coloured Kashmir race of the Asiatic Ibex inhabits the great Snowy Range of the Himalaya, where the snowfall is heaviest. The darker Baltistan Ibex, on the other hand, is a dweller in a district where the fall of snow is less; while the Thian-Shan and Siberian race, at least in part of its habitat, is found in arid districts where the snowfall is still more limited. It would thus seem probable that the type of coloration characteristic of each of the four forms of the Asiatic Ibex mentioned above is directly correlated with the environment of each particular race.

3. Description of a new Freshwater Crustacean from the Soudan; followed by some Remarks on an allied Species.

By Dr. J. G. DE MAN, of Ierseke, Zeeland, Holland.

[Received January 21, 1901.]

(Plate X.)

A male specimen of a Crab from the Bahr-el-Gebel, in the Soudan, obtained by Capt. S. S. Flower, F.Z.S., in April 1900, has been sent to me for examination. Though apparently belonging to a species not yet described, it was, for the sake of certainty, sent successively to Prof. Pfeffer at Hamburg and to Prof. Hilgendorf at Berlin, who both informed me that in their opinion it represented a new species. I therefore venture now to describe it as such.

The carapace is very wide, the greatest breadth, just in the middle between the postfrontal crest and the transverse groove separating the mesogastric and urogastric regions from one another, being in proportion to the length as 5 : 3. The carapace is rather strongly convex from before backwards, and somewhat convex transversely. The prominent and sharp postfrontal crest extends to the antero-lateral margins much as in *Potamon* (*Potamonautes*) *aubryi* A. M.-E., a type specimen of which, a male from the Gaboon, was kindly sent me by Prof. Bouvier. The postfrontal ridge is interrupted by the mesogastric suture, that appears roof-like ("dachförmig," Hilgendorf, 'Die Land- und Süsswasser-Dekapoden Ostafrikas,' 1898, p. 5). From this suture the crest proceeds sinuously towards, but without uniting with, the lateral margin of the cephalothorax, a narrow suture remaining between the lateral margin and the lateral extremity of the crest, and this lateral extremity for a very short distance curves backwards (Plate X. fig. 3). In *Potamon aubryi* A. M.-E., on the contrary, the postfrontal ridge unites with the lateral margin of the carapace. When the cephalothorax is looked at from above, the postfrontal crest appears quite smooth, only a few crenulations being observed near the lateral extremities. In a front view (fig. 2) the free edge of the ridge appears finely crenate, the crenulations slightly, though rather irregularly, increasing in size towards the lateral

Fig. 3.

