

The male measures as follows :—

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	2½	5·5
Breadth of carapace, about	3	6·5

Neither of the females bears ova. These specimens should perhaps be designated as a distinct variety from either *Thalamita danaë* or *Thalamita gracilipes*, A. Milne Edwards, since the carapace is not only very distinctly granulated but also pubescent. The chelipedes are slender, and the palms are granulated as in the latter form.

Subfamily 2. THALAMITINÆ.

Thalamita, Latreille.

Thalamita, Latreille, Crust. in Règne Animal de Cuvier, ed. 2, vol. iv. p. 33, 1829, footnote.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 354, 1861.

Thalamites quadrilatères, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 459, 1834.

Carapace widely transverse and depressed, with the raised lines of the dorsal surface usually very distinctly defined, those which originate from the base of the lateral epibranchial spine often extending in a nearly continuous line from side to side; anteriorly the carapace is truncated; the front is divided into four, six, or eight lobes or teeth; the antero-lateral margins are short, and set at nearly a right angle with the front, and are nearly always divided into four or five teeth, one of which may be rudimentary. The orbits are not large, and are marked with two fissures in the upper margin, and with a notch or fissure in the lower margin; the interior subocular angle is usually rounded and not prominent. The post-abdomen (as usual in the Portunidæ) is five-jointed; the third to the fifth segments consolidated into a single piece. The eyes are set on very short, thick pedicels. The basal joint of the antennæ is very greatly developed and widely transverse, is united with the front along nearly the whole of its interior (or anterior) margin, and entirely fills the interior orbital hiatus, from which the flagellum is usually separated by the whole width of the lateral frontal tooth. The ischium of the endognath of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is distally truncated, obliquely truncated or very slightly emarginated at its antero-internal angle, and with the antero-external angle rounded or subacute and but little produced. The chelipedes in the adult male are subequal and moderately developed, and are armed with spines; and (as in so many other Portunidæ) the carpus and palm are usually longitudinally costated on their exterior surface; the dactyli (as in *Neptunus*) are nearly straight, with the tips incurved, and are armed with unequal rounded teeth on their interior margins. The ambulatory legs present nothing remarkable; the fifth (natatory) legs have, as usual, the penultimate and terminal joints considerably dilated.