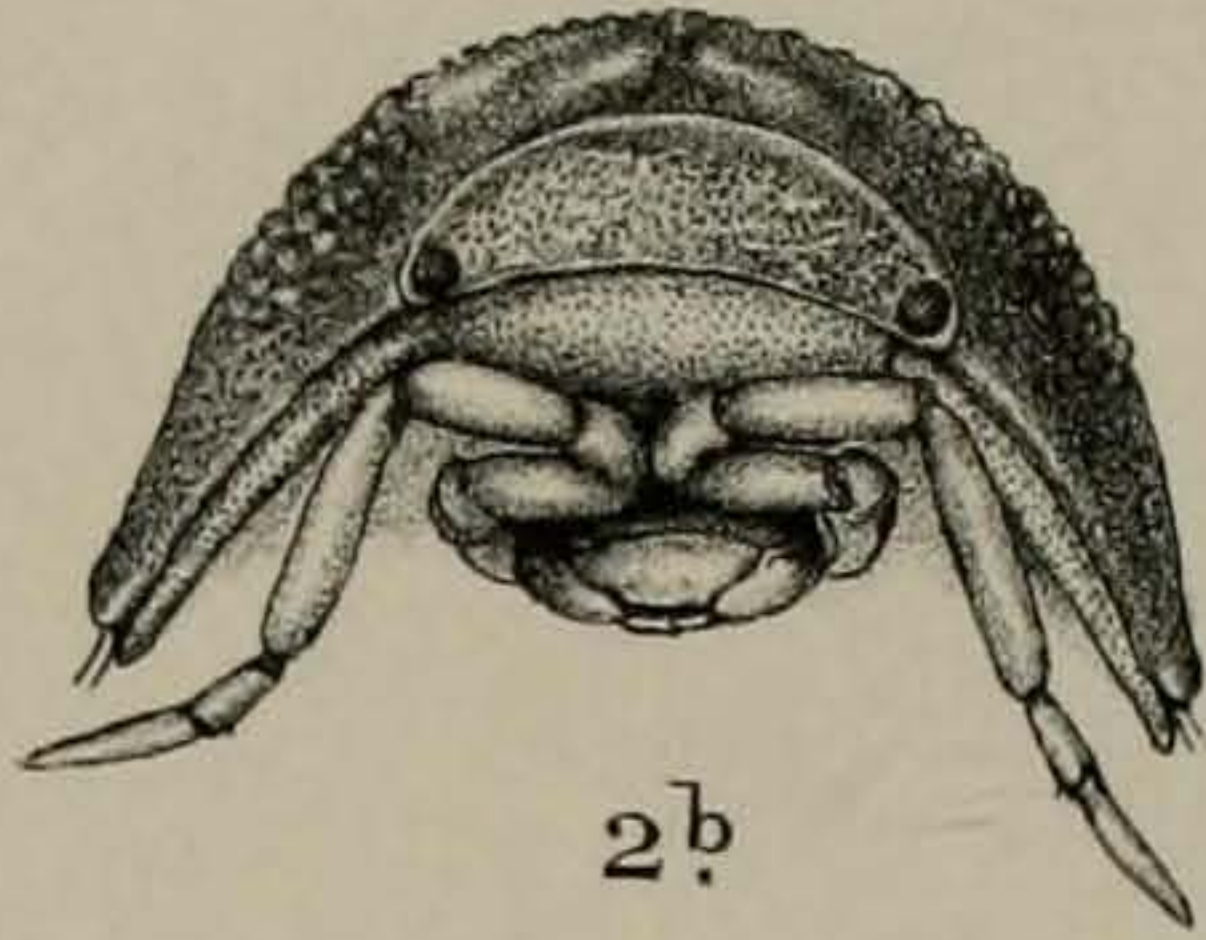
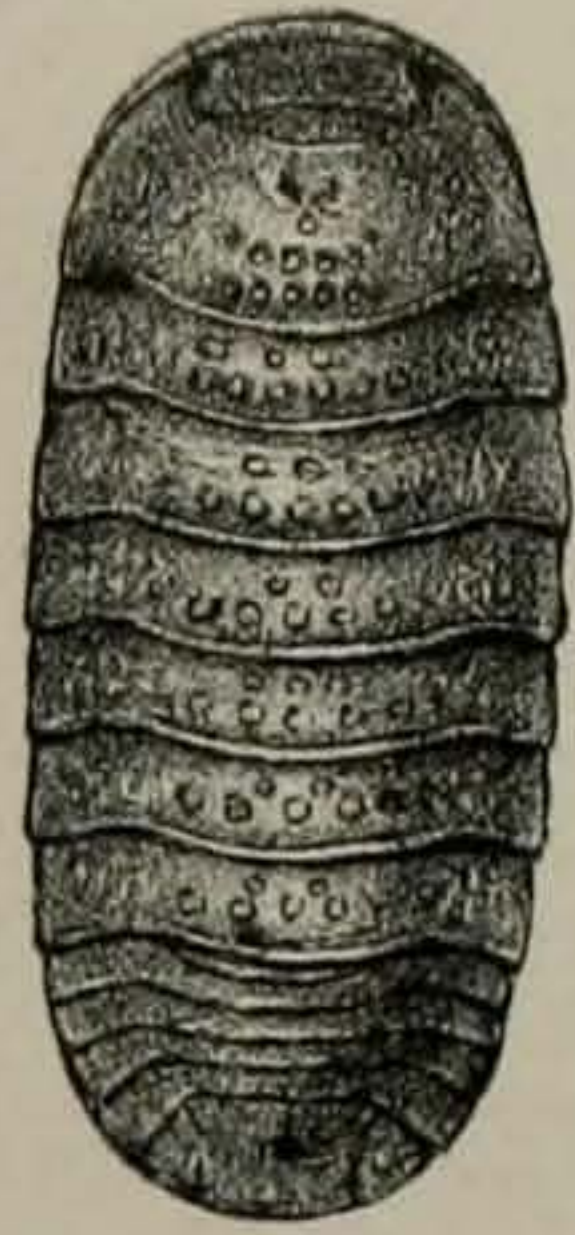