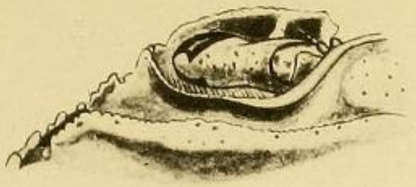
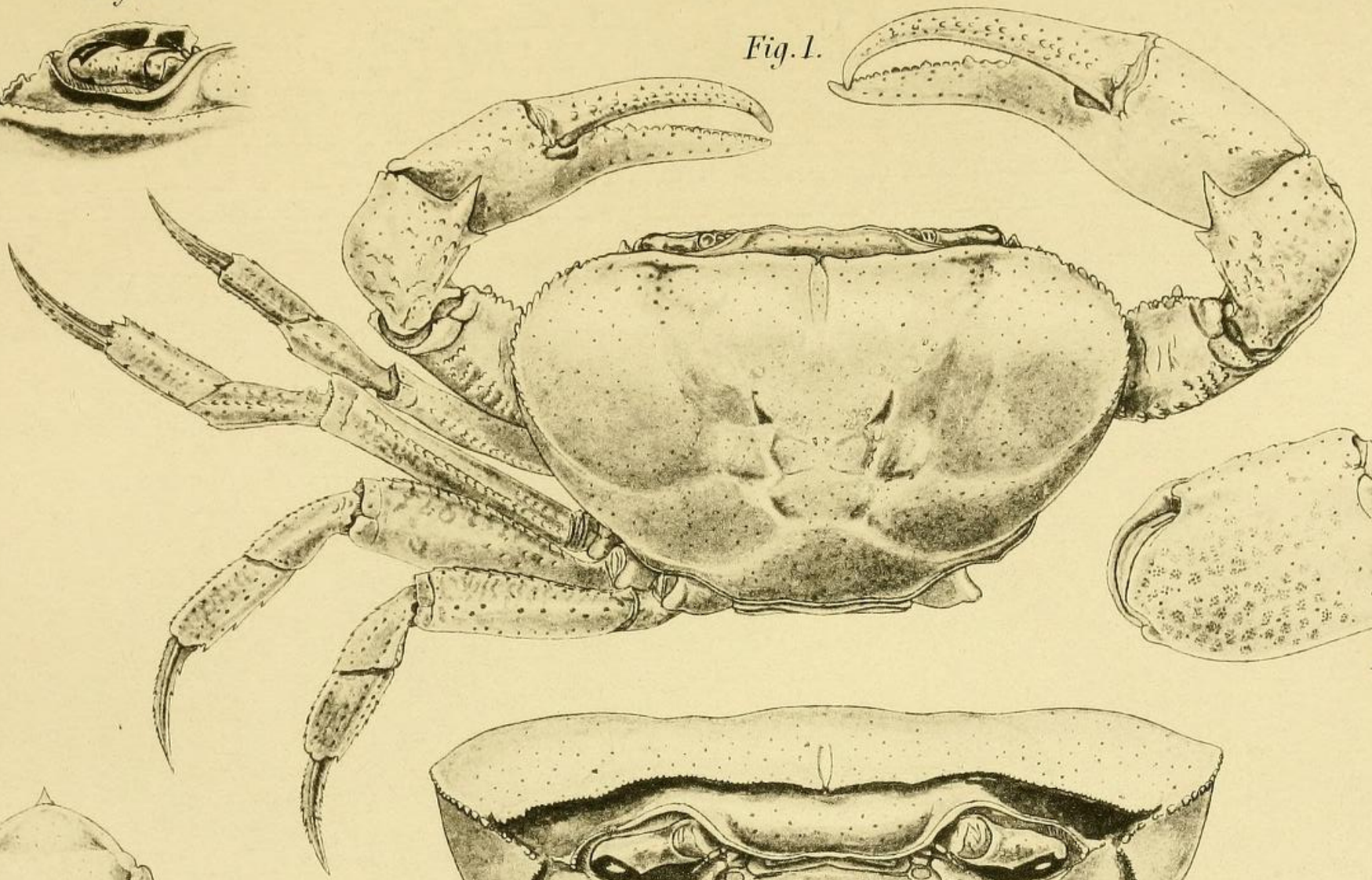


Fig. 1.



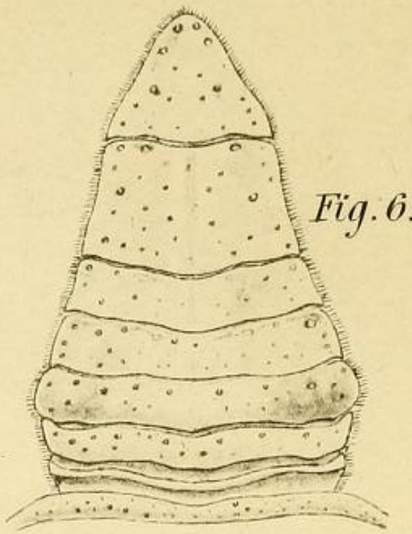


Fig. 6.

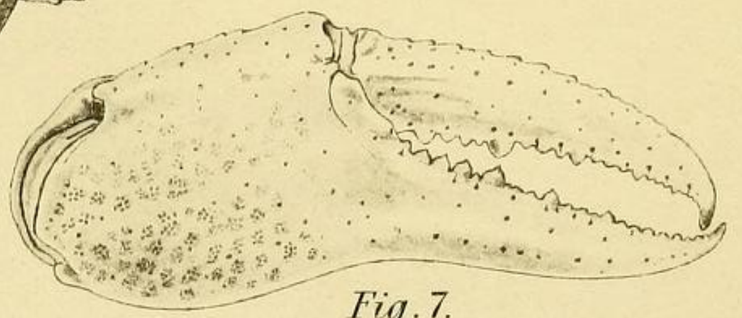


Fig. 7.

