

trigonus, palms somewhat inflated and rounded above, and rounded or subcarinated below, fingers distally acute and denticulated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are rather slender and of moderate length; dactyli styliform or lanceolate.

The following species are to be referred to this genus:—

- Litocheira bispinosa*, Kinahan. Port Philip (15 fathoms); Bass Strait; Port Curtis; King George's Sound (Coll. Brit. Mus.).
Litocheira (?) *lævis* (= *Brachygrapsus lævis*, Kingsley). New Zealand.
Litocheira kingsleyi, n. sp. Agulhas Bank, 150 fathoms (Station 142).

Litocheira kingsleyi, Miers (Pl. XXI. fig. 1).

Brachygrapsus kingsleyi, Miers, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. pt. ii. p. 587, 1880.

The body and limbs are rather thinly pubescent. Carapace quadrate, very slightly broader than long, with the sides nearly straight, longitudinally it is slightly convex and arcuate, it has a prominent spiniform tooth at the outer angle of the orbit, and a second at a short distance behind it on the lateral margin. The front is nearly half the width of the carapace, curves slightly downwards, and is divided by a median notch into two rounded lobes, external to which, at the inner angle of the orbit, is an inconspicuous tooth. The margins of the rather large orbits are granulated, without fissures. The epistoma is transversely linear. The post-abdomen of the male is rather narrow, with the sides slightly convergent, as in *Nautilograpsus*, the segments are thinly pubescent, the third to the sixth segments coalescent, the terminal segment small and subtriangulate; the ocular peduncles are moderately robust and hairy, with the corneæ terminal. The antennules are transversely plicated. The basal antennal joint is short, and does not quite reach the infero-lateral process of the front, the next joint more slender and slightly longer, the terminal peduncular joint short, the flagellum about fourteen-jointed. The exterior maxillipedes are formed nearly as in *Trapezia*; ischium longer than broad, with an obscure obliquely longitudinal sulcus on the outer surface; merus small, distally truncated, with the antero-external angle rounded and very slightly prominent, and bearing the next joint at the antero-internal angle; exognath very slender, narrow, and distally acute. Chelipedes in the male moderately developed; merus very finely denticulated on its anterior margin; carpus with a small tooth on its inner margin, anterior to which the margin is granulated; palm slightly inflated, and obscurely granulated on its outer surface and more distinctly on its upper margin; fingers about as long as the palm, denticulated on the inner margins, slightly incurved, and distally acute; ambulatory legs rather elongated, with the merus-joints dilated and compressed, and armed with a spiniform tooth near to the distal extremity of the upper margin; the following joints slender and very hairy; dactyli armed below with a series of short spines, and with a small terminal claw. Colour (in spirit) reddish-brown.