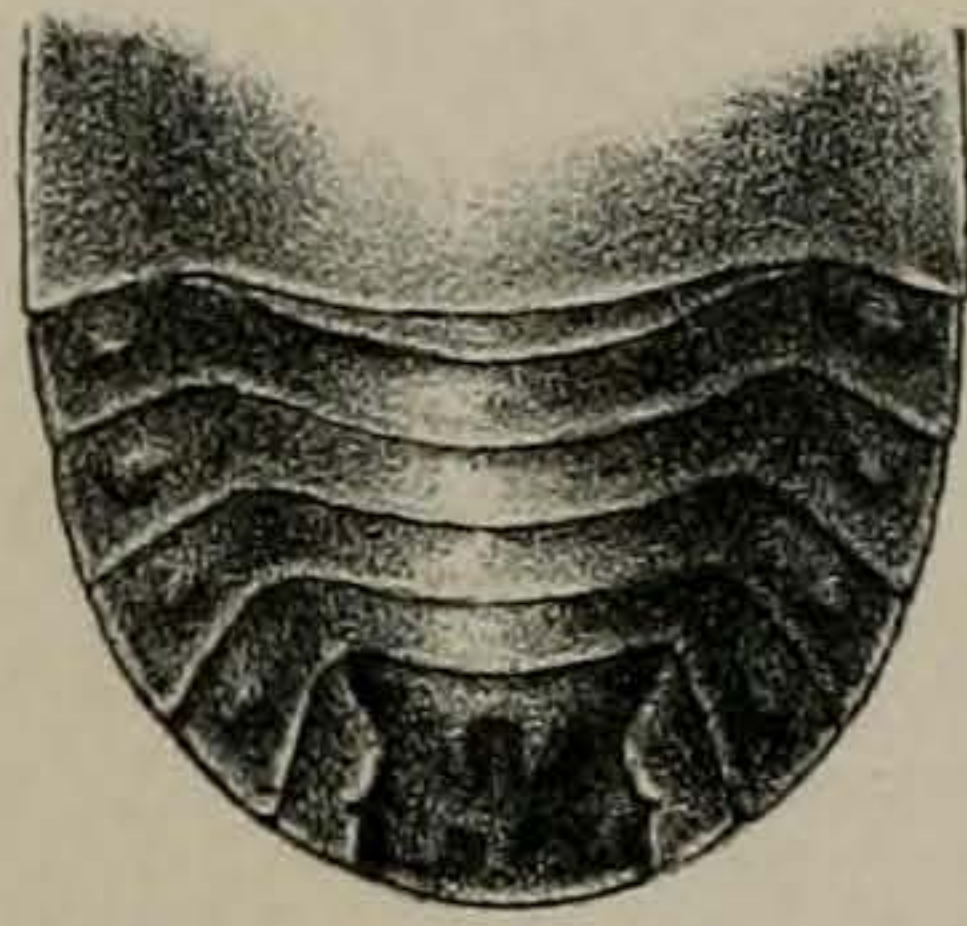
2^a



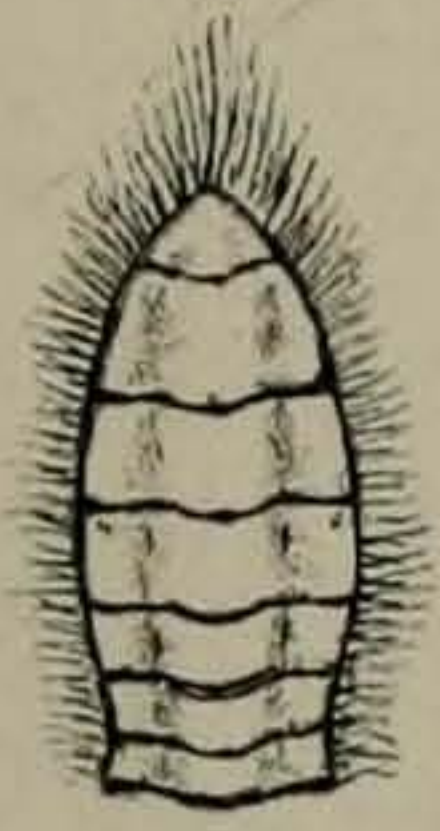