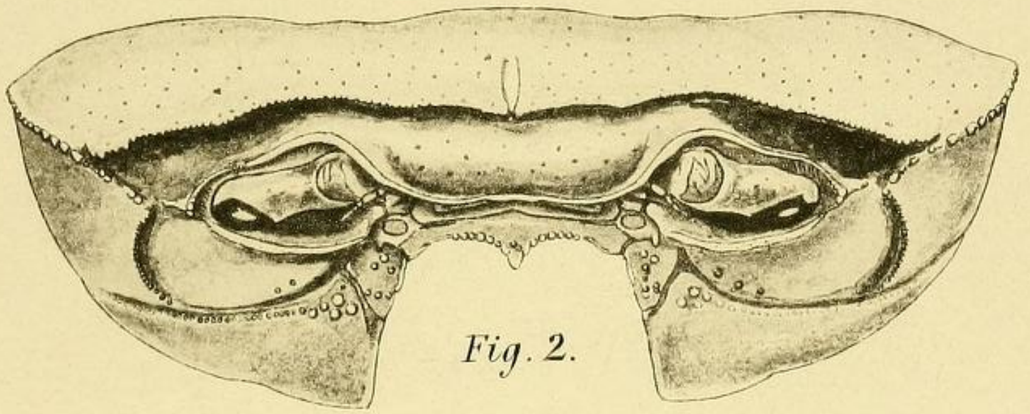


Fig. 2.

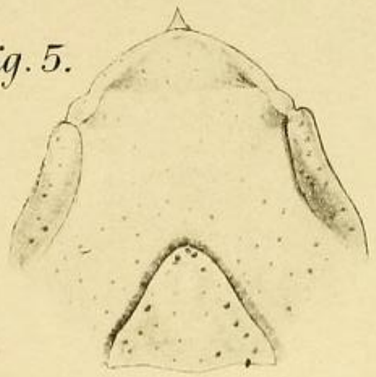


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

J.G. de Man. del.

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) FLOWERI.

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extremities; but between the orbits the crest appears smooth. The mesogastric suture, 6 mm. long, does not extend to the middle of the space between the postfrontal crest and the transverse groove limiting the mesogastric and the urogastric regions from one another; and this groove, visible immediately behind the middle of the carapace, is very shallow and hardly distinguishable. A little further backwards a similar shallow groove is observed separating the urogastric area from the cardiac. The lateral grooves of the H-shaped figure are somewhat deeper, and likewise the two >-shaped grooves that bound the anterior cardiac region laterally. The lateral portions of the cervical suture, which in other species run obliquely forward and outward, are quite indistinct in *Potamon floweri*; their direction, however, is still indicated by impressed punctures, that are somewhat larger than the minute punctures scattered on the upper surface of the carapace; the latter are very fine, only distinguishable by means of a magnifying-glass, and rather few in number.

The antero-lateral margins of the carapace are strongly arcuate, almost semicircular, bulging out very much laterally; they extend as far beyond the external orbital angles as the breadth of the orbits. They are defined by a distinctly granulated line that extends backwards as far as the urogastric area. The postero-lateral margins are rounded and smooth and appear very slightly concave, when the carapace is looked at obliquely from above. An epibranchial tooth is wanting. The granulated line that defines the antero-lateral margins, posterior to the postfrontal ridge, is formed by fifteen or sixteen rather large granules, that are not sharp, gradually decrease in size backwards, and finally disappear. The distance between the epibranchial angles measures four-fifths, and that between the extraorbital angles about two-thirds of the width of the carapace.

The front is somewhat convex longitudinally, but almost straight transversely, and the width of the free border measures one-fourth the breadth of the cephalothorax; the upper surface is smooth, rather closely punctate, and the punctures are slightly larger than those of the upper surface of the carapace. When the latter is looked at from above, the free border of the front appears widely emarginate in the middle; this anterior margin forms very obtuse, though not rounded, angles with the very oblique lateral margins of the front; the latter are somewhat thickened, whereas the transverse external portions of the upper orbital margins are thinner.

The sharp, dentiform, outer angles of the orbits are rather prominent and forwardly directed. Between the extraorbital tooth and the epibranchial angle there is a granulated tooth or prominence immediately behind the groove that separates the suborbital and subbranchial areas from one another; this tooth, however, is a little smaller than the extraorbital tooth.

The postfrontal crest lies far forwards, so that when the carapace is looked at from above a small portion of the upper margin

of the orbits and the granulated tooth between the extraorbital and epibranchial angles are covered and concealed by it. The furrow between the postfrontal crest and the upper margin of the orbits is very concave and deep (Plate X. fig. 2).

