

several of the spines of the dactyl are also very long; the second to fourth ambulatory legs, which have been already described, are devoid of spines, except a series of spinules on the anterior margin of the merus and posterior margin of the dactylus of the second pair and a spinule at the distal ends of the merus-joints of all the legs; the anterior surface of the merus of the third leg is granulated. Colour (in spirit) yellowish, inclining to red in some places, as, for instance, on the gastric region of the carapace.

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum,	15½	33
Breadth of carapace,	17	36
Length of chelipede,	18	38
Length of first ambulatory leg,	57	121
Length of second ambulatory leg,	70	148

The unique example (an adult female) was dredged north of the Admiralty Islands, lat. 1° 54' 0" S., long. 146° 39' 40" E., in 150 fathoms (Station 219).

It is one of the finest of the *Brachyura* dredged in the Challenger Expedition, and it is therefore very appropriately associated with the name of the late Director of the Civilian Scientific Staff of the Expedition.

Cyrtomaia, n. gen.

Carapace transverse and very convex, broadly rounded on the sides of the branchial regions; spinose; the spines of the gastric region greatly developed. Spines of rostrum short, not contiguous. Epistoma transverse. Post-abdominal segments (in the male) distinct. Eyes rather long, slender, or rather robust, with a spinule at the distal extremity. Antennæ long, the basal joint slender, in contact with the front at the distal extremity. Outer maxillipedes with the merus and ischium-joints strongly spinulose, the merus narrower than the ischium, longer than broad, and subtruncated at the distal extremity, with its antero-external angle produced, spiniferous; the next joint articulated with it at its antero-external angle; exognath slender. Chelipedes (in the male) very slender and spinulose, the palm not at all dilated, the fingers slender, nearly straight, and meeting along their inner margins when closed. Ambulatory legs very long and slender, with the joints more or less spinulose, the dactyli long, slender, and nearly straight.

This genus is distinguished from all others of the same section of the family by the remarkable convexity of the carapace, which is almost vertically deflexed at the gastric region, and the great development of its gastric spines, and by the elongated and slender spinuliferous chelipedes.