2^b



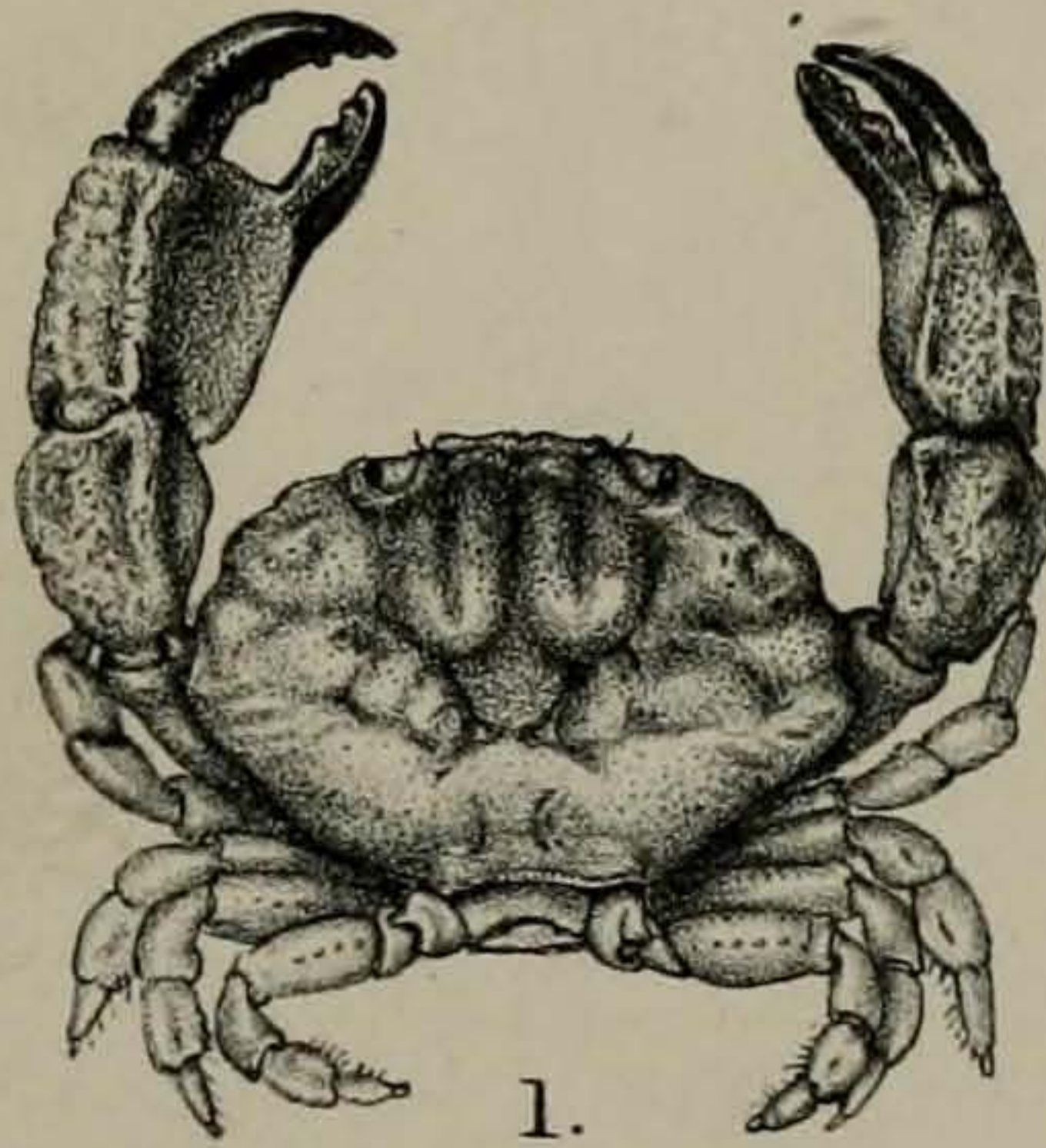
2.