The whole upper surface of the carapace is smooth and shining, and presents, under an ordinary lens, a very fine punctuation, but is nowhere granulated. The orbits (fig. 2) are large, their width measures three-fourths of the free border of the front, and they are one and a half times as broad as high. In a front view of the carapace (fig. 2), the somewhat concave external portion of the upper margin of the orbits runs obliquely downwards; whereas the lower margin, which is somewhat punctate but otherwise smooth, has a transverse direction, being but very little arcuate; the lower margin of the orbits shows a deep notch or hiatus just below the extraorbital tooth. The superior margin of the orbits and the free edge of the front are also smooth.

The suborbital area is separated by an arcuate, rather deep sulcus from the subbranchial region; the posterior margin of this groove is granulate or crenate, presenting about twenty rather small crenulations; there are three or four granules on the suborbital area close to the groove that separates it from the branchiostegite, but for the rest this region and the branchial floor also are smooth. The branchiostegite bears a few smooth, rounded granules on its anterior extremity (fig. 2), and the suture that separates it from the subhepatic and subbranchial regions is bordered by a row of granules that gradually grow smaller from before backwards; its anterior part is rather deep.

The epistome is smooth. The median triangular process of its posterior border is large and salient, and its lateral margins have seven or eight coarse granules on each side; the slightly concave external portions of the posterior border of the epistome are smooth and rather sharp, but the median process bears also a few granules on its surface. For the rest the epistome, the basal plate, and the basal joints of the outer antennæ are smooth.

The ischium of the external maxillipede (fig. 4) is smooth, rather coarsely punctate, and has a deep furrow that does not reach to the anterior margin of this joint but ends just behind it; it runs distinctly somewhat closer to the internal than to the external margin, and almost parallel with the former; the merus-joint is also smooth and finely punctate, though somewhat more coarsely on the thickened posterior margin.

The sternum shows a fine, not close punctuation, but is for the rest smooth; quite anteriorly a transverse groove unites the postero-external angles of the ischium-joints of the outer foot-jaws with one another. Along the insertion of the chelipedes the lateral margin of the sternum is thickened or raised, just as in *P. infravallatum* Hilg. (Hilgendorf, *l. c.* fig. 2 *a*).

The male abdomen (fig. 6) resembles that of *P. suprasulcatum* Hilgendorf (*l. c.* fig. 5 *a*). The terminal segment is triangular with obtuse extremity; the lateral margins are somewhat concave

posteriorly, and the posterior margin is one-third longer than the length of this segment. The penultimate segment is just as long as the terminal, and trapezoidal; the anterior margin is in proportion to the posterior as 4 : 5, and the lateral margins are a little concave. The abdomen is smooth, punctate, especially near the anterior margin of the segments.

The chelipedes (Plate X. fig. 1) are unequal, the right being the larger. The merus of the right chelipede extends but little beyond the lateral margin of the carapace. The upper margin is covered, except at the base, with transverse tubercular rugosities, and on the inner surface, close to and parallel with the smooth proximal part of the upper margin, is seen a row of six or seven small rounded tubercles that decrease in size anteriorly; this row reaches almost to the middle of the arm, and next to each of the first three tubercles there exists a much smaller tubercle. The anterior edge bears a double row of rounded tubercles; the internal row is formed by nine or ten that are not contiguous to one another; the external series bounding the anterior surface of the joint consists of about twice as many tubercles, but these are smaller, unequal, and contiguous to one another. About 2 millimetres from the anterior margin there is, on the anterior surface near the carpal articulation, a somewhat larger tubercle, with convex sides and rather a sharp point; around it several smaller granules are distributed, and a row of five or six larger ones extends from this tubercle to the lower margin of the arm. The lower margin bears along its whole length a row of fourteen or fifteen rounded smooth tubercles, that slightly increase in size distally and are somewhat larger than those of the anterior margin of the joint. The outer surface is finely punctate, but otherwise smooth. The carpus is a little tubercular along its internal margin, behind the acute, slightly depressed spine at the inner angle; beneath the latter there is another spine, only half as large and making a right angle with the larger. A little behind this smaller spine, on the lower border of the inner surface, there is a trace of a third in the form of a small blunt tubercle. The upper and outer surface of the wrist is punctate and smooth. The larger hand (fig. 7) resembles that of *P. hilgendorfi* Hilgendorf (*l. c.* fig. 3). It is almost exactly as long as the cephalothorax is broad, and the fingers, that are somewhat less gaping than on the quoted figure 3, measure three-fifths of the whole length of the hand. The palm, near the articulation of the fingers, is about as high as it is long, measured horizontally; it is somewhat granular along the inner margin of its upper surface, but for the rest it appears smooth and shining; by means of a lens a fine punctuation is, however, observed, the punctures being disposed partly in longitudinal rows. The internal surface is also smooth, only a few granulations are seen close to and on its lower border, but these granulations are not visible when the hand is looked at from the outer side. The rather strongly compressed fingers are somewhat bent inward; they are regularly tapering and end in

