

end of the merus-joints in all the legs, this being represented in *Hyastenus oryx* by a small blunt tooth.

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, nearly . . . . .	8½	17·5
Length of rostrum, . . . . .	7½	15·5
Greatest breadth of carapace, nearly . . . . .	5½	11
Length of ambulatory leg of first pair, . . . . .	21	44

The unique female specimen in the collection was dredged near the Ki Islands in 140 fathoms, lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E. (Station 192), and although of comparatively large size, is apparently not fully adult.

As this form in so many of its characters resembles *Hyastenus oryx*, I have not thought it necessary to do more than indicate the points in which it differs from that species, of which it is possible that a sufficient series would show it to be merely a well-marked deep-water variety; I cannot, however, venture to unite it with *Hyastenus oryx* on the authority of the series at present existing in the British Museum collections.

#### *Naxia*, Milne Edwards.

*Naxia*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 313, 1834.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 658, 1879, et synonyma.

Carapace subpyriform, moderately convex, rounded behind, and armed with spines or tubercles on the dorsal surface. A præocular spine usually present, and when present well developed. Spines of the rostrum well developed, subcylindrical, parallel or divergent, and bearing on the inner margin, near to the extremities, a small accessory spine or spinule. Post-abdomen (in the male) distinctly seven-jointed (in the female some of the segments may be coalescent). Eyes small, retractile within the small orbits, which may have a single or a double hiatus in the superior margin, and a wider hiatus in the inferior margin. Antennæ with the basal joint enlarged, with a spine or tubercle at the antero-lateral angle, and sometimes with another on the exterior margin; the flagellum exposed, or partially concealed in a dorsal view by the rostral spines. Merus of the exterior maxillipedes distally truncated, with the antero-external angle little, if at all, produced, and the antero-internal angle emarginate. Chelipedes (in the male) slender and moderately developed, palm usually somewhat elongated, fingers denticulated near the distal extremity, and having between them when closed a small hiatus at the base. Ambulatory legs slender and somewhat elongated, the first pair much the longest, with the joints subcylindrical; dactyli nearly straight.

The following are, I believe, the only recorded species of this genus, which can only be distinguished from *Hyastenus* and *Pisa* by the accessory spinules of the rostrum:—