

The description of the former species (from a very imperfect type) is, however, too brief for certain identification, and therefore Milne Edwards' designation for the Challenger specimens is retained.

Metoporaphis forficulatus, A. Milne Edwards.

Metoporaphis forficulatus, A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. v. p. 174, pl. xxxi. fig. 3, 1878.

A male in somewhat mutilated condition was dredged off Bahia in 7 to 20 fathoms. A female in very fragmentary condition dredged at Barra Grande, south of Pernambuco, at Station 122, in 30 to 350 fathoms, also probably belongs to this species, but the carapace is broader, and the tubercles of its dorsal surface are less distinct.

In both specimens there is a spinule upon the outer surface of the basal joint of the antennæ, and another at the distal extremity of the same joint which are not shown in Milne Edwards' figures of this appendage (fig. 3a), but I have little doubt of the correct identification of the specimens. The type was from Guiana.

The dimensions of the male are as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	6½	13·5
Breadth of carapace, about	3	6·5
Length of chelipede, about	8	17

Stenorhynchus, Lamarck.

Stenorhynchus, Lamarck (pt.), Hist. des Anim. sans Vert., v., p. 236, 1818.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 278, 1834.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 643, 1879.

The carapace is subtriangulate, with a straight posterior margin, and is more or less distinctly spinose above; there is usually no postocular spine. The rostrum is composed of two slender, straight, contiguous spines. The post-abdomen has but six distinct segments. The eyes are slender and project laterally. The merus of the outer maxillipedes is somewhat elongated and distally rounded, and articulates at its summit with the next joint. The chelipedes have the palms somewhat inflated, the ambulatory legs are slender and much elongated, with the dactyli nearly straight or those of the fifth pair only slightly falcated.

The species, which are small and not numerous, occur commonly in the temperate waters of the northern and southern hemisphere (Australian and South African Seas) at moderate depths, and more rarely in deep water¹ and in the Tropical Seas.

¹ A. Milne Edwards mentions the occurrence of *Stenorhynchus longirostris* in the Mediterranean at 420 metres. (Rapport sur la faune marine dans les grandes profondeurs de la Méditerranée et de l'Océan Atlantique, p. 18, 1882.)