rather sharp, curved extremities that cross one another. The dactylus is somewhat granular along the inner border of its upper surface, but for the rest both fingers appear smooth and shining externally; they are not furrowed, but each finger is marked with two or three longitudinal rows of small impressed punctures. On the inner surface, however, the dactylus appears at base distinctly furrowed just beneath the upper margin, but this groove also gradually changes, on the middle of the finger, into a row of punctures; the immobile finger shows likewise on its inner surface a rather shallow longitudinal furrow that extends almost to the extremity. The dactylus is armed with about 20 or 21 small teeth, the fifth of which is the largest; the first tooth is but little smaller, the three following gradually decrease in size; beyond the fifth 15 or 16 very small teeth extend nearly to the pointed tip, two or three of them being a little larger than the remaining. The immobile finger bears also 21 small teeth, the sixth of which is the largest and nearly of the same size as the fifth tooth of the dactylus. The first four gradually increase in size, the fifth is quite small, beyond the sixth there are three or four teeth smaller than the sixth, slightly decreasing in size and separated from one another by two or three very small teeth. The latter appear on both fingers, are somewhat compressed, with a straight or slightly arcuate upper edge; the larger teeth are more pointed.

The smaller chela measures four-fifths of the other, but fully agrees with it in shape and characters.

The ambulatory legs are of moderate length, those of the last pair being little longer than the cephalothorax is broad. The meropodites of the last pair are exactly three times as long as broad, also those of the penultimate pair, which are 20 mm. long and $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm. broad. Along their anterior edge the meropodites are covered with depressed acute granules, and they appear a little granular on their outer surface, especially near the anterior margin, except those of the last pair, which are quite smooth. The following two joints are likewise beset, on their fore edge, with small acute teeth or granules, and a few occur on the posterior margin of the propodites. The slender and slightly arcuate dactylopodites taper regularly towards their pointed tips, and are longitudinally ridged both on their outer and inner surfaces. Those of the second and third pairs are furnished, at the base of their posterior margin, only with one spinuliform tooth, those of the fourth and fifth pairs with two or three; several spinuliform teeth are observed along the anterior edge of these joints.

In colour the cephalothorax is of an olive-green, that is lighter on the gastric region and on the sternum than elsewhere. The postfrontal crest, the margins of the orbits and of the front, the granules of the antero-lateral margin, and the tooth of the epistome are yellow. The chelipedes are greenish yellow, the ambulatory legs reddish yellow.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *aubryi* H. M.-E. is a different species.

The carapace is somewhat less enlarged and, according to A. Milne-Edwards, "aplatie transversalement" (in the specimen that lies before me the upper surface of the carapace is broken!). The postfrontal crest shows different characters. When the carapace is looked at from above, the whole upper margin of the orbits, the whole extraorbital tooth, and also that between the latter and the small epibranchial tooth remain visible. The postfrontal crest is somewhat obliquely bent backwards a little beyond the outer angle of the orbits, and unites with the antero-lateral margin, which shows here a very small, granuliform, epibranchial tooth. The extraorbital tooth is *larger*, slightly concave, obtuse, directed forward, and its outer margin is slightly convex and makes a right angle with the upper margin of the orbits. The distance between the outer angle of the orbits and the epibranchial tooth is proportionately *longer* than in *Potamon floweri*, namely almost as long as the orbits are broad; the tooth between the outer angle of the orbits and the epibranchial tooth is *much longer* and has a different shape. This tooth is *longer*, but lower, less salient than the extraorbital tooth, its outer margin is slightly arcuate and its very short *anterior* margin measures only one third the length of the outer margin. The granulations of the antero-lateral margin are *smaller* and *less prominent* than in the new species from the Soudan. The lower margin of the orbits runs almost transversely in *P. floweri*, but somewhat obliquely upwards in *P. aubryi*. The sternum of the male is *not thickened* along the insertion of the chelipedes. The abdomen of the male has a different form. The terminal segment measures only two-thirds of the penultimate, and its length measures two-thirds of the width of its posterior margin. The penultimate segment is, in the specimen of *Pot. aubryi* lying before me, 9 mm. long, the anterior margin measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm., the posterior 12 mm., namely the straight line that unites its lateral angles, the margins being concave: the penultimate segment is as long as its anterior margin is broad.