2^c



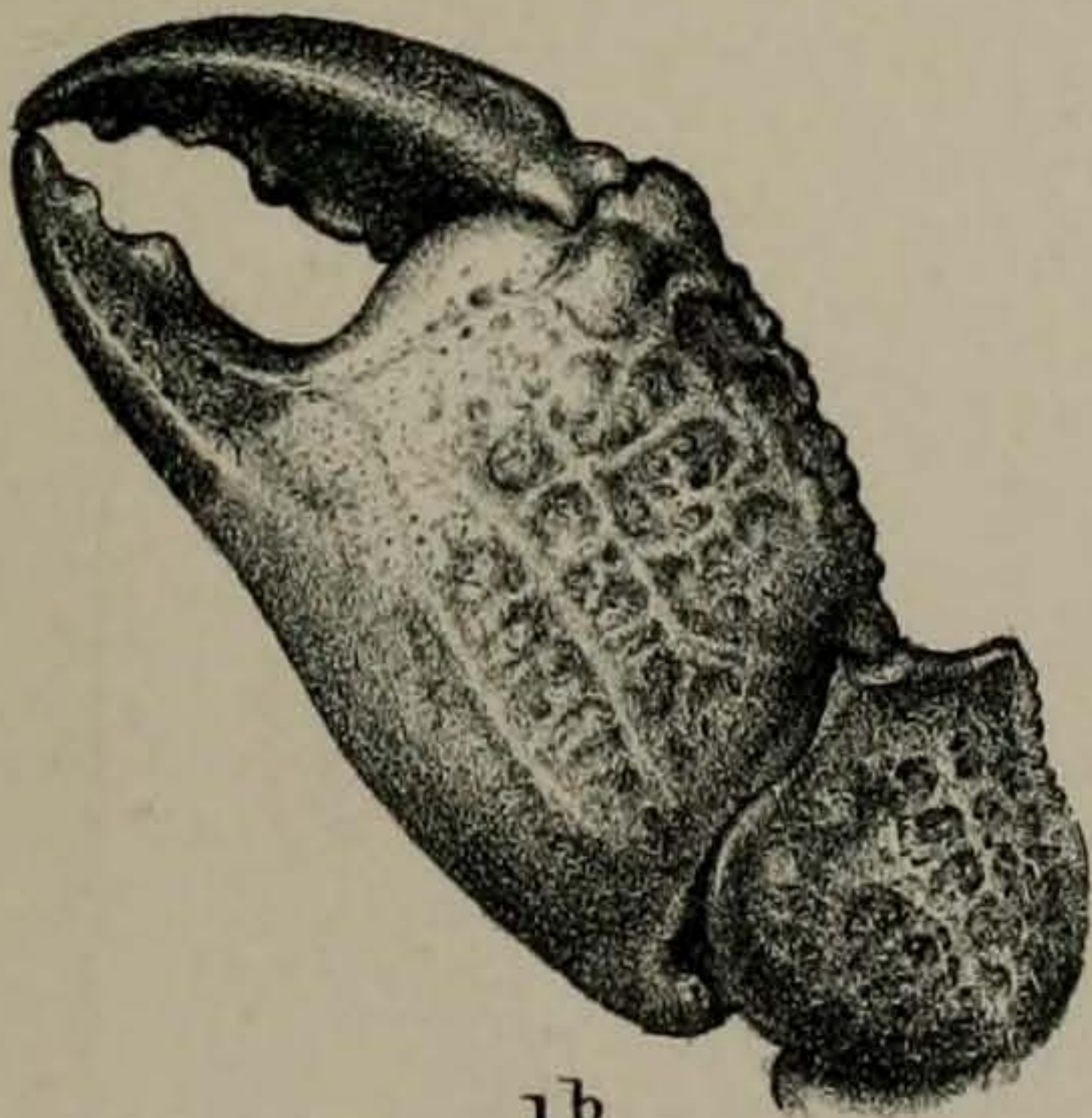
