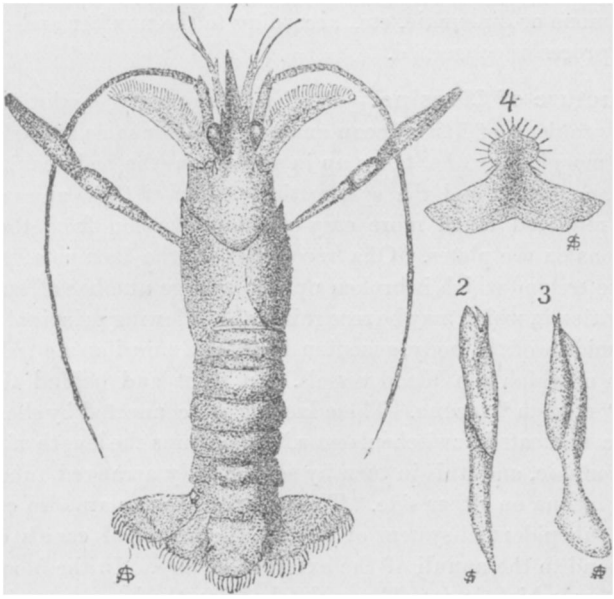
mented cœlom; (2) a blood vascular system distinct from the cœlom and (3) a pair of nephridia in each somite; points which it seems to the present writer, imply only Annelid affinities since they fit Polychætes as well as Oligochætes.

A new Cambarus from Arkansas.—*Cambarus faxonii* sp. nov. Male, form 1, rostrum broad, elongate, deeply excavated above, margins raised into sharp parallel ridges, each ending in prominent spines. Acumen very long and slender, curved upwards; post orbital ridges prominent, each ending in a prominent spine.



Carapax cylindrical, slightly compressed, smooth; cervical groove moderate, a prominent spine on each side. Distance from cervical groove to posterior margin of carapax 2½ to 3 in distance from cervical group to tip of acumen, and equal to length of acumen. Anterior 1–2 of the areola narrow, its posterior portion triangular. Abdomen broad and slightly shorter than cephalothorax (including acumen). Outer posterior part of telson ending in a prominent spine inside of which is a much smaller spine, posterior margin of telson slightly emarginate. Anterior process of epistoma triangular. Basal segments of antennules with a spine on under inner border, about middle of segment. Antennæ shorter than the body, antennal scale long and narrow (its

length almost three times its greatest width), slightly curved outward and ending in a sharp spine, equals the rostrum.

Basal segment of antennal scale with a prominent spines on anterior lateral borders. Chelipeds slender, not tuberculated, slightly hairy; fingers shorter than hand, opposed margins of the fingers straight, hand smooth; carpus smooth; a spine on inner and outer distal borders. Meros smooth with one spine on upper and one on outer side, and two below, all spines on distal 1–3. Third pair of legs hooked, fifth pair with a small roundish tubercle on basal joint.

Anterior abdominal appendages strong and of moderate length, tips reaching between third pairs of legs, bifid at apex, apex of inner part posterior and acute, its tip turned slightly outward, outer bluntish.

Color of this species somewhat mottled with bluish on antennal scale and rostrum, forming cross bars.

This is apparently a small species. The largest specimens taken were females, length (from tip of acumen to posterior margin of telson) of largest specimens, 2½ inches. The size of average males, 2¼ inches.

This species is easily recognized by its long, slender acumen, small hand, slender antennal scale and its small size. Found in St. Francis River at Greenway and Big Bay. It is by no means abundant. This and young of one other species, *C. palmeri*, are all I found in the St. Francis River.

Named in honor of Dr. Walter Facon, to whom we owe more than to anyone else our knowledge of North American crayfishes.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

1. Dorsal view of specimen, x, 1.31.
2. Abdominal appendage, inner view, x, 4.35.
3. Abdominal appendage, posterior view, x, 4.35.
4. Epistoma, x, 4.

The drawings were made by Miss Allie Simonds, Arkansas University, Class 1895.

S. E. MEEK,
Arkansas University,

Oct. 22, 1894, Fayetteville, Ark.

A New Bassalian Type of Crabs.—In a recent number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (v. 63, part 2, No. 3), a most remarkable crab has been described and illustrated by Messrs. A. Alcock and A. R. Anderson. It has been designated (p. 141) as "*Archæ-*