The tubercles with which the margins of the meri of the chelipedes are furnished are, in *P. aubryi*, smaller, less prominent, and the tubercle on the under surface of these joints near the carpal articulation appears as a rounded granule, scarcely larger than those that surround it. The fingers are *somewhat shorter* in proportion to the length of the palm, and the dactylus is not granulate on its upper margin. The meropodites of the ambulatory legs are a little more enlarged, those of the fifth pair are 20 mm. long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad; the dactylopodites finally present one spinule more on their posterior margin.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *pelii* Herklots, from the Gold Coast, is also a different species. A young male, type, from the Leyden Museum, is lying before me. The carapace is *much less* enlarged; the postfrontal crest runs otherwise, as each half does not extend from the mesogastric suture, transversely outward, but somewhat obliquely backward; the postfrontal ridge, as in *P. aubryi*, *unites*

with the antero-lateral margin of the carapace, and this antero-lateral margin is *very faintly crenulate*; the granules are much less prominent than in the Soudan species. The postfrontal crest is situated more backwards, so that in this species also the upper margin of the orbits, the extraorbital tooth, and that between the latter and the epibranchial tooth are visible when the carapace is looked at from above. The extraorbital tooth has about the same shape as in *Potamon aubryi*, but the tooth between it and the epibranchial one is much smaller. The orbits have a different shape; there is no hiatus near the outer angle, the lower edge of the extraorbital tooth making only an obtuse angle with the lower margin of the orbits. The distance between the inner angle of the infraorbital margin and the front is in *Potamon pelii* slightly larger, but in *Pot. floweri* a little shorter than half the height of the orbit.

The sternum of the male is not thickened near the insertion of the chelipedes, and the male abdomen is also different, the penultimate segment being just as long as its anterior margin is broad.

I will not describe the legs, the specimen being still young, but they also do not fully agree with those of *P. floweri*.

Measurements of *Potamon floweri* in millimetres:—

	♂.
Width of the cephalothorax	49½
Length of the cephalothorax	30
Distance between the extraorb. angles	31
Distance between the epibranchial angles	39
Breadth of the anterior margin of the front	12½
Distance, in the middle, between the anterior margin of the front and the postfrontal crest	4¼
Height of the orbits	6
Breadth of the orbits	9¼
Distance between the extraorbital and the epibranchial angle	5½
Breadth of the posterior margin of the cephalothorax	14½
Distance between the anterior margin of the front and the transverse groove that separates the mesogastric region from the urogastric	16
Length of the terminal segment of the abdomen	6
Length of the penultimate segment	6¼
Breadth of the anterior margin of this segment	8
Breadth of the posterior margin	10½
Length of the larger chela	44
Length of the fingers	27
Height of the palm at the articulation of the fingers	17
Length of the smaller chela	35½
Length of the fingers	22
Height of the palm at the articulation of the fingers	12

Length of the legs of the last pair	53
Length of the meropodites of these legs	17
Breadth of the meropodites of these legs	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Length of the dactylopodites	11
Thickness of the cephalothorax	21

Remarks on Potamon (Potamonautes) hilgendorfi *Pfeffer*.

Prof. Pfeffer, of the Naturhistorisches Museum of Hamburg, was so kind as to present me with two type specimens of *Telphusa hilgendorfi* Pfeffer, both males from Ungúu. As Pfeffer's description ('Uebersicht der von Herrn Dr. Fr. Stuhlmann in Aegypten, auf Sansibar und dem gegenüberliegenden Festlande gesammelten Reptilien, Amphibien, Fische, Mollusken und Krebse,' Hamburg, 1889, p. 32) is very short, the following remarks will, I think, be welcome.

