

- i. All the frontal teeth clearly cut and on the same level, the middle pair much narrower than the submedian pair *T. investigatoris.*
- ii. The middle frontal teeth are not very clearly defined from, are on a lower plane and are not much narrower than, and are somewhat overlapped by the submedian pair *T. imparimanus.*
2. Antero-lateral borders cut into five teeth, of which the last two are much smaller than the others: all the frontal teeth clearly cut, the median on a lower plane and hardly narrower than the submedian pair..... *T. aestastica.*
- B. Front cut into four lobes—exclusive of the inner supra-orbital angles:—
1. Median lobes of the front narrower than the lateral lobes:—
- i. Front sinuous, the median lobes more prominent than the others:—
- a. Median frontal lobes moderately prominent: antero-lateral borders of carapace cut into five teeth, of which the 4th is the smallest..... *T. seslobata.*
- b. Median frontal lobes conspicuously prominent: antero-lateral borders cut into four teeth, of which the 3rd is the smallest *T. hanseni.*
- ii. Front perfectly straight: antero-lateral borders cut into five teeth of which the 4th is the smallest ... *T. intermedia.*
2. Median lobes of the front very much broader than the lateral lobes:—
- i. Wrist with 3 sharp spinules on the outer surface, hand with granular costae on outer surface, fingers about as long as the palm *T. wood-masoni.*
- ii. Outer surface of wrist and hand nearly smooth, fingers shorter than palm *T. taprobatica.*
- C. Front cut into two lobes—exclusive of the inner supra-orbital angles:—
1. Front very slightly convex, hardly prominent beyond the supra-orbital angles: carapace markedly transverse, its antero-lateral borders cut into five teeth of

- which the last 2 are very much smaller than the first 3 *T. oculca.*
- [2. Front convex and markedly prominent beyond the supra-orbital angles: carapace little transverse, its antero-lateral borders cut into five teeth of nearly equal size *Thalamonys gracilipes*].

Thalamita prymna (Herbst) Kossmann.

The following names are, in my opinion, all synonymous, namely:—*T. prymna*, *T. crenata*, *T. dansi*, *T. simpsoni* and *T. picta*. But as it is only occasionally that one encounters specimens that show a combination or confusion of characters I prefer, for convenience, to consider the usually accepted species as distinct. I believe, however, that Kossman's view as to the specific identity of all the *Thalamitas* with an eight-lobed front combined with a very broad basal antenna-joint, untenable as that opinion appears at first sight, is the correct one.

46. *Thalamita crenata* (Latr.) Edw.

Thalamita crenata, Latr., Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. I. 461: Guérin in Olivier, Icon. Règne An. Crust. Texte p. 6 (*cor. Thalamita admets* Guérin, Icon. Règne An. Crust. pl. i. fig. 4): Rüppell, 24 Krabben roth. Meer, p. 6, pl. i. fig. 2: Krauss, Sudafr. Crust. p. 25: Stimpson, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1859, p. 39: A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861 pp. 365, 367; Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IV. 1868, p. 70 and IX. 1873, p. 166: Heller, SB. AK. Wien, XLIII. 1861, p. 856 and Novara Crust. p. 29: Martens, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien XVI. 1866, p. 381: Hilgendorf, MB. AK. Berl. 1878, p. 800: Hoffmann in Pollen and van Dam, Faun. Madagasc., Crust. p. 9: Lenz and Richters, Abh. senck.-Ges. Frankf. XII. 1881, p. 422: Miers, Zool. H. M. S. Alert, pp. 184, 232, 518, 540; and Challenger Brachyura p. 199: Muller, Verh. Ges. Nat. Basel, VIII. 1876, p. 476: de Man, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., XXII. 1887-88 p. 79; and in Weber's Zool. Ergebn. Niederl. Ost-Ind. II. 1892, p. 285; and Zool. Jahrb., Syst., &c., VIII. 1894-96 p. 569: Caco, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napol. III. 1889, p. 218: Thallwitz, Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden 1890-91, No. 3, p. 47: G. Pfeffer, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, VII. 1890, No. 8, p. 7: Ortmann, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., VII. 1893-94, p. 86; and in Semon's Forschungen. (Jena. Denk. VIII.) Crust. p. 43.

Thalamita prymna var. *crenata*, Richters in Möbius, Meeresf. Maurit. p. 153.

