

and its teeth are broad and in contact at their bases. The frontal and hepatic regions and the anterior part of the branchial are smooth and flat or concave, but there are three very high, wart-like prominences on the gastric region, of which the two anterior are larger and mark the protogastric lobes, while the smaller is in the median line and behind them; there are similar, but posteriorly less distinctly circumscribed protuberances on the posterior part of the branchial region; and the tops of all the protuberances are ornamented with smooth mammillary granules, which are large anteriorly but gradually lose the mammillary character in the rough and granular posterior regions of the carapax, which differ much from the anterior and middle regions, which are very smooth, except on the flattened summits of the gastric protuberances just described.

Telmessus serratus White.

White, *Annals Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xvii., p. 497, 1846; *Voyage of Samarang*, Crust., p. 14, pl. 3, 1848.—Dana, *United States Exploring Expedition*, p. 303, pl. 18, fig. 8, 1852.

There are three specimens of *Telmessus* from the Queen Charlotte Islands: two small males, in alcohol, from shallow dredging, and a dry and broken female much larger than the males. The female agrees very well with White's figure and is about the same size as White's specimen, though of the opposite sex. The larger of the two males agrees with Dana's figure and description, except that the median teeth of the front are not quite as acute and prominent, projecting only very little beyond the lateral. The tooth forming the lateral angle of the carapax is much more prominent than in the female. The smaller male differs from the larger in having the antero-lateral margins of the carapax nearly parallel, and the tooth forming the lateral angle relatively even much more prominent than in the larger male. These differences are shown in the following measurements of the carapaces of the three specimens:—

	♂	♂	♀
Length, including frontal spines.....	6.6 mm	20.3	66.5
Breadth in front of lateral teeth.....	5.7	19.4	66.0
Breadth, including lateral teeth.....	8.9	25.3	82.2

The differences are apparently due to the age of the specimens, and I think there can be little doubt that White's specimen and Dana's were of the same species. Whether the *T. cheiragonus* described by Tilesius and by Brandt, and *T. acutidens* Miers (ex Stimpson), are also of the same species, I am uncertain. The synonymy in this genus is still in great confusion, and the relations of the different forms can be made out satisfactorily only by careful examination of a large series of specimens.