

eyes are small; the basal antennal joint is somewhat dilated, and is armed on its outer margin with a laminiform tooth near the base and another at the distal extremity; below the basal antennal joint there is another small tooth; the antennal flagella are exposed at the sides of the rostrum and visible in a dorsal view. The epistoma is but slightly broader than long. The chelipedes are slender and somewhat elongated, merus, carpus, and palm subcylindrical, without spines or tubercles, the palm about as long as the merus, the fingers small, not half as long as the palm, and armed with small teeth on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are slender, with the joints subcylindrical and unarmed, and they decrease successively in length; the first pair are longer than the chelipedes; the dactyli in all are but slightly curved. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown. The carapace and the rostrum are clothed with curled hairs, which are absent from parts of the dorsal surface, the inferior surface of the body and the limbs with a very short, close pubescence.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, nearly . . . . .	5	10
Breadth of carapace, about . . . . .	3½	7·5
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	9	19
Length of first ambulatory leg, . . . . .	11	23

Two males and a female were obtained at Bahia in shallow water (7 to 20 fathoms).

The description is wholly taken from the adult male. In the smaller male and female the gastric spines are not developed and the branchial spines are quite small, the carina of the posterior margin of the carapace, also, is less prominent, and the chelipedes are smaller.

In an adult male of large size (see Pl. VIII. fig. 1, *b*) from the same locality and taken with the preceding specimens, the rostral spines are more strongly divergent, the carapace is somewhat more broadly pyriform and much more convex over the branchial regions, the spines of the gastric region are absent, those of the branchial regions very small; the posterior carina of the carapace on either side of the median lobe is nearly obsolete, and the chelipedes are very considerably elongated. If, as is probable, this is a mere variety of this species above described, the generic character will require amendment in that which has been hitherto regarded as a most important particular, the prominence of the carina of the posterior margin of the carapace.

The dimensions of this specimen are as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, . . . . .	7½	16
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	6	12·5
Length of a chelipede, rather over . . . . .	16	34
Length of first ambulatory leg, about . . . . .	15	32

In a specimen, without any indication of locality, in the collection of the British Museum, which I suppose to belong to *Notolopas lamellatus*, Stimpson, not only is the