



NARRATIVE

OF THE

SURVEYING VOYAGE OF H.M.S. FLY,

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN F. P. BLACKWOOD, R.N.

IN

TORRES STRAIT, NEW GUINEA, AND OTHER ISLANDS
OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO,
DURING THE YEARS 1842—1846 :

TOGETHER WITH

AN EXCURSION

INTO THE

INTERIOR OF THE EASTERN PART OF JAVA.

BY

J. BEETE JUKES, M.A. F.G.S.

NATURALIST TO THE EXPEDITION,

AUTHOR OF "EXCURSIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND."

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No. VIII.

DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS
AND
FIVE NEW SPECIES OF CRUSTACEA.

BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

Family MAIADÆ.

Genus. XENOCARCINUS, *White*.

Carapace long, narrow, knobbed above, with a long very thick beak.

Beak cylindrical, horizontal, forming an elongated cone, truncated at the end, with two small spines at the extremity, one on each side.

Inner antennæ rather thick, inserted in a deep groove which is triangular in front.

Outer antennæ springing from the under side of the beak, just in front of the eyes, the first joint elongated, somewhat bent, the second not half the length of the first, both furnished at the end with two or three longish setæ, the other joints forming a bristle.

Outer Pedipalps together occupying a square space—the first joint very narrow at the base, the inner edge finely serrulated, second joint very long, the sides almost parallel, the end gradually pointed, the third joint somewhat pyriform with a tooth at the tip.

Eyes with a short thick pedicel.

Legs cylindrical, some of the joints slightly curved, tarsal

joint long, slightly curved, the inner edge with many closely placed minute teeth.

Abdomen (of female) trapezoidal, hollowed in the middle, the segments, except the terminal joint, united in one piece.

This genus is nearly allied to *ACANTHONYX* Latreille, but may be readily distinguished from it by its long narrow Carapace; its cylindrical conical beak, and other characters specified above.

XENOCARINUS tuberculatus. *White, List of Crustacea in the collection of the British Museum, p. 123.*

Carapace with nine tubercles placed in three transverse lines, the central tubercle of the first line double, one placed before the other, the central tubercle of the third line also double, both placed transversely; the greater part of the beak covered with minute closely placed hairs and scales, two short lines of longer hairs on the upper side above and before the eyes; two or three waved longitudinal red lines on the posterior half of the carapace, the inner line continued before the eyes. First pair of legs (in female) short not reaching to the end of the beak, the claws small, equal and minutely toothed.

Hab.—Long Island, Cumberland Group. Caught in a seine.—In the collection of the British Museum, to which it was presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.

Family *CANCERIDÆ*.

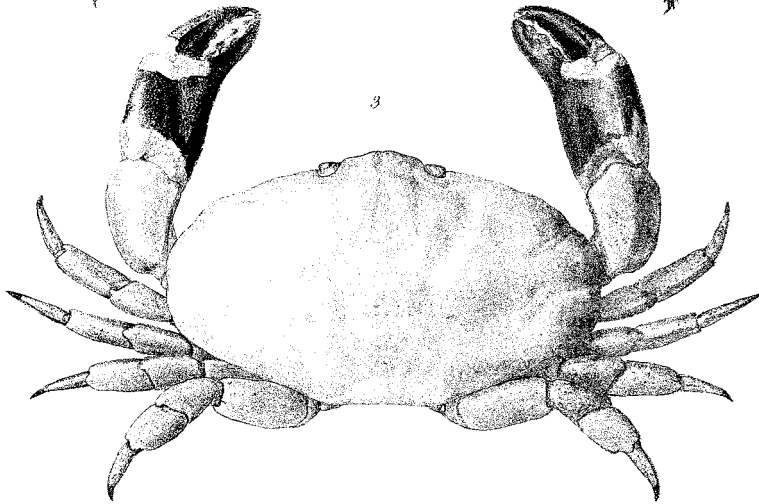
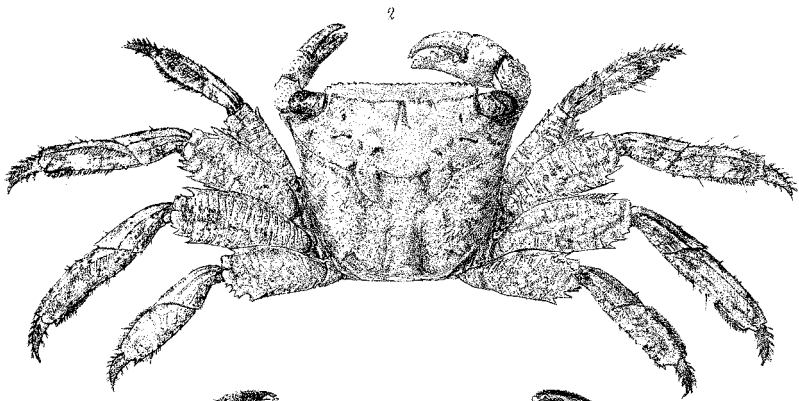
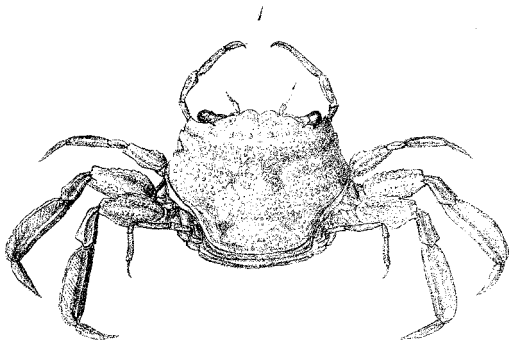
Genus. *CARPILIUS*, Leach.

