

have examined). The post-abdomen in the male is distinctly seven-jointed, and covers the whole width of the sternum at the base between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs. The eye-peduncles are short and robust. The antennules are transversely plicated. The basal antennal joint is slender, and occupies the interior hiatus of the orbit, and its distal extremity is free, not united to the front. The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is shorter than the ischium, truncated or slightly rounded at the distal extremity, and the next joint is articulated at its antero-internal angle. The chelipedes (in the male) are subequal and moderately robust; merus trigonous; carpus with a spine or tooth on its interior surface; palm short, rounded above and below; fingers distally acute and denticulated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are somewhat elongated, with the joints subcylindrical; dactyli slender, styloform, but slightly compressed and not ciliated.

The genus *Geryon* is very nearly allied both to *Pseudorhombila* and *Pilumnoplax*, and to the Cancroid genus *Galene*; it is distinguished from them by the considerable development of the lateral marginal spines of the carapace, and from *Pseudorhombila*, as figured by Milne Edwards, by the more slender basal antennal joint, which does not reach the front.

The species, which occur at considerable depths in the North Atlantic, may attain a large size. The following have been described:—

Geryon tridens, Kröyer. Danish and Scandinavian Coasts; off Valentia, Ireland (80 to 808 fathoms).

Geryon quinquedens, Smith. Nova Scotia and East Coast of the United States (to 740 fathoms).

Geryon longipes, A. Milne Edwards. Mediterranean and North Spanish Coasts (to 700 mètres).

Geryon (?) *incertus*, n. sp. Off the Bermudas (435 fathoms, Station 33).¹

Geryon (?) *incertus*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. fig. 3).

This species is represented in the collection by the carapace of a single specimen (probably immature), since it is of very small size, and as the fifth ambulatory legs are deficient, I am somewhat uncertain as to its generic identification. It may belong to a genus of the Portunidæ, near to *Bathynectes*, where I originally placed it.

The carapace is little broader than long; its surface is very uneven and marked with transverse granulated ridges, of which there are two on the gastric region, placed one on either side of the median line, and one (a continuous ridge) crossing the

¹ On account of the form of the basal antennal joint, which is said to resemble that of *Galene*, de Haan, the genus *Chalæpus*, Gerstæcker, is identified with *Geryon*, rather than with *Pseudorhombila*, but the identification is somewhat uncertain; the typical species *Chalæpus trispinosus* (Herbst), is said to occur in the East Indies.