

The species are somewhat numerous and occur commonly in the littoral and shallow waters of the Indo-Pacific region.

To the species enumerated by Professor Bell the following must be added :—

- Philyra variegata* (Rüppell). Red Sea.
Philyra tuberculosa, Stimpson. Hong-Kong.
Philyra unidentata, Stimpson. Chinese Seas (to 30 fathoms).
Philyra marginata, A. Milne Edwards. Samoan Islands.
Philyra longimana, A. Milne Edwards. New Caledonia.
Philyra cristata, Miers. Goree Island.
Philyra lævidorsalis, Miers. Goree Island.
Philyra rectangularis, Miers. Seychelles.
Philyra rudis, Miers. Penang.

Leucosia orbicularis, Bell, should probably be referred to this genus; it differs from the typical *Leucosia* and resembles *Philyra* in the broader less prominent front, and the absence of the thoracic sinus, but resembles *Leucosia* and differs from *Philyra* in the polished carapace.

Philyra platycheira (?), de Haan.

? *Philyra platycheira*, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, decas 5, p. 132, pl. xxxiii. fig. 6, 1841.

„ „ Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 300, 1855.

An adult female, obtained on the South Australian Coast in 2 to 10 fathoms, in April 1871, is referred, but rather doubtfully, to this species.

The pterygostomian regions are but very slightly angulated.

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	5	10.5
Breadth of carapace, rather over	4½	10
Length of a chelipede,	7½	16

Subfamily 2. LEUCOSIINÆ.

The frontal region of the carapace is narrowed and produced anteriorly. A thoracic sinus is developed (*i.e.*, a shallow pit in front of and above the bases of the chelipedes).¹

The subfamily is restricted to the single genus *Leucosia*, Fabricius.

¹ This curious cavity is not apparently connected with the respiratory chamber, as is the opening in front of the chelipedes in the families Calappidæ and Dorippidæ.