1^d



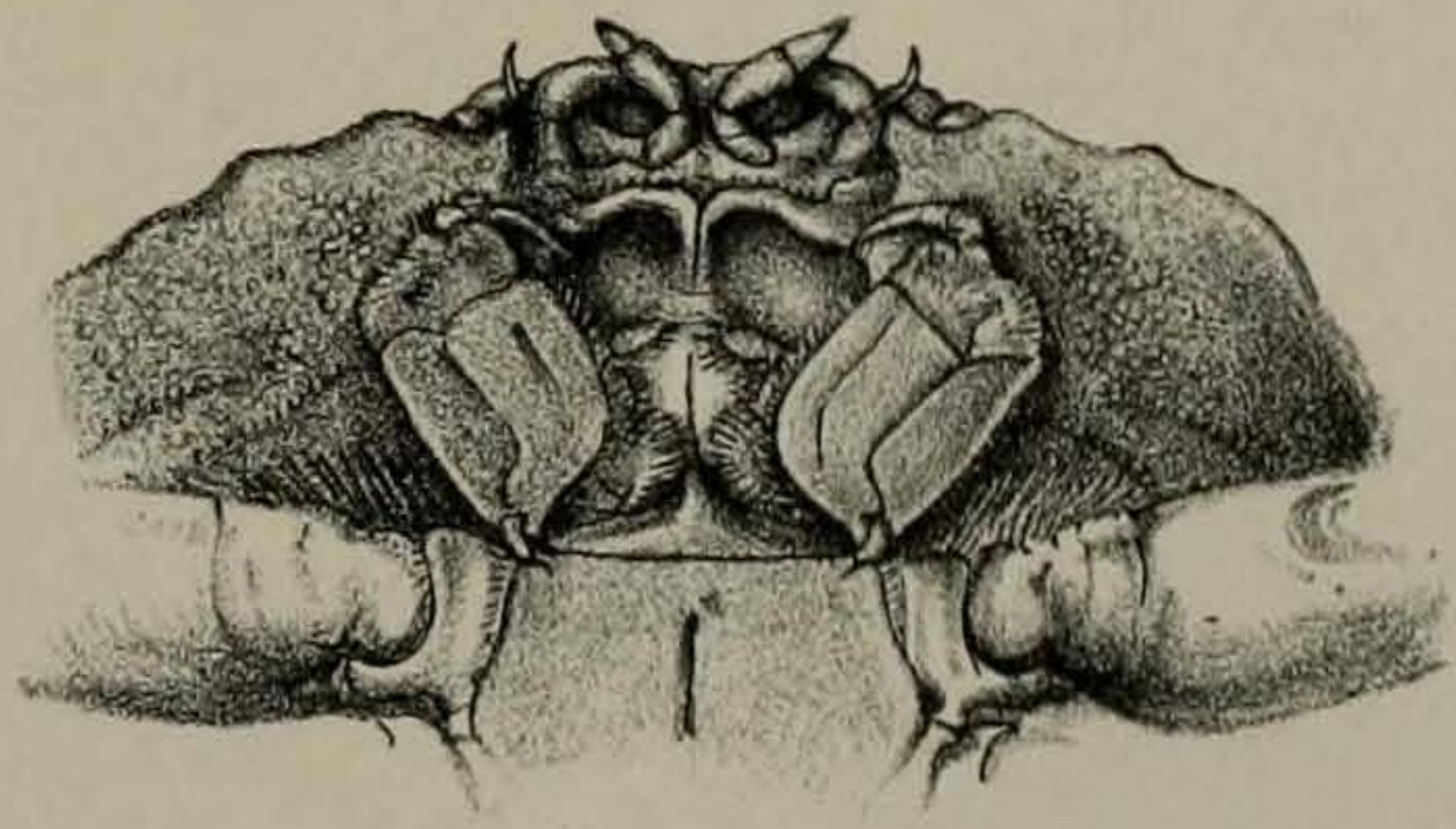
1.



