

The dimensions of this specimen are as follows :—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	8	17
Greatest breadth of carapace, . . . . .	9	19
Length of right chelipede, . . . . .	15½	33
Length of second ambulatory leg, . . . . .	17½	37

This variety differs from the type of the species, as described by Milne Edwards, in one character only, and that which constituted the most distinctive peculiarity of the type, *i.e.*, in having the small ocular peduncles provided with distinct, small, terminal corneæ. I may add, that the ambulatory legs are not only hispid with short hairs, but also fringed with longer hairs. In all other characters, as, *e.g.*, in its being furnished with a stridulating ridge at the distal extremity of the merus-joint of the chelipedes, and in the curious dissimilarity of the right and left chelæ, this specimen agrees with the typical form of the species.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Litocheira*, Kinahan.

*Litocheira*, Kinahan, Journ. Roy. Dublin Soc., vol. i. p. 121, 1858.

? *Brachygrapsus*, Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 203, 1880.

Carapace broader than long, somewhat quadrilateral, with the sides nearly straight; the antero-lateral margins armed with a tooth or spine behind the exterior angle of the orbit. The front is straight or slightly arcuated, and (in the species I have examined) it is rather broad, usually exceeding half the width of the carapace, and the orbital margins are entire. The epistoma is transverse. The ridges of the endostome are distinctly developed (in the species I have examined). The post-abdomen in the male and the basal segments cover the whole width of the sternum, between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs. The eye-peduncles are robust and of moderate length, the corneæ large. The basal joint of the antennæ is slender and rather longer than the following joint, and usually does not reach the infero-lateral process of the front; the antennal flagellum is moderately elongated. The exterior maxillipedes meet, or nearly meet, along their inner margins; their ischium-joints are not produced at the antero-internal angles; the merus-joints are distally truncated, and the antero-lateral angles (where the next joint articulates) are slightly emarginate; the antero-external angles not greatly produced. The chelipedes in the adult male are subequal and of moderate length, with the merus-joints

<sup>1</sup> It is worthy of note that the specimens described by Milne Edwards from the collections obtained in the Expedition of the U.S.S. "Blake," under the superintendence of Professor A. Agassiz, in 1877 to 1879, were dredged at Frederickstadt and Santa Lucia at a much greater depth (423 to 451 fathoms). The Rev. A. M. Norman (in Wyville-Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 176), mentions a somewhat analogous modification of the ocular peduncles in *Ethusa granulata*, where the eyes are smooth and rounded in specimens dredged in 110 to 370 fathoms, but are firmly fixed in their sockets, and assume the functions of a rostrum, in the specimens (of more northerly habitat) dredged in 542 and 705 fathoms.