CARPILIUS cinctimanus. *White, l. c. p. 14.*

PLATE 2. figure 3.

Carapace very wide without lateral tooth, the side divided into four lobes. Fingers of the claws black, whitish at the tip; the hand in the middle with a broad black band, which runs into the black of the immoveable finger: Carapace





and legs smooth, of a rich red colour. Length of Carapace, 1 inch 4 lines. Breadth, 2 inches, 4 lines.

Hab.—Indian Ocean, and Eastern Seas.

This species is more transverse than any of the described species of *Carpilius*, and from its habit, &c. may hereafter constitute a distinct subgenus, when one or more allied species are discovered.

Genus. XANTHO, Leach.

XANTHO deplanatus. *White, l. c. p. 17.*

Carapace above smooth, and very much depressed: latero-anterior part very short, ending in a tooth, between which and the outer orbit are three lobes which are slightly rugose: front rather straight, with four slight lobes and a transverse line. Forelegs different in size and shape, the wrist with a curved impressed line on the outside. Legs hairy.

Hab.—Garden Island, Sydney.

Family GRAPSIDÆ.

Genus. GRAPSUS *Auct.*

GRAPSUS latifrons. *White, l. c. p. 40.*

PLATE 2. figure 2.

Carapace and legs mottled with yellow and reddish browns, much as in the *Grapsus messor*. Carapace considerably wider in front than behind, the frontal part very wide, longer than the side of the carapace, the edge dilated, straight and crenated—above this dilated edge are four slight transverse lobes, occupying the whole extent of the front, the two side ones longest, with several irregular warts in front: outer angle of eye sharp, spined—behind this an oblique groove on each side. Legs very long and flat.

Hab.—Eastern Seas, Singapore.

This species constitutes a well marked section of the

genus distinguished by the great breadth of the front, and the flattened carapace, the sides of which are very oblique.

Family CAPHYRIDÆ.

Genus. CYMOPOLIA, Roux.

CYMOPOLIA Jukesii. *White, l. c. p. 54.*

PLATE 2. fig. 1.

Carapace wider than long, covered with minute granules, the front with two rounded teeth in the middle, behind each eye there are two fissures, the outer one smaller than the other: the side of carapace with three teeth, inclusive of the outer orbital angle, followed by two or three small tubercles. Hands filiform, grooved, fingers crossing at the tips; second pair of legs much smaller than the third and fourth pairs: third and fourth pairs of legs with the third joint of a longish oval shape, slightly toothed on the edge; upper surface, with a few tubercles, fifth joint with the outer edge fringed, with hairs which (in the dried specimen at least) are directed inwards.

Hab.—Sir Charles Hardy's Islands—dredged in eleven fathoms, coarse sand, by J. B. Jukes, Esq., after whom it is named.

This species is particularly interesting as being the second of a genus hitherto only known to occur in the Mediterranean, where *Cymopolia Caronii*, the type, was found by M. Roux.