Carapace, length two-thirds the breadth, slightly convex, nearly smooth, crossed transversely by fine faint granular ridges—one, broken only by the cervical groove, between the last spines of the antero-lateral borders, one across the middle of the gastric region, and a series of four crescentic ridges (of which however the middle two are usually obsolete) defining the gastric region anteriorly.

Front cut into six rounded lobes of nearly equal size, not including

the arched inner supra-orbital angles each of which is as broad as any two of the true frontal lobes.

Antero-lateral borders cut into five clawshaped teeth of nearly equal size, or slightly decreasing in size from before backwards.

Posterior border of dorsal surface of carapace forming a curve with the postero-lateral borders, its length about one-third the greatest breadth of the carapace.

Orbits without any dorsal inclination, their major diameter about one-fifth the width of the interorbital space: the inner angle of their lower border dentiform and fairly prominent.

The basal antenna-joint is about two-ninths the greatest breadth of the carapace in extent, its orbital prolongation is in nearly the same straight line with its stem, and is traversed by a granular ridge.

Chelipeds a little unequal, the larger one in the male being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the carapace, with a nearly smooth surface. Anterior border of arm with 8 enlarged spines and some granules, posterior border with a few squamiform granules only. Inner angle of wrist stoutly dentiform, outer surface with three teeth imperfectly united by costæ. Hand with five spines (most of which are blunt and sometimes become obsolescent), in two rows, on the upper surface—those of either row being more or less connected by a ridge which is in part granular: there are no other distinct ridges on the hand except a faintish one in the neighbourhood of the immobile finger. The fingers of the larger hand are not quite as long as the somewhat swollen palm, those of the smaller hand are as long as their palm.

Legs smooth, unarmed except for the usual spine at the far end of the posterior border of the merus of the last pair and for 2 or 3 denticles (which, however, are often absent) on the posterior border of the propodite of the last pair.

The 6th abdominal tergum of the male is broader than long and has gently curved sides.

Large males in the Indian Museum collection have the carapace about 40 millim. long and about 60 millim. broad.

In the Indian Museum are 34 specimens, from the Andamans, Mergui, Bombay, Karachi and the Persian Gulf (besides specimens from Penang, Singapore, Australia, and Samoa).

47. *Thalamita Danæ*, Stimpson.

Thalamita crenata, Dana, U. S. Expl. Exp. Crust. pt. I. p. 282, pl. xvii. figs. 7 a-b.

Thalamita Danæ, Stimpson, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. (1858) 1859, p. 39: A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 366, 367, pl. xxxvi. fig. 1: Miers, Cat. Crust. New Zealand, p. 29: Hilgendorf, MB. Ak. Berl. 1878, p. 800: Richters

in Möbius Meeresf. Maurit. p. 153: Tenison Woods, P.L.S., N. S. Wales, V. 1880-81, p. 118: Filhol, Crust. New Zealand, Miss. de l'île Campbell, p. 382: (?) de Man, Archiv. f. Naturges. LIII. 1887, i. p. 334; and Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., XXII. 1887-88, p. 78 pl. iv. figs 8, 9; and in Weber's Zool. Ergebn. Niederl. Ost-Ind. II. 1892, p. 285; and Notes Leyden Mus. XV. 1893, p. 285; and Zool. Jahrb., Syst., VIII. 1894-95, p. 569.

Differs from *T. crenata* in the following particulars:—

(1) the carapace is nearly three-fourths as long as broad, its posterior border is nearer two-fifths than a third its greatest breadth, its transverse ridges are very distinct, and the four crescentic ridges near the anterior limit of the gastric region are all prominent, especially the middle two:

(2) the front, though otherwise similar, is more prominent:

(3) a large part of the upper surface of the arm and wrist and at least the dorsal half of the surfaces of the hand are granular,—the granules being more or less squamiform; the ridges that connect the spines of the wrist are distinct; there are 6 or 7 costæ on the hand, and the spines of the hand are much sharper:

(4) the 6th abdominal tergum of the male is much broader than long, and its sides are divergent in two-thirds of their extent and then suddenly converge.

In the Indian Museum are 20 specimens from the Andamans and Mergui.

48. *Thalamita prymna* (Herbst).

Cancer prymna, Herbst, Krabben, III. iii. 41, pl. lvii. fig. 2.

