

It is unfortunately in very imperfect condition, having lost the right chelipede and several of the ambulatory legs, which are rather more slender than in the description of Dr. Stimpson, and the front is subentire, not distinctly notched.

Ceratoplax arcuata, Miers.

Ceratoplax arcuata, Miers, Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 243, pl. xxv. fig. B, 1884.

A female specimen dredged south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms, in lat. 9° 59' 0" S., long. 139° 42' 0" E. (Station 188) is referred, but doubtfully, to this species.

This example is of much larger size than the small male described in the Report cited; the whole animal is more pubescent and the carapace proportionately broader; the subdistal tooth or prominence on the upper margin of the merus of the chelipedes, which is very obscurely indicated in the original type, is more distinctly developed.¹ It has the following dimensions:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly	4½	9·5
Breadth of carapace,	5½	11·5

Notonyx, A. Milne Edwards.

Notonyx, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. ix. p. 268, 1873.

Carapace nearly quadrilateral, with the antero-lateral angles rounded, subcristated, and the lateral margins straight, entire, and subparallel; longitudinally it is slightly convex, and the dorsal surface smooth and polished. Front deflexed, about one-third the width of the carapace, with the anterior margin straight and entire. The orbits, antennæ and post-abdomen are nearly as in *Ceratoplax*. The eye-peduncles have the corneæ normally developed. The exterior maxillipedes are nearly as in *Ceratoplax*, but the merus-joint, in the specimens I have examined, is subquadrilateral, distally truncated, and is not produced at its antero-external angle. The chelipedes are subequal and moderately developed; merus trigonous; carpus with a tubercle or prominence, not a spine, on its interior surface; palm short and compressed, cristated below; fingers distally acute. The ambulatory legs, as in *Ceratoplax*, are slender and moderately elongated, with the joints unarmed; dactyli nearly straight.

¹ I very much doubt the generic distinctness of *Rhizopa gracilipes*, Stimpson (from Hong-Kong), from this species. In specimens, probably from the Chinese Seas, referred doubtfully to *Rhizopa gracilipes* in the British (Natural History) Museum, the ocular corneæ are minute and inferior as in *Ceratoplax*, but the merus of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-external angle; the basal antennal joint is more robust and quadrate. In the fully grown specimen the frontal margin is entire, and the palms of the chelipedes are cristate and externally glabrous, as in Stimpson's description.