

In the nearly allied genus *Platymera*, Milne Edwards, the carapace is much more transverse, and the lateral spine very greatly developed, but in this genus the merus of the exterior maxillipedes is distally truncated, deeply notched on the inner margin, with a tooth or lobe at the antero-internal angle, above the point of articulation with the next joint, somewhat as in *Cryptosoma*.

Mursia cristimana.

Mursia mains en crête, Desmarest, Consid. sur les Crust., pl. ix. fig. 3, 1825.

Mursia cristata, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 109, 1837; Crust. in Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 3, pl. xiii. fig. 1.

„ „ Studer, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 15, 1882; not *Murcia cristata*, Leach, in Coll. Brit. Mus.

“ *Mursia cristimana*, Latreille,” de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, pp. 70, 73, 1837.

„ „ Krauss, Die süd-afrikanischen Crust., p. 52, 1843.

Cryptosoma orientis, Adams and White, Crust. in Zool. H.M.S. “Samarang,” p. 62, pl. xiii. fig. 4, 1848 var. (?).

Cape of Good Hope, Simon's Bay (an adult male); Sea Point, near Cape Town (an adult female); Agulhas Bank, in 150 fathoms, in lat. 35° 4' 0" S., long. 18° 37' 0" E., Station 142 (a male and two females).

The adult male from Simon's Bay is without chelipedes, and presents the following dimensions :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	13	27·5
Breadth of carapace, at base of lateral spines,	14½	31
Length of second ambulatory leg,	22½	47·5

Cryptosoma orientis of Adams and White differs in nothing but in the slightly broader front, with somewhat less prominent median tooth, and the somewhat straighter posterior