Thalamita prymna, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. I. 461: Krauss, Sudaf. Crust. p. 25: De Haan, Faun. Japon. Crust. p. 43, pl. xii. fig. 2: A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 360, 367, and Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IX. 1873, p. 183; Hess, Archiv. f. Naturges. XXXI. 1865, i. pp. 140, 171: Hoffmann, in Pollen and van Dam Faun. Madagasc. Crust. p. 9: Kossmann, Crust. roth. Meer. p. 47 (part): Streets, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII. 1877, p. 108: Neumann, Cat. Pod. Crust. Heidelb. Mus. p. 24: de Man, Notes Leyden Mus. II. 1880, p. 180; and Archiv. f. Naturges. LIII. 1887, i. p. 338; and Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., XXII. 1887-88, p. 75, pl. iv. figs. 5, 6; and in Weber's Zool. Ergebn. Niederl. Ost-Ind. II. 1892, p. 285; and in Zool. Jahrb., Syst., VIII. 1894-95, p. 567: Richters, in Möbius Meeresf. Maurit. p. 153: Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) V, 1880, p. 238; and Challenger Braohyura, p. 197: Sluiter, Tijds. Nederl. Ind. XL. 1881, p. 162: Haswell, Cat. Austral. Crust. p. 80: Ortman, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., VII. 1893, p. 84; and in Semon's Forschungsgr. (Jena. Denk. VIII.) Crust. p. 46: Henderson, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., (2) V. 1893, p. 372.

Thalamita crassimana, Dana, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1852, p. 85; and U. S. Expl. Exp. Crust. pt. I. p. 284, pl. xvii. figs. 9a-d: Stimpson, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1858, p. 89.

Differs from *T. crenata* in the following particulars:—

(1) the carapace is even less convex, and, as in *T. Danae*, its trans-

verse ridges are very distinct, moreover the mid-gastric ridge is continued, following the curves of the orbits, to the notch between the 1st and 2nd spines of the antero-lateral borders :

(2) the front is somewhat more prominent, the teeth are closer set and the four middle ones are remarkably square-cut :

(3) the teeth of the antero-lateral border end in spines and the fourth tooth is quite rudimentary and may even be altogether absent :

(4) the basal antenna-joint is nearer a fourth than two-ninths the greatest breadth of the carapace in extent, and its orbital prolongation is traversed by a row of spines of which from 1 to 3 are large :

(5) except that they are free from hair and that all the spines are large and much more acute, the chelipeds are like those of *T. Dans*, but the granules on the upper surface of the arm are less numerous, and the faint ridge that separates the lower and inner surfaces of the hand in *T. Dans* is absent :

(6) the propodite of the last pair of legs has its posterior border serrated throughout :

(7) the 6th abdominal tergum of the male is about as long as broad, and has gently convergent sides.

In the Indian Museum are 35 specimens, from the Andamans, Nicobars, Mergui, and Madras coast (besides 1 from Samoa).

49. *Thalamita picta*, Stimpson.

Thalamita picta, Stimpson, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1853, p. 89: A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 362, 367, and Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IX. 1873, p. 164, pl. iv. fig. 4: Hilgendorf, MB. Ak. Berl. 1878, p. 800: Miers, Zool. H. M. S. Alert, pp. 518, 540: Cano, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napoli, III. 1889, p. 217.

Differs from *T. prymna* in the following slight particulars :—

(1) the basal antenna-joint is not so broad and its crest is tooth-like, having a smooth entire edge :

(2) the two middle frontal teeth project more than the others.

In the Indian Museum there is a single specimen from the ANDAMANS.

50. *Thalamita Stimpsoni*, A. M. Edw.

Thalamita stimpsoni, A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 362, 367, pl. xxxv. fig. 4, and Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IX. 1873, p. 164: P. Tozzetti, Magenta Crust. p. 71, pl. v. figs. 4 a-f: Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) V. 1880, p. 238; and Zool. H. M. S. Alert, pp. 184, 232; and Challenger Brachyura, p. 198: Tenison Woods, F. L. S. N. S. Wales, V. 1880-81, p. 118: Haaswell, Cat. Austral. Crust. p. 80: Müller, Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel VIII. 1886, p. 475: Cano, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napoli. III. 1889, p. 217: Ortmann, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., VII. 1893-94, p. 85, and in Semon's Forschung. (Jena. Denk. VIII.) Crust. p. 46.