1^c



1^b



1^a

C. Berjeau lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

1, LEPTODIUS COOKSONI.
2, CUBARIS GALAPAGOENSIS.

will be seen to be considerably more elevated than in *rubicunda*. The colour of the latter is rather paler, except the apex, which is perhaps a trifle deeper in tint.

V. CRUSTACEA. By EDWARD J. MIERS.

But little attention has hitherto been paid to the Crustaceans of the Galapagos archipelago, except as regards the *Oxyrhyncha* (*vide* Bell, Zool. Trans. ii. p. 39 *et seq.* 1841); and Commander Cookson's collection contained four species only, two of which are well known and widely distributed, the two others being undescribed.

1. LEPTODIUS COOKSONI, n. sp. (Plate XII. fig. 1.)

Carapace smooth, transverse, scarcely at all convex, surface everywhere finely punctulated, the punctulations more crowded upon the anterior part. Frontal margin with the median fissure distinct, obscurely 4-lobed. The frontal, gastric, and antero-lateral regions areolated, the areolets and intervening fissures well defined. Antero-lateral margins obtuse and rounded, the tooth at the external orbital angle and the first marginal tooth quite obsolete, the three following teeth having the form of obscure rounded lobes. Posterior to the last tooth or lobe of the antero-lateral margin are two or three short, obscure, transverse lines. Anterior legs very strong, granulated; wrist and upper and outer surface of hand with numerous raised reticulating lines; a blunt tooth at the antero-internal angle of the wrist, and a slight ridge on the upper and inner margin of the hand, terminating posteriorly in a tubercle. Fingers black. Ambulatory legs short, smooth, and without hairs, except on the tarsi, which are closely tomentose. Abdomen of ♂ 5-, of ♀ 7-jointed. Length of carapace of ♂ about $\frac{7}{12}$ in. Breadth $\frac{11}{12}$ in.

Hab. Charles Island.

A single, apparently adult male is in the collection, and a female, much smaller. Their colour (in spirits) is dark reddish brown. This species has altogether the external aspect of a *Xanthodius*, but has not any trace of the ridge upon the palate, the character upon which the genus was founded by Stimpson. It is to be noted that in *Xanthodius* this ridge is not produced to the anterior margin of the buccal area, and, therefore, does not completely define the branchial channel; so that in fact the genus *Xanthodius* occupies an intermediate position between the Chlorodiinæ, in which the palatal ridge is entirely absent, and the Oziinæ, in which it is fully developed.

2. GRAPSUS PICTUS.

Pagurus maculatus, Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, ii. pl. xxxvi. fig. 1 (1743).

Grapsus pictus, Latr. Hist. Nat. Crust. vi. p. 69 (1803): M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. ii. p. 86 (1837).

Hab. Charles Island.

One specimen of this species, an adult male (length $2\frac{2}{3}$ in., breadth

3 in.), is in the collection. It occurs in nearly all the warmer temperate and tropical seas of the globe.

The specimen from Charles Island resembles in all respects specimens of *G. altifrons*, Stimpson (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vii. p. 230, 1860), in the collection of the British Museum, from Cape St. Lucas, California, presented by the Smithsonian Institution. This species cannot be regarded as distinct from *G. pictus*, as the characters given are by no means constant or restricted to Western-American specimens.

