*, the frontal margin is six to eight-lobed. The endostome or palate is obscurely longitudinally ridged, and the post-abdomen in the male is five-jointed (in the specimens I have examined). The flagellum of the antennæ is excluded, as in *Goniosoma*, from the