Differs from *T. prymna* in the following slight particulars :—

(1) the basal antenna-joint has a row of granules, but no spines :

(2) the inner supra-orbital angles are broader :

(3) the 4th spine of the antero-lateral border is usually not so complete a rudiment.

In the Indian Museum is one specimen from the Andamans (besides others from Singapore, Hongkong and Australia.)

This, as Miers has remarked, is one of the forms that supports Kossmann's view as to the identity of all the preceding species of *Thalamita*.

51. *Thalamita Chaptalii*, And. et Savign.

Portunus Chaptalii Audouin, Explic. p. 83 Savigny Descr. Egypte Crust. pl. iv. fig. 1.

Thalamita chaptalii, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. I. 460 : A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 360, 367 : Miers, Zool. H. M. S. Alert, p. 231 (foot-note) : Oano, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napol. III. 1889, p. 216.

? *Thalamita sima*, Henderson, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., (2) V. 1893, p. 373.

Carapace two-thirds as long as broad, pilose, considerably convex, the transverse ridges distinct and disposed as in the preceding species except that there is an additional one running across the cardiac region and on to the branchial region on either side, its endings on the branchial regions being the most distinct part of its course.

Front proper forming a broad shallow arch grooved but not deeply divided in the middle line: the inner supra-orbital angles, which have their anterior border curved, are very much less wide than the frontal lobes proper.

Antero-lateral borders cut into five teeth, of which the fourth, though considerably smaller, and the fifth, though somewhat smaller than the other three, are quite well developed: the first three teeth are somewhat square-cut, the first being very distinctly so.

The posterior border of the dorsum of the carapace is straight but forms a curve with the postero-lateral borders, its length is slightly more than a third the greatest breadth of the carapace.

Orbits without any particular dorsal inclination, their major diameter about one-fourth the width of the interorbital space: the inner angle of the lower border is not pronounced.

The basal antenna-joint is between a fifth and a sixth the greatest breadth of the carapace in extent, and is traversed by a low smooth crest.

Chelipeds about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the carapace: usually only two enlarged teeth—and those blunt—on the anterior border of the

arm, the posterior border and part of the upper surface granular: upper surface of wrist granular and costate, inner angle strongly spiniform, the usual spinules on the outer angle obsolescent. Hand rather full, upper surface granular, with the usual two parallel crests and five spines: the spines however are blunt and small, and the anterior two of the outer row are usually obsolete: except for a few indistinct costæ the other parts of the hand are smooth: the fingers are slightly longer than the hand, except in the larger cheliped of the adult male.

The merus of the last pair of legs is nearly twice as long as broad and has the usual spine on its posterior border: the same border of the propodite is smooth.

The sixth abdominal tergum of the male is a good deal broader than long and has the sides parallel or slightly divergent in at least two-thirds of their extent.

A small species: the largest male in the Indian Museum has the carapace 13 millim. long and a little less than 21 millim. in extreme breadth, and there are several egg-laden females a good deal smaller.

147 specimens from the Andamans (one take), besides several from Mauritius.

52. *Thalamita Poissonii*, Audouin et Savign.

Portunus Poissonii, Audouin, Explic. p. 84 Savigny, Descr. Egypt. Crust. pl. iv. fig. 3.

Thalamita Poissonii, de Man, Notes Leyden Mus. II. 1890, p. 181: Cano, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napoli, III. 1889, p. 216.

Differs from *T. chaptalii* in the following particulars:—

(1) the teeth of the antero-lateral borders are acute, and the last tooth is more spiniform and more prominent than the others:

(2) the posterior border of the propodite of the last pair of legs is armed with 2 or 3 small spinules:

(3) the teeth on the anterior border of the arm are acute.

In the Indian Museum are two specimens from the Persian Gulf. I much doubt that this is distinct from *T. chaptalii*.

53. *Thalamita sima*, Edw.

