

In the specimens, referred somewhat doubtfully to this species,¹ the carapace and chelipedes are punctulated and the frontal and gastric regions marked with a median posteriorly bifurcating suture. In the larger (female) specimen there is no trace of the posterior (fourth) rudimentary tooth of the lateral margins, which is very faintly indicated on one side only in the smaller male. The female specimen has also a relatively somewhat broader carapace, with the sides anteriorly slightly arcuated, and the anterolateral teeth less prominent, as in the species of *Chasmagnathus*, and may perhaps belong to a distinct species, on which account I think it useful to figure it. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	6	12.5
Breadth of carapace, nearly	8	16.5

Helice crassa, Dana.

Helice crassa, Dana, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 252, 1851; U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., p. 367, pl. xxiii. fig. 8, 1852.

„ „ Kingsley, *tom. cit.*, p. 220, 1880, et synonyma (!).

Port Jackson, Sow and Pig's Bank, 6 fathoms (a small male).

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly	4	8
Breadth of carapace,	4½	9

The carapace in this specimen, which is not fully grown, is flatter, and the body more depressed than is usual in the genus.

Sesarma, Say.

Sesarma, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. i. p. 76, 1817.

„ Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 181, 1853.

„ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 213, 1880, et synonyma.

Body thick. Carapace quadrate, and normally broader than long, with the sides straight, not arcuated, entire or dentated. Front rather broad, and abruptly deflexed, with the anterior margin straight or sinuated; the epigastric lobes prominent, and defined externally by a suture (except in the forms separated by Milne Edwards as *Holometopus*). Orbits large, with a hiatus below the exterior angle; the interior subocular lobe is moderately developed and does not exclude the antenna from the orbital cavity. Epistoma transverse and very short. Endostomial ridges usually distinctly developed. Post-abdomen (in the male) distinctly seven-jointed, and covering the whole width of the

¹ They agree closely with specimens from the Mauritius, whence were obtained the types in the British (Natural History) Museum.