3. REMIPES PACIFICUS.

Remipes pacificus, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp. xiii. Crust. i. p. 407, pl. xxv. fig. 7 (1852).

Hab. Charles Island.

One specimen was obtained.

This species was described by Dana from specimens collected at the Fiji and Sandwich Islands; its occurrence at Cape St. Lucas, California, has since been recorded by Stimpson; and specimens from the last-mentioned locality, presented by the Smithsonian Institution, are in the collection of the British Museum. There are also specimens in the collection from the New Hebrides, Fiji, Navigators', and Samoa Islands, the coast of Australia, the Philippines, and Mauritius.

I think it not improbable that this species may be identical with the *Remipes testudinarius* of Latreille (Gen. Crust. et Ins. i. p. 45), described and figured by Milne-Edwards (Hist. Nat. Crust. p. 206, pl. xxi. figs. 14-20), from Australia.

4. CUBARIS GALAPAGOËNSIS, sp. n. (Plate XII. fig. 2.)

Convex, narrow-oblong, minutely punctulated, and strongly granulated. Head narrow-transverse, with two or three small granules near its posterior margin. Eyes very small, black. First segment of the body with two larger sigmoid elevations on its dorsal surface, near its anterior margin, the granulations less regular and more numerous than on the succeeding segments; the six succeeding segments with a transverse series of about six regularly placed granules near the posterior margin, and two or three in front of them, on each side of the middle line a group of larger granules; towards the lateral margins the granules again become uniseriate. Segments of the tail with but one or two small granules towards the lateral margins; last segment concave on the sides, wider at its proximal than at its distal extremity, and with three small granules on its upper surface. Antennæ with the penultimate about half the length of the last joint. Colour iron-grey, segments with paler margins and patches on each side of the middle line.

Hab. Charles Island.

A single specimen is in the collection. This species is distinguished from most of its congeners by the strongly granulated segments of the body. In *C. cubensis*, De Saussure (Mém. Soc. Phys. et Hist. Nat. Genève, xiv. (2) p. 481, pl. v. fig. 42, 1858), the segments

are granulated on each side, but the transverse series of submarginal granules are wanting.

VI. MYRIOPODA and ARACHNIDA. By A. G. BUTLER.

MYRIOPODA.

1. SCOLOPENDRA COMPLANATA.

Scolopendra complanata, Newport, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1st ser. xiii. p. 99.

One example, Charles Island.

ARACHNIDA.

1. ANDROCTONUS AMERICUS.

Androctonus americanus, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. 2, p. 1038. no. 4.

One example, Charles Island.

2. LYCOSA INDOMITA.

Lycosa indomita, Nicolet, Gay's Hist. Fis. de Chili, Aran. pl. 2. fig. 12 (1854).

One example, Charles Island.

Previously known from Chili.

3. THERIDION CAROLINUM, n. sp. (Plate XIII. figs. 3, 3^a, 3^b.)

♀. Cephalothorax testaceous, cordiform, truncate in front, caput ascending, about half the width of the pectoral region, separated by an oblique depressed line on each side, and having a central longitudinal brownish line; eyes amber-coloured with black margins, arranged in two very slightly convex rows across the anterior part of the caput; the four central eyes forming a nearly regular square, the posterior pair being larger; the lateral pairs placed obliquely; abdomen ovate, black, with a dorsal longitudinal moniliform band, and three converging oblique lateral stripes (not reaching the central band) whitish; legs ochraceous, setose; tibiæ banded with brown, palpi rather slender, testaceous, brownish at the tips; maxillæ and falces testaceous; pectoral plate scutiform, testaceous in the middle, brown on each side; ventral surface of abdomen with a broad longitudinal irregular whitish band, and a marginal streak of the same colour on each side. Length 7 millims; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

One example, Charles Island.

4. LATRODECTUS APICALIS, n. sp. (Plate XIII. figs. 5, 5^a, 5^b.)

♀. Cephalothorax shining piceous, cordiform, truncate in front, caput ascending, separated by a strongly defined depressed oblique line on each side; anterior eyes blackish, posterior amber-yellow, arranged in two convex rows on the front of the caput; the four central eyes forming a nearly regular quadrangle, the posterior pair being larger; the lateral pairs placed rather further back and