

The single specimen (which is a female, perhaps not fully adult), was obtained near Bahia, in 7 to 20 fathoms, with *Pilumnus floridanus*.

This species evidently belongs to the same section of the genus as *Pilumnus aculeatus* (Say), *Pilumnus vinaceus*, A. Milne Edwards, and *Pilumnus caribæus*, Desbonne. It is more nearly allied to the last-mentioned species than to any other of the genus with which I am acquainted, agreeing with it and differing from other allied American species (as described by authors) in having the outer surface of the palms of both chelipedes wholly covered with strong, longitudinally seriate, spiniform tubercles, but it differs in the smooth (not granulated or spinuliferous) carapace, and in the absence of a pterygostomial spine.

From *Pilumnus gracilipes*, A. Milne Edwards, it is apparently distinguished by the well-developed spinules of the upper orbital margin and by the absence of tubercles or spines from the subhepatic and pterygostomial regions.¹

Pilumnus floridanus, Stimpson (Pl. XIII. fig. 3).

Pilumnus floridanus, Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. ii. p. 141, 1870.

„ „ A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 287, 1880.

Here is referred an adult ova-bearing female, dredged off the coast of Brazil, in from 30 to 350 fathoms, lat. 9° 5' 0" S. to 9° 10' 0" S., long. 34° 49' 0" W. to 34° 53' 0" W. (Stations 122-122c).

This specimen scarcely differs from Stimpson's description in any particular, except in the absence of a transverse series of longer hairs on the frontal region. Several such hairs exist, however, near the front and antero-lateral margins.

From *Pilumnus quoyi*, Milne Edwards, found at Rio de Janeiro,² this species would seem to be distinguished by the spinose ambulatory legs.

Three males collected near Bahia, in shallow water, are also doubtfully referred to this species. They are distinguished from the typical *Pilumnus floridanus* only by the absence of the tubercles from that part of the outer surface of the palm of the larger chelipede which lies nearest to the base of the lower (immobile) finger. In all other particulars, as (*e.g.*) the non-spinuliferous lobes of the front and upper margins of the orbits, the form of the carapace, and the moderately robust and elongated spinuliferous and hairy ambulatory legs, they agree with the typical form of the species. In one (the smallest) of these specimens, the tubercles cover a larger part of the outer surface of the palm than in the others. It is worthy of note that the type of Stimpson's description was a female; I think it therefore possible, that the partial absence of the tubercles of the palm of the larger chelipede may be characteristic of the male sex.

¹ The spinules of the upper orbital margins are foreshortened in an anterior view, and are not shown, therefore, in the magnified view of the front (pl. xiii. fig. 2a).

² A. Milne Edwards, *tom. cit.*, p. 289, pl. 1. fig. 5, 1880.