The larger specimen has lost its chelipedes; in the other both are present, but Dr. Pfeffer had added two *detached* chelipedes, that, as regards their size, should belong to the larger male. In the first place I will remark that, as Pfeffer likewise writes to me, the true *Pot. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer is *a different species* from that which has recently been described under the same name by Hilgendorf ('Die Land- und Süsswasser-Dekapoden Ostafrikas,' 1898, p. 9, fig. 3), and which inhabits the country around Kilimanjaro.

The cephalothorax of both males is *depressed*, especially behind the cervical suture. The gastric region appears, however, very slightly arcuate, both transversely and from before backwards. Hilgendorf, on the contrary, describes the cephalothorax of his species as "deutlich gewölbt." In Hilgendorf's species the antero-lateral margin of the carapace is described as extending laterally beyond the outer orbital angle somewhat farther than the orbits are broad, but in the type specimens of *Pot. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer they extend laterally *somewhat less than the orbits are broad*. In the species described by Prof. Hilgendorf the lateral portions of the cervical suture are *indistinct* and invisible; in Pfeffer's types, however, they are *deep* and *distinctly developed*, though not reaching to the postfrontal crest. In *both* species an epibranchial tooth is *wanting*. That part of the lateral margin which is situated between the rather acute extraorbital angle and the lateral extremity of the postfrontal crest is *very oblique*, distinctly granulated, and makes a right angle with the upper margin of the orbits; in Hilgendorf's species, on the contrary, the outer orbital angle is described as "stumpfwinklig." In the young male the lower margin of the orbits presents no trace of a hiatus; but just below the extraorbital angle in the larger male I observe a quite shallow incision only on the left side; in the species from Kilimanjaro, however, the incision is small, but usually deep.

The antero-lateral margin, the postfrontal crest, and the orbital margins are distinctly granular or crenate, the postfrontal crest is rather prominent and only interrupted by the mesogastric suture;

it extends laterally to the antero-lateral margin. The lateral margins of the front, which is strongly deflexed, are very oblique in both males and curve regularly into the anterior margin, which is slightly emarginate in the middle; the upper surface of the front is finely granular and appears a little concave in the middle. The anterior half of the gastric region is distinctly granulate, and the lateral parts of the upper surface show the usual finely-granulate, transverse rugæ. The rest of the upper surface is smooth and punctate. The suborbital area is finely granulate and separated from the branchial floor, which is covered with short, transverse, granulate rugæ, by a rather shallow groove; this groove, however, is bordered by a finely-granulate line. The pleural suture limiting off the subhepatic and subbranchial regions from the branchiostegite is defined anteriorly by *two* granulate lines, just as in *P. suprasulcatum* Hilgd.

The outer foot-jaws are furnished with a *distinct* furrow on the ischium-joint in Hilgendorf's species; but in the true *P. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer the "ischial line" is completely *wanting*, at least in the two males lying before me.

The carpus of the anterior legs is covered above with very fine granulate rugæ, and is armed at the inner angle with a *conical* tooth, beneath which a much smaller one is seen. The immobile finger of the chelipedes shows a deep longitudinal groove a little below the middle of its outer surface, and above this groove still another one that is less deep; the outer surface of the dactylus is also marked with two longitudinal grooves, the lower of which is, however, rather shallow. Pfeffer describes these furrows as "einen breitern und einen schmalern Längseindruck." In the species that was described by Hilgendorf there are *no furrows* on the fingers, at least none on the immobile. One observes on the outer surface of the palm very short, vertical, finely-granulate lines that gradually pass into very fine granules towards and on the fingers.

Measurements of the two specimens of *Potamon hilgendorfi* Pfeffer in millimetres :—

	♂.	♂.
Greatest width of the carapace	26	14
Length of the carapace	19	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between the extraorb. angles ..	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Breadth of the anterior frontal margin ..	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the front, in the median line of the cephalothorax	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Thickness of the carapace	9	5
Breadth of the orbits	5	3
Height of the orbits	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Length of the meropodites of the penultimate pair	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of these meropodites	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Length of the meropodites of the fifth pair	$10\frac{1}{2}$	6
Breadth of these meropodites	$4\frac{2}{5}$	2

The measurements of the detached chelipedes are the following: of one of them the palm and the fingers are respectively $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the height of the palm at the articulation of the dactylus measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm; in the other leg the palm is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and 7 mm. high at the articulation of the fingers, which measure 9 mm.