Thalamita sima, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. I. 460: Stimpson, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1858, p. 39: A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 359, 367; and Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IV. 1868, p. 70, and IX. 1873, p. 163: Miers, Cat. Crust. New Zealand, p. 28; and P.Z.S. 1879, pp. 20, 32; and Zool. H.M.S. Alert, p. 184, 231, 518, 539; and Challenger Brachyura, p. 195: Kossmann, Reise roth. Meer., Crust. p. 50: Tozzetti, Magenta Crust. p. 78, pl. vi. figs. 1 a-s: Hilgendorf, MB. Ak. Berl. 1878, p. 800: Tenison Woods, P.L.S. N.S. Wales, V. 1880-81, p. 118: Haaswell, Cat. Austral. Crust. p. 80: Filhol, Crust. New Zealand, Miss. ile Campbell, p. 882: Muller, Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel, VIII. 1883, p. 475: ? de Man, Journ. Linn. Soc., J. II. 11

Zool., 1887-88, p. 76, and Zool. Jahrb. Syst. VIII. 1894-95, p. 564; Cano, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napoli, III. 1889, p. 216; Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., XX. p. 110; Ortman, Zool. Jahrb. Syst. VII. 1893-94, p. 84, and in Semon's *Forschungar.* (Jena. Denk. VIII) Crust. p. 46; P. J. R. Henderson, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., (2) V. 1893, p. 373.

Portunus (Thalamita) arcuatus, De Haan, Faun. Japon. Crust. p. 43, pl. ii. fig. 2.

Differs from *T. Ohuptalii* in the following particulars:—

(1) the front proper, though arched as a whole, is distinctly divided into two broad shallow lobes the rounded outer angles of which are very distinctly separated from the supra-orbital angles:

(2) the antero-lateral borders are cut into 5 acute teeth of which the last is decidedly the largest and most prominent:

(3) the inner angle of the lower border of the orbit is more prominent:

(4) the chelipeds are everywhere more granular, their under surface especially being covered with transverse squamiform markings: the small spines on the outer surface of the wrist are well marked: the hand is everywhere covered with transverse squamiform markings and is very distinctly 6 or 7-costate, and on its upper surface are 5 distinct spines, of which 4 are large and acute.

In the Indian Museum is a single specimen from the Persian Gulf (besides 12 from Hongkong and Nagasaki).

Our specimens are undoubtedly the *Thalamita arcuata* of De Haan, which, according to A. Milne Edwards is synonymous with *T. rima* of Milne Edwards.

54. *Thalamita admeta* (Herbst) Edw.

Cancer admets, Herbst, Krabben III. iii. 40, pl. lvii. fig. 1.

Portunus admets Latr., Andouin Explic. p. 84, Savigny Descr. Egypt. Crust. pl. iv. fig. 4.

Thalamita admets, Cuvier Règne Animal Crust. pl. ix. fig. 2; Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. I. 459; Krauss, Sudafr. Crust. p. 24; Dana, U. S. Expl. Exp. Crust. pt. I. p. 281, pl. xvii. figs. 5 a-c; Stimpson, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sol. Philad. 1858, p. 39; A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 356, 367; and Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IX. 1873, p. 162; Heller, SB. Ak. Wien, XLIII. 1861, i. p. 355; and Crust. Sudl. Europ. p. 79, pl. ii. fig. 17. (*vide* Guerin); and Novara Crust. p. 28; Streets, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII. 1877, p. 105; Hilgendorf, MB. Ak. Berl. 1878, p. 799; Richters in Möbius Meeresf. Manrit. p. 153; Miers, Zool. H. M. S. Alert, pp. 183, 230; and Challenger Brachyura, p. 194; Carns, Prod. Faun. Medit. p. 515, (*vide* Guerin); de Man, Archiv. f. Naturges. LIII. 1887, i. p. 332; and in Weber's Zool. Ergebn. Niederl. Ost.—Ind. II. 1892, p. 285; Thallwitz, Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden 1890-91, No. 3, p. 46; Ortman, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., VII. 1893-94, p. 83; and in Semon's *Forschungar.* (Jena. Denk. VIII) Crust. p. 46; J. R. Henderson, Trans. Linn. Soc. Zool. (2) V. 1893, p. 372; Whitelegge, Mem. Austral. Mus. III. 1897, p. 138.

Thalamita savignyi, A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. du Mus. X. 1861, pp. 357 and 367, and Nouv. Archiv. du Mus. IX. 1873, p. 163; Kossmann, Reise roth. Meer, Crust. p. 49; de Man, Notes Leyden Mus. II. 1880, p. 180, and III. 1881, p. 99; and Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XXII. 1887-88, p. 78; and Zool. Jahrb., Syst. etc., VIII. 1894-95, p. 564; Oano, Boll. Soc. Nat. Nap. III. 1889, p. 215; J. R. Henderson, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., (2) V. 1893, p. 372; Ortmann in Semon's Forschungser. (Jena. Denk. VIII). Crust. p. 46.

