

*Lithadia lacunosa*, Kingsley. Florida, Sarasota Bay.

*Lithadia rotundata*, A. Milne Edwards. Mouth of the Bermejo.

*Lithadia granulosa*, A. Milne Edwards. Santa Cruz (to 115 fathoms).

*Lithadia* (?) *sculpta*, Haswell. North-East Australia; Fitzroy Islands; Arafura Sea (to 36 fathoms).<sup>1</sup>

*Lithadia cariosa*, Stimpson, var. (?) (Pl. XXVI. fig. 2).

cf. *Lithadia cariosa*, Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. vii. p. 238, 1860.

A small male obtained at Bahia (shallow water) is in the collection, to which Stimpson's detailed description will apply in all points except the following:—The ridge connecting the front with the median protuberances of the carapace, and also the hepatic regions, are not very prominent and distinctly granulated, and these median protuberances are evenly granulated like the rest of the dorsal surface. The front is without a median fissure. The outer maxillipedes are evenly granulated, and the merus of the chelipedes has a series of more prominent granules on its posterior margin. The dactyli of the ambulatory limbs are indistinctly granulated. The unique specimen is of very small size. The distinctions above cited may prove to be of specific importance, but other specimens are needed for comparison in order to determine this point.

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length and breadth of carapace, about . . . . .	3½	7·5
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	3¼	7
Length of first ambulatory leg, . . . . .	3	6·5

I cannot identify this form with any of the other described species of this genus.

### *Merocryptus*, A. Milne Edwards.

*Merocryptus*, A. Milne Edwards, Journ. Mus. Godeffroy, vol. iv. p. 85, 1873.

Carapace dorsally convex and uneven and tuberculated, somewhat rhomboidal, concave on the hepatic regions and on the postero-lateral parts of the branchial regions, and with the branchial regions prolonged at the junction of the antero-lateral and postero-lateral margins, the lobes thus formed somewhat cylindrical as in *Ixa*, but less considerably developed; posterior margin with two prominences, which are most developed in the males. Front concave or bilobated, and rather prominent. Orbits small, with the marginal fissures indistinctly indicated; the interior hiatus of moderate

<sup>1</sup> *Ebalia mammillosa*, Desbonne and Schramm, Crust. de la Guadeloupe, p. 54, belongs, according to Dr. Stimpson, to this genus; I have never been able to consult a copy of this work.