I have also before me a type specimen of *Potamon* (*Potamonautes*) *cristatum* A. M.-E., from the Paris Museum, a species the habitat of which is still unknown (A. Milne-Edwards in Nouv. Archives du Muséum, t. v. p. 180, pl. xi. figs. 1 & 1*a*). As this species is still insufficiently known, I will compare it with *P. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer.

The carapace of *P. cristatum* appears *somewhat longer* in proportion to its width than that of *P. hilgendorfi*, and the antero-lateral margins project less laterally, so that the cephalothorax is not so wide. The upper surface appears a little convex from before backwards and the lateral portions of the cervical suture are *completely wanting*, but the median semicircular part of it is distinct though not very deep. The postfrontal crest passes in a somewhat sinuous line to the lateral margin; that of *P. hilgendorfi*, however, in an almost straight line. The gastric region is also anteriorly, as everywhere, *smooth*, *without granulation*. The front has the same form in both species, but that of *P. cristatum* appears *somewhat broader* in proportion to the distance between the external orbital angles. The antero-lateral margins are *more finely* granulate than those of *P. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer, and that part which is situated between the extraorbital and epibranchial angles appears in *P. cristatum less oblique*, *a little arcuate*, and though not toothed makes *a distinct angle* with the postfrontal ridge when the cephalothorax is looked at from above, whereas in *P. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer this part passes without any interruption into the rest of the margin.

The lower margin of the orbits fully agrees in both species, for also in *P. cristatum* there is no incision or hiatus near the outer angle. In *P. cristatum* the ischium-joint of the outer foot-jaws is *distinctly furrowed*, and this groove runs somewhat closer to the inner than to the outer margin.

The suborbital and subbranchial regions, together with the grooves that define them, fully agree in both species.

The chelæ of the male of *P. cristatum* are of equal size and shape. The fingers are somewhat gaping at base, whereas those of *P. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer are in contact throughout their length; they are distinctly longer than the palm and *deeply furrowed*. On the outer surface of the immobile finger two deep grooves are observed near one another, on that of the dactylus three or four. These furrows are less deep in *P. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer. The meropodites of the ambulatory legs of *P. cristatum* finally are *more enlarged*.

Measurements of the type of *Potamon cristatum* A. M.-E. in millimetres :—

	♂.
Greatest breadth of the carapace	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the carapace	13

Distance between the extraorb. angles	$13\frac{3}{4}$
Width of the free border of the front	6
Length of the front in the middle	$1\frac{4}{5}$
Thickness of the carapace	6
Breadth of the orbits	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Height of the orbits	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the chelæ	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Length of the fingers	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Height of the chelæ at the articulation of the dactylus	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Length of the meropodites of the penultimate pair	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of these meropodites	$3\frac{3}{5}$

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Fig. 1. *Potamon (Potamonautes) floweri*, n. sp. $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$.
2. Front view of the cephalothorax. $\times 1\frac{2}{3}$.
3. The left orbit and the surrounding part of the upper surface, showing a portion of the postfrontal crest and the tooth between the extra-orbital and epibranchial angles, viewed from above. $\times 1\frac{2}{3}$.
4. Outer foot-jaw. $\times 1\frac{2}{3}$.
5. Anterior part of the sternum and terminal joint of the abdomen. showing the thickened ridges near the insertion of the chelipedes. $\times 1\frac{2}{3}$.
6. Abdomen. $\times 1\frac{2}{3}$.
7. Larger chelæ. $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$.

4. A Contribution to the Myology and Visceral Anatomy of *Chlamydophorus truncatus*.

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(Text-figures 13–20.)

The anatomy of *Chlamydophorus* has received so much attention at the hands of various anatomists that the following notes of the dissection of a specimen[1] need some apology.

This small Armadillo is not only of extreme rarity, a fact that in itself would warrant as many descriptions of its anatomy as possible, but in certain of its features—particularly the dermal armature—is so remarkably aberrant, that the determination of its relation to the other Edentates becomes a matter of peculiar interest. There seems little doubt that, from their general similarity of structure, the Armadilloes should all be grouped within one family, and that, within this family, *Chlamydophorus* lies some-

[1] I owe the opportunity of dissecting this specimen to the kindness of Mr. F. W. Lucas to whom it belonged, and of Prof. Stewart who entrusted me with it.