Carapace only about five-ninths to three-fifths as long as broad, pilose, flat, crossed transversely by granular ridges which have the same disposition as in *T. danes*, *crenata*, etc., except that, as in *T. chap-tali*, *sima* etc., there is an additional one across the cardiac region and extending, with an interruption, on to either branchial region.

Inter-orbital space divided into four square-cut lobes of nearly equal width: the middle two, which form the front proper, are laminar and are considerably the more prominent: the outer two, which are the broad inner supra-orbital angles, have a straight, or inappreciably curved anterior border.

Antero-lateral borders cut into 5 acute claw-like teeth, of which the 4th is much smaller than the others and is often rudimentary.

The posterior border of the dorsum of the carapace forms a curve with the postero-lateral borders: its length is a little less than a third the greatest breadth of the carapace.

The orbits have no particular dorsal inclination, their major diameter is about a fifth the width of the inter-orbital space, the inner angle of their lower border is bluntly dentiform.

Basal antenna-joint nearly a fourth the greatest breadth of the carapace in extent: its orbital extension traversed by a serrated crest.

Chelipeds unequal in the adult male. Three enlarged teeth on the anterior border of the arm: the posterior border granular in its distal half. Upper and outer surface of wrist costate and slightly granular, 2 or 3 spinules at the outer angle, the inner angle strongly spiniform. Hand full and deep, with 5 costæ on the upper and outer surfaces: on the upper two costæ are altogether 6 spines, of which the distal two are the smallest: the other surfaces of the hand are generally smooth, but there may be a faint bulge or ridge along the inner surface and an incomplete line of granules along the lower border. Fingers a good deal shorter than the hand (especially in the larger cheliped) rather stumpy, and though sharp-pointed showing an inclination to be channelled along the inner surface: the dactylus is decidedly hook-like.

In some individuals the hand, except for the two spinose costæ on the upper surface and for traces of two costæ on the outer surface, is quite smooth. In others there are only four distinct spines on the hand,—the two small ones immediately behind the finger-joint being

obsolescent. In the variety *savignyi* the hand is not particularly full or deep, and the fingers, which are as long as the hand, are not channelled along the inner surface.

The merus of the last pair of legs is nearly twice as long as broad and has the usual spine near the far end of the posterior border; the posterior border of the propodite of this pair is serrated throughout.

The 6th abdominal tergum of the male is not much broader than long, its sides are slightly but gradually convergent.

The carapace of an average male in the Indian Museum is 15 millim. long and 26 millim. broad, but there is a specimen much larger than this from the "South Seas."

In the Indian Museum are 45 specimens from the Andamans, Mergui, Palk Straits and Persian Gulf.

Three varieties of this species are recognizable, but the differences between them are very inconstant and are not, in my opinion, of specific value:—

(1) *Thalamita admeta* (Herbst). "Der Hand ist gross, auf der aussern Wölbung gekörnt."

(2) *Thalamita admeta* A. M. Edw. "Main portant.....sur la face externe deux crêtes peu marquées et lisses."

(3) *Thalamita savignyi* A. M. Edw., which differs in the following particulars:—

(a) the transverse ridges of the carapace are in sharper relief: (b) the division between the 2 true frontal lobes is not always broad and deep: (c) the fourth tooth of the antero-lateral borders, though smaller than the others, is not rudimentary: (d) the hand is not particularly full and deep, and its inner surface is sometimes granular, all the granular costæ of the outer surface being well-marked also: (e) the fingers are straighter, are as long as the palm, and have no particular channelling of the inner surface.

55. *Thalamita quadrilobata*, Miers.

Thalamita quadrilobata, Miers, Zool. H. M. S. "Alert," pp. 518, 539, pl. xviii. fig. B; and Challenger *Brachyura*, p. 194.

Differs from *T. admeta* in the following particulars:—

(1) the carapace is not quite so broad, its length being about three-fifths its breadth:

(2) the two lobes that form the front proper project very much more beyond the two lobes that form the supra-orbital angles and their free edges are so concave and their angles therefore are so pronounced that the front (not including the supra-orbital angles) appears four-lobed: