

1785. *Cancer tuberculatus*, Herbst, *loc. cit.*, p. 204, pl. 13, fig. 78.
1798. *Calappa tuberculata*, Fabricius, *Suppl. Ent. Syst.*, p. 345.
1825. *Calappa tuberculata*, Desmarest, *Consid. gén. Crust.*, p. 109, pl. 10, fig. 1.
1837. *Calappa hepatica*, de Haan, *Crust. Japonica, decas tertia*, p. 70.
1843. *Calappa tuberculata*, Krauss, *Südafrik. Crust.*, p. 52.
1896. *Calappa hepatica*, Alcock, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, vol. lxx., pt. 2, p. 142.

The dried specimen from the Durban Museum has a carapace 45 mm. long and 70 mm. broad, the length being thus rather considerably more than half the extreme breadth. It agrees well in general character with Desmarest's figure, and in particular the right cheliped shows the curious external curved basal process of the finger, which Desmarest represents in his fig. 1a.

Krauss remarks that at low tide he found this species in little pits on the sand-banks of the Bay of Natal, in which it sits quite motionless with the chelipeds pressed close to the thorax; whether it maintains its peaceful position when the tide comes in he could not ascertain on account of its rare occurrence.

MACRURA ANOMALA.

Other members of this division have been discussed in these Marine Investigations, Crustacea, pt. 2, p. 17, 1902, and pt. 3, p. 68, 1905.

GALATHEIDEA.

1901. *Galatheidea*, Alcock, *Catal. Indian Deep-Sea Crust., Macrura and Anomala*, p. 235.

FAMILY GALATHEIDÆ.

1901. *Galatheidæ*, Alcock, *loc. cit.*, p. 236.
1902. *Galatheidæ*, Stebbing, *S.A. Crustacea*, pt. 2, p. 29.
1902. *Galatheidæ*, Benedict, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. xxvi., p. 243.
1905. *Galatheidæ*, MacGilchrist, *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 7, vol. xv., p. 245.

GEN. GALACANTHA, A. Milne-Edwards.

1880. *Galacantha*, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii., p. 52.
 1901. *Galacantha*, Alcock, loc. cit., p. 274.
 1902. *Galacantha*, Benedict, loc. cit., p. 304.

In Colonel Alcock's work above cited, so far as its date allows, references to authorities are given for the tribe or legion, the family, and the genus, with definitions and other information. Though other writers—Benedict, Hodgson, de Man, C. E. Porter, Calman, Chilton, W. H. Baker, and MacGilchrist—have dealt with members of this family since 1901, no considerable addition appears to have been made to our knowledge of the genus *Galacantha*. Benedict enumerates seven species: *G. camelus*, Ortmann, *G. diomedea*, Faxon, *G. faxoni*, Benedict, *G. investigatoris*, Alcock and Anderson, *G. rostrata*, A. Milne-Edwards, *G. spinosa*, A. Milne-Edwards, and *G. trachynotus*, Anderson. The Zoological Record for 1904, Crustacea, p. 32, supplying an omitted record of Illustrations of the Zoology of the Investigator, pt. 9, 1901, quotes *G. areolata*, Alcock and McArdle, as if Wood-Mason's species had been accepted by those authors. In their explanation, however, of plate lv., on which the name occurs, it will be found that they reduce it to a synonym of *G. rostrata*, A. M.-E. *G. faxoni*, Benedict, is a new name for the *Albatross* specimens which Faxon himself attributed to *G. rostrata*, though pointing out some small features in which they constantly differed from West Indian examples. Opinions will vary as to the need of a new name. Faxon inclines to behold "in *G. rostrata* a somewhat variable abyssal species of world-wide distribution, represented on both sides of the Atlantic, off the Pacific coast of America, in the Banda Sea, and in the Bay of Bengal." Alcock evidently agrees with him, not only accepting Henderson's *G. bellis* and *G. talismanii* as synonyms of the species, but in addition reducing *G. investigatoris* to a variety of it. Alcock also regards *G. trachynotus* as a variety of *G. spinosa*. On this view there are only four species which can be sharply distinguished.

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| 1. | { | Lateral margin of carapace with four subequal teeth | } <i>G. camelus</i> , Ortmann, 1892. |
| | | Lateral margin of carapace with teeth not subequal or fewer than four—2. | |
| 2. | { | Rostrum without lateral teeth | } <i>G. diomedea</i> , Faxon, 1893. |
| | | Rostrum with lateral teeth—3. | |

3. { Lateral margin of carapace with spine behind
the cervical groove *G. spinosa*, A. M.-E., 1880.
Lateral margin of carapace without spine be-
hind the cervical groove *G. rostrata*, A. M.-E., 1880.

