

In the Indian Museum are 32 specimens, from the Andamans (up to 36 fath.), the Maldives (15-30 fath.), and Ceylon (34 fath.). The carapace of the largest female is 13 millim. long and 15 broad.

132. *Palicus Whitei* (Miers).

*Cymopolia Whitei*, Miers, Zool. H. M. S. "Alert," pp. 518, 551, pl. xlix. fig. C.

At once distinguished from *P. Jukesii*, which it closely resembles, by the sharper and more prominent lobes of the front, and by the slenderer form of the first 3 pairs of legs, in which the edges of the meri are not serrated, the anterior borders of the carpi are not cristiform, and the propodites and dactyli are not in any way subfoliaceous, their edges not being produced to form high thin carinæ.

Other differences, to be noted on closer inspection, are the following:—

The transverse arrangement of the rugæ of the carapace is not marked: the faint transverse carinæ of the 5th and 6th abdominal terga are absent.

In the Indian Museum are 2 adult females and a non-adult female, from the Andamans.

133. *Palicus Wood-Masoni*, n. sp.

Carapace with the regions distinct and areolated in high relief: except posteriorly, the areolæ have no tendency to arrange themselves transversely: the convexities of the areolæ, but not the interspaces, bear clumps of crystalline granules.

Front cut into 4 teeth, the middle pair narrower, slightly more prominent, and on a rather lower plane than the others: lateral border of the carapace cut into three teeth, including the very large and acute orbital angle: posterior border raised and irregularly lobulate.

In the upper border of the orbit there are three deep notches, in the lower border a notch and a fissure.

There is only one cheliped in the single specimen known: it is short, not stouter than the legs, and has some blunt denticles on the far end of the arm, on the wrist, and on the upper surface of the hand.

In the first 3 pairs of legs the meri are stout and have a granular dorsal surface and coarsely serrulate edges, the anterior edge ending in a coarse spine; the carpi are dorsally carinate, and their anterior edge has the form of a two-lobed crest; while the propodites and dactyli are elongate and compressed with thin, but not cristiform, plumed edges. The filamentous 4th pair are granular up to the dactylus, which is not much shorter than the propodite.

The 1st pair of legs are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times, the 2nd and 3rd pairs are about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times, the length of the carapace, while the 4th pair are about as long as the carapace.

In the male (female unknown) the first 5 abdominal terga are transversely carinated, but the 4th and 5th carinæ are faint. The sternum is also carinated on either side of the abdomen, as in *P. Jukesii*, but the crests are much lower.

In the Indian Museum is a single male specimen from the Andamans: its carapace is 9 millim. long and 11 broad.

#### 134. *Palicus serripes*, Alcock & Anderson.

*Cymopolia serripes*, Alcock & Anderson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. LXIII. pt. 2, 1894, p. 208: Illustrations of the Zoology of the Investigator, Crust. pl. xxiv. fig. 7.

Carapace with the regions well defined and cut up into a multitude of symmetrical convex areolæ, its whole surface is covered with crystal-line granules which are enlarged on the convexities of some of the areolæ.

Front cut into 4 teeth, the middle two of which, though deflexed and on a lower plane, are much sharper and more prominent than the others: lateral borders of the carapace posteriorly divergent, cut into five ragged teeth, inclusive of the orbital angle: posterior border cut into from eight to ten well spaced even tooth-like lobes.

Upper border of orbit with 3 deep notches, lower border with a notch and a fissure: eyestalks sharply granular. Ischium of the external maxillipeds longitudinally grooved.

The chelipeds of the female (male unknown) though shorter than the carapace are stouter than the first pair of legs: they may be subequal or unequal: the arm, wrist, and the upper surface of the palm are sharply granular, the palm is rather full and is not elongate, being about half again as long as high and less than half again as long as the fingers.

The 1st pair of legs are about as long as the carapace: their merus is sharply granular and its anterior border ends in a spine: their propodite and dactylus are thin and compressed but not broadened, and their posterior border is evenly serrated.

The 2nd and 3rd pair of legs are a little over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the length of the carapace: their merus is very stout and broad, with a granular dorsal surface and sharply though irregularly serrated edges: their carpus has the anterior border cristiform and irregularly serrate, and the posterior border subcristiform up to a terminal spine: their propodite and dactylus are short and broadly foliaceous, with the posterior

border elegantly and evenly serrated and the anterior border fringed with long hair.

The 4th pair are filiform, not nearly as long as the carapace, and are granular up to the dactylus which is slightly longer than the propodite.

In the female the first 3 abdominal terga are transversely carinate: the carina of the first tergum, which alone is prominent, ends off in a sort of scroll, which flanks the postero-lateral angles of the carapace.

In the Indian Museum are 9 specimens, all adult females, from off the Madras coast in the neighbourhood of Palk Strait and from off Ceylon 34 fathoms. The carapace of the largest is 9.5 millim. long and 11 broad.

135. *Palicus investigatoris*, n. sp.

This species is closely related to *P. serripes*, but differs in the following characters:—

The areolæ of the carapace are capped, not by clusters of granules, but by sharp little tubercles between which the surface is smooth: except on the lateral regions of the carapace there is only one such tubercle to each areola:

(1) the four teeth of the front are all equally acute: the five teeth of the lateral borders of the carapace, though irregular in size, are all very sharp and clean cut: the teeth of the posterior border are smaller and sharper:

(2) there is no fissure towards the inner end of the lower border of the orbit:

(3) there are denticles or sharp tubercles, instead of granules, on the arm, wrist, and upper surface of the hand:

(4) the legs only differ in the case of the 2nd and 3rd pairs in which none of the joints are so broad: the serration of the edges of the merus is different, the terminal spine of the anterior border being greatly enlarged; the anterior border of the carpus has a spine at each end, but is not otherwise serrated; and the dactylus and propodite, though thin and compressed, and otherwise quite like those of *P. serripes*, are not broadened, being much less foliaceous.

In the Indian Museum is a single non-adult male from off the Andamans: its carapace is nearly 7 millim. long and 8 millim. broad.

Family PTENOPLACIDÆ.

PTENOPLAX, Alcock & Anderson.

*Archæoplax*, Alcock and Anderson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. LXIII. pt. 2, 1894, p. 180.

*Ptenoplax*, Alcock and Anderson, Illustrations of the Zoology of the Investigator, Crust. pl. xv. 1895: Alcock, Investigator Brachyura, p. 78.

As the generic diagnosis has already been published in this Journal (*loc. cit.* *Archæoplax*) the above references are sufficient.

136. *Ptenoplax notopus*, Alcock & Anderson.

*Archæoplax notopus*, Alcock and Anderson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, LXIII. pt. 2, 1894, p. 181, pl. ix, fig. 3.

*Ptenoplax notopus*, Alcock and Anderson, Ill. Zool. Investigator, Crust., pl. xv. fig. 2: Alcock, Investigator Brachyura, p. 79.

