

163A, off Twofold Bay, in 150 fathoms, where two or three species were dredged; among them a new species of the Cancroid genus *Medæus* (*Medæus haswelli*) allied to *Medæus elegans*, A. M.-E., from New Caledonia, but distinguished by the different areolation of the carapace, and the absence of the numerous small spines and tubercles which in *Medæus elegans* exist between the antero-lateral marginal teeth of the carapace.

“At Tongatabu (Station 172), in 18 to 240 fathoms, several new and interesting forms were collected, notably in 240 fathoms a new species (*Randallia granulata*) of the rare Leucosoid genus *Randallia*, Stimpson, distinguished from the Californian *Randallia ornata* by the coarsely and evenly granulated carapace, the less prominent front, and slenderer chelipedes. This species occurred also at the Fijis (Station 173) in 315 fathoms, together with *Pseudorhombila* (*Pilumnoplax*) *abyssicola*, n. sp., a species with nearly glabrous carapace, straight entire front, and three antero-lateral marginal teeth, of which the two last only are spiniform and acute, and a new species of *Mursia* (*Mursia curtispina*) allied to *Mursia armata*, de Haan.

“The Crustacea of the northern and northeastern coasts of Australia are as a rule very distinct from those of the eastern and southern shores; but few species collected by the Challenger in the Torres Strait and Arafura Sea are new to science. At the Ki (Ké) Islands, however, in 140 fathoms, occurred some of the most interesting and remarkable forms in the collection. There are specimens of a large and beautiful Maioid Crustacean which I have designated *Cyrtomaia murrayi*, a new genus and species (see fig. 196), apparently allied to *Euprognatha*, Stimpson, but distinguished by the remarkable convexity of the carapace, which is almost vertically deflexed at the gastric region, by the great development of the gastric spines, and by the elongated and spinuliferous chelipedes; also *Oxypleurodon stimpsoni*, a new genus and species allied to *Leucippe*, *Epialtus*, and *Eupleurodon*, and characterized by the subpyriform deeply channelled carapace, the slender divergent rostral spines, the distinct præocular and branchial spines, and the non-dentigerous ambulatory legs; and apparently new species of *Pugettia*, *Hyastenus*, *Pilumnus*, *Lupocyclus*, and *Platyonychus* (*Platyonychus iridescens*). The last-named is a very fine species, and is distinguished by the strongly granulated and spiniferous palm and dactyl of the chelipedes, and by the iridescent reflections of the carapace.

“At Banda and Ternate the few crabs taken were common species. At Amboina new species of *Naxia* and *Gonoplax* were dredged in 100 and in 15 to 25 fathoms; the latter (*Gonoplax sinuatifrons*) very nearly allied to the common European *Gonoplax rhomboides*, and distinguished only by the sinuated frontal margin and shorter chelipedes. In the Molucca Passage *Oncinopus aranea*, de Haan, was dredged at Station 196 in 825 fathoms; this, with two exceptions, referred to above, is the greatest depth at which any Brachyurous Crab was taken by the Expedition.