

Genus *CENOBITA*, Milne-Edwards.

Body narrow; carapace elongate; front not rostrate. Abdomen spirally coiled; its surface for the most part fleshy.

301. *Cenobita rugosa*.

Cenobita rugosa, M.-Edw., Hist. Nat. Crust., ii., p. 241; Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., i., p. 471; Heller, Reise der Novara, Crust., p. 82.

Cenobita clypeata, Owen, Crust. "Blossom," p. 85, pl. xxv., fig. 3.

Gastric region nearly flat; labial border of the branchial regions very prominent and slightly curved. Ocular peduncles much compressed, about twice as long as high, their basal scale moderate and pointed. Legs granular and slightly muricate. Large hand moderate, ornamented above with a row of small oblique and parallel crests. Tarsi short and triangular. Superior and external border of the two last joints of the third left leg raised into an obtuse crest.

Sydney. Occurs also in the Indian Ocean, and at Tahiti.

302. *Cenobita Olivieri*.

Pagurus clypeatus, Olivier, Encycl., viii., p. 643, pl. 311, fig. 1.

Cenobita Olivieri, Owen, Crust. "Blossom," p. 84; Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., i., p. 470.

Surface of carapace with abolescent granuliform tubercles, but nearly smooth. Peduncles of eyes rough, granulous above, very much compressed, height more than half the length; triangular, vertically oblong. The superior of the flagella of the inner antennæ about double the length of the inferior. Large hand with short and small but spiniform tubercles, which are obsolescent below and crowded above, especially on the moveable finger. A dense tuft of short hair along the upper margin of both hands. Inner surface of hands flat or even excavate in the upper half. Tarsi short, but very little longer than the preceding joint, and very stout, with short spiniform tubercles having black corneous tips, and rest of legs similar in surface except that the points are less crowded. A short pubescence on some of the legs. [*Dana*.]

N. W. Coast of Australia (Capt. Wolcott, R.N.). Found previously in the Paumotu Archipelago, at Clermont Tonnerre, Waterland Islands, and Tahiti.

303. *Cenobita brunnea*.

Cenobita brunnea, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., i., p. 470, pl. xxix., fig. 10.

Birgus hirsutus, Hess, Archiv für Naturg., Vol. xxxi., p. 162, pl. vii., fig. 16.

Anterior region of the carapace convex, naked, smooth. Eyes hardly shorter than the front, smooth. Feet armed with short conical spines having corneous tips; anterior pair sub-equal, hands sparsely hirsute, upper margin of hands dense pilose, carpus of left leg having upper surface gibbous. Second and third pairs lax and sparsely hirsute, tarsus subterete, very long (longer than the fifth joint), spinules of outer surface imperfectly seriate.

Sydney? (Hess). Found originally at Upolu.

Sub-Tribe GALATHEIDEA.

Carapace elongated, of hard, crustaceous consistency, and with a deep groove above, partly defining the gastric region. Internal antennæ short, external antennæ elongated. External maxillipedes pediform. Sternum wider behind. Abdomen elongated, rounded above, of crustaceous texture, with elongated appendages beneath, and terminal appendages fan-shaped and expanded as in the *Macroura*. Anterior legs large, perfectly chelate. Three following pairs with styliform tarsi; fifth pair weak, inflexed.

Genus GALATHEA, Fabr.

Front unicuspidate. Basal joint of the internal antennæ cylindrical. External maxillipedes of moderate length, the terminal joints not expanded.

304. *Galathea australiensis*.

A.M.

Galathea australiensis, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., Vol. x., sp. 351.

Carapace broad behind, strigose, the ridges with rather long cilia, the gastric region moderately circumscribed, armed with

two spinules in front. Lateral margin eight-spined, including the spines above and below the antennæ. Rostrum broad, triangular, the surface densely pubescent, the margin with four teeth on either side, the teeth long, acute, spiniform. Chelipedes rather stout, bordered with a few spines, the fingers depressed, not gaping, 1-2 dentate. [*Stimps.*]

Port Jackson; Port Stephens.

This is a very near ally of Dana's *G. spinosirostris*, and may prove to be identical with that species.

305. *Galathea corallicola*.

Galathea corallicola, Haswell, P. L. S., N.S.W., Vol. vi.

Nearly allied to the preceding; distinguished from it by the absence of the spines on the gastric region, by having the frontal region rather narrow, the eyes longer, and the hands both longer and broader and with very few spines. In some specimens the hands are broader than in others, and the fingers gape widely. Length about $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Port Molle, Queensland, under blocks of dead coral between tide marks. (W. A. H.)

306. *Galathea magnifica*.

Galathea magnifica, Haswell, l. c.

Carapace and rostrum nearly as in *G. corallicola*, but the latter relatively shorter. Eyes more prominent than in *G. corallicola*, but not so thick. Chelipedes very small, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the body, slender; fingers not gaping. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Colour bright red, with a brilliant purple stripe down the centre of the carapace; legs ornamented with transverse bands of darker red and purple; fingers dark reddish brown, yellow at the tips.

A number of specimens of this remarkable species were obtained with the dredge in a depth of about 25 fathoms off Broughton's Islands, near Port Stephens.

307. *Galathea aculeata*.

Galathea aculeata, Haswell, l. c.

Allied to *G. corallicola* in the form of the carapace and rostrum, but with the central spine of the latter very long, pro-

jecting far beyond the others. Chelipedes longer than the body, with few spines, the propodos short and narrow, the fingers not gaping. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Holborn Island, 20 fathoms; Port Molle, 14 fathoms (W. A. H., H. M. S. "Alert").

308. *Galathea elegans*. ?

? *Galathea elegans*, Adams and White, Zoology of the "Samarang," Crustacea, pl. xii., fig. 7.

Rostrum very long, more than half the length of the rest of the carapace, triangular, nearly entire, with seven small denticulations on each side. Lateral borders of the carapace with about a dozen sharp spinous teeth. Chelipedes very long, twice as long as the carapace and rostrum, slender, with few spines; fingers not gaping, not half the length of the hand. Colour yellowish, with three narrow longitudinal dark purple bands on the body, and one on either side of the chelipedes and ambulatory legs. Length $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Holborn Island, 20 fathoms.

The chelipedes in the single specimen are very much longer and more slender than in the figure in the Voyage of the "Samarang."

309. *Galathea deflexifrons*.

Galathea deflexifrons, Haswell, l. c.

Closely allied to the preceding, distinguished from it only by having the rostrum distinctly deflexed, and the denticles on its borders almost obsolete. Colour dark purple.

Albany Passage, among *Comatulids* (W. A. H., H. M. S. "Alert").

Tribe MACROURA.

Abdomen elongate, extended backward, with lamellar appendages beneath. Appendages to the penultimate segment large, laterally expanded, and constituting, with the terminal segment, a fan-like swimming apparatus. Sternum usually linear throughout its length. Antennæ very greatly developed, inner without fossettes. External maxillipedes nearly always pediform. Buccal cavity not distinctly defined in front.