Special meeting, March 20th, 1866.

President WALKER in the Chair.

Dr. JOHN H. RAND was elected a Resident Member of the Academy.

The following paper was presented.

Descscriptions of new Genres and Species of Marine Crustacea from the Shores of North America.

By Dr. W. H. PICKARD.

[The text continues with descriptions and scientific details of the crustaceans, including their characteristics and geographic distribution.]
lachism, mesos and carp in with their lower edge spines; mesos with two spines above, and a projecting hook at the base; carpus much shorter than the palm of the hand; head much broader than the carpus, with three spines on the upper edge, and a granulated horn on the outer surface behind the base of the pollen at 'membrane'; denticle tenaculum as long as the palm of the hand; tarsi of the chelipeds nearly similar to the greater one in shape and arrangement, but of one third half its size.

In a female specimen, the length of the animal, exclusive of the antennae, 3.5 inches; length of the carpus, 1.0; length of carp and hand taken together, and articulated to the end of the dactylus, 1.5 inches.

This species is not uncommon among the Florida Keys. A considerable number of specimens was found at Tortugas by Dr. Whistler.

It cannot be mistaken for any of the Thalasstobranchia found on our coast, unless it be a species described by Prof. Lewis S. Gibbes under the name of Coliasprionus crepuscois, in the Proceedings of the Charleston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1848. If the description given by this author is correct, however, our species differs from that named by him in having the palm of the hand less than twice as long as the carpus, and in having a granulated horn on the outer surface of this palm; as well as in the structure of the lower edge of the greater cheliped.

**Coliasprionus**, a new species.

Bagella of antennules rather shorter than their peduncles. External nautiloids soft, carinose; mesos and lachiasm compressed and dilated; mesos short; carpus and propodus such dilated at the inner margin; you polish larger and more dilated than the carpus, and with a groove in its anterior margin, into which the small, curved dactylus folds. Inner edge and border of the second pair of mandible for the most part narrow. Mandibles very small and weak, not pointed; internal basal projection only slightly developed. Carpus and hand of the greater cheliped very long. The appendages to the first and second joints of the abdomen in the male are small, those of the first pair being but one tooth, while those of the second pair have two bidentate, the outer branch being minute. Carpidae externally much thickened. Inner border of the appendages to the pectoral joint of the abdomen very narrow, straight, or concave. Terminal joint of the abdomen short and broad, contracted at the base, and emarginated at the extremity.

The type of this genus is the Coliasprionus major of fur (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., vol. 1, p. 23B). This species is found abundantly on the sandy shores of the Southern States—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc. It becomes in the sand about three-fourths the length of its body and can walk, its hole being usually about one foot in depth.
Scoloporus nullifer, nov. sp.

Upper incisors subequal; incisors equal or nearly so. A strong, bilobated projection on the generic region of the canines. On the third segment of the abdomen above there is a very prominent, median tubercle, which gives the posterior extremity of the body when the abdomen is folded in. The second joint of the antennae is round with four or five tubercles on the anteroventral margin,—the teeth, with the exception of that at the angle, being little prominent. Fourth joint of the antennae broader than long, with the margins rounded, and the anterocentral angle prominent.

The length of the largest specimens is about five inches. In a male, the length of the canines is 2.4; and its breadth at the anterior extremity, 1.88 inches. In a female, length of canines, 1.23; breadth anteriorly, 1.13 inches.

Found among the Florida Keys. The specimens in the Smithsonian Museum were taken at the Tortugas by Dr. Whipple; and there are exca-pes from Key West in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.

Hippolimnas californica, nov. sp.

Surface of canines and abdomen already pubescent. Labrum short, scarcely over-reaching the anterior joint of the peduncle of the antennae, and discontined above, the posterior joint being distinct, one-half more than the equal interval, behind the next tooth, and at about the anterior third of the length of the canines; below, the posterior joint, which is divided, is about three times longer. On the anterior segment of the canines there is a strong spine above the base of the anterior, and a minute one below it. 

Tubercle of the antennae equal, and very long, one and a half times as long as the body. Antebasal appendages to the antennae broad even to their tips, and much longer than the peduncles of the antennae. External maxillipeds thickly set, and reaching the extremity of the arthritis. Terminal segment of the abdomen with two pairs of spines above.

Length, 1.25 inches.

Found at San Diego, Cal., by A. C. Cragin.

This is the analogue of the Florida species, H. Werneri (Hippolimnas Werneri), from which it differs in its larger antennae, smaller eyes, etc.

Rhynchochelys parvula, nov. sp.

Dorsum of the canines elevated, and protuberant at the middle of its length, its anterior half having a considerable slope forward, and being externally emarginated and armed with five or six spiniform teeth,—the poste-