GALACANTHA ROSTRATA, A. Milne-Edwards.

1880. *Galacantha rostrata*, A. M.-E., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii., p. 52.
1886. *Munidopsis rostrata*, S. I. Smith, Rep. U.S. Fish. Comm. for 1885, p. 649 (45), pl. 6, f. 1.
1900. *Galacantha rostrata*, M.-E. and Bouvier, Crust. Décap. Travailleur et Talisman, p. 308, pl. 6, f. 9.

Other references and synonyms may be gathered from those already given for the genus. Professor S. I. Smith gives the figure of a male 75 mm. in length. In the lateral view of the carapace he shows a little median denticle in advance of the great gastric spine and another at the base of its hinder slope, neither of which is observable in the South African specimen. The latter is a female with eggs, measuring 88 mm. from tip of rostrum to end of telson, with the carapace 44 mm. long from tip of rostrum to the hind margin, 31.5 mm. broad just behind the cervical groove, 39 mm. between the tips of the hinder spines of the lateral margin. The second antennæ are 135 mm. long, and the right cheliped 56 mm. There was no notable difference in length between the chelipeds.

The lateral spines of the rostrum are well developed and slightly divergent. As in the var. *investigatoris*, the sixth pleon segment and the telson are tuberculate, though less strongly than the anterior part of the pleon. The fingers of the ambulatory legs are delicately serrate on the concave margin and hairy on the convex one.

Locality. Cape Point N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 46 miles; depth, about 900 fathoms; bottom, green mud.

This specimen appears to be the largest *Galacantha* hitherto recorded.

PAGURIDEA.

1905. *Paguridea*, Alcock, Indian Decap. Crust., Anomura, p. 1.

GEN. CLIBANARIUS, Dana.

1852. *Clibanarius*, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp., Crust., vol. xiii., p. 461.
1905. *Clibanarius*, Alcock, Indian Decap. Crust., Anomura, p. 40.

CLIBANARIUS VULGARIS, Dana.

1791. *Cancer clibanarius*, Herbst, Krabben u. Krebse, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 20, pl. 23, fig. 1.
 1852. *Olibanarius vulgaris*, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp., Crust., vol. xiii., p. 462.
 1905. *Clibanarius clibanarius*, Alcock, Indian Decap. Crust., Anomura, p. 43, pl. 4, fig. 1.

In naming the species Alcock follows Hilgendorf, Henderson, and Miss Rathbun. His key to the Indian species of the genus distinguishes the present by the following combination of characters: finger of the third peræopods decidedly longer than the sixth joint; eye-stalks much shorter than the peduncles of the first antennæ; inner lower border of the fourth joint in the first peræopods (the chelipeds) simply serrulate.

The Durban Museum specimen is a small one, 50 mm. in length. It agrees well with Colonel Alcock's full account of the species.

Locality. Durban.

GEN. PAGURUS, Fabricius, sensu restricto.

1905. *Pagurus*, Alcock, Indian Decap. Crust., Anomura, p. 78.

PAGURUS MEGISTOS (Herbst).

1804. *Cancer megistos*, Herbst, Naturg. Krabben u. Krebse, vol. iii., pt. 4, p. 23, pl. 61, fig. 1.
 1811. *Pagurus megistos*, Olivier, Encycl. Méthod., vol. viii., p. 639.
 1811. *Pagurus punctulatus*, Olivier, Encycl. Méth., vol. viii., p. 641; Atlas (1818), pl. 312, fig. 1.
 1847. *Pagurus megistos*, White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus., p. 60.
 1905. *Pagurus punctulatus*, Alcock, Indian Decap. Crust., Anomura, p. 81, pl. 8, fig. 1.
 1907. *Dardanus megistos*, M. J. Rathbun, notes to Stimpson's North Pacific Crust., Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. xlix., p. 205.

A very full synonymy, excellent description and figure, are supplied in Alcock's work. In the Museum specimen from Durban the eye-stalks are purplish blue, and the long bristles which beset the chelipeds and walking-legs are, after years in spirit, still a rich red. The numerous ocellate markings are also conspicuous.

The species is interesting in connexion with that eastern ingenuity which appears to have imposed upon Herbst, or his draughtsman, to give this fine Pagurid a broad symmetrical tail-fan. The handsome