tubercles exist on the sides of the branchial regions, above the bases of the ambulatory legs, and there is an oblique series of small tubercles on each pterygostomian region. The præocular spine is well developed. The rostrum (in the adult) is about one-fourth the length of the carapace, and is cleft through half its length, with the spines slightly divergent. The orbits are widely open above and deeply fissured below; the inferior fissure rather narrower than in the preceding species. The sternum and post-abdomen are nearly as in *Libinia smithii*. The basal antennal joint, as in that species, bears two spines, one on the outer margin, and one at the antero-external angle; the outer maxillipedes also are nearly as in *Libinia smithii*. The chelipedes (in the adult) are moderately elongated, rather less than two and a half times the length of the body, with the joints closely granulated, but not tuberculated; the merus-joint is subcylindrical; the carpus has two obscure ridges on its outer surface; the palm is rather shorter than the merus, slightly compressed, but not carinated; the fingers more than half the length of the palm and denticulated on their inner margins. The ambulatory legs decrease successively in length from the first to the last, the first are more than three times the length of the carapace, the joints in all are subcylindrical and granulated, the dactyli slightly arcuated and shorter than the penultimate joints. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown; the carapace is rather thinly pubescent.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length and breadth of carapace, about	17	36
Length of rostrum, about	5	11
Length of a chelipede,	39½	83·5
Length of first ambulatory leg,	53	112·5

An adult and two smaller males and three small females were dredged off the coast of Chiloe in 45 fathoms, in lat. 46° 53′ 15″ S., long. 75° 12′ 0″ W. (Station 304).

In the younger specimens the tubercles of the carapace are less numerous; the cardiac and intestinal spine, and one (the lateral) branchial spine are always strongly developed.

Perhaps the nearest ally to this species is *Libinia coccinea*, Dana,[1] from the East Patagonian coast, 30 fathoms, from which the Challenger species is distinguished by the much more deeply-cleft rostrum, the existence of well-developed spines on the cardiac region and posterior margin of the carapace, and the longer lateral branchial spines; characters which are constant both in the young and adult. The typical species, *Libinia granaria*, Milne Edwards and Lucas, is distinguished by the peculiar tooth of the distal margin of the merus-joint of the exterior maxillipedes.

Libinia spinosa, Milne Edwards, which has been recorded from Brazil, Patagonia, and the coast of Chili, is apparently distinguished by the much more numerous spines of the carapace and the spinose post-abdomen of the male.

[1] *Libidocea coccinea*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. i. p. 88, pl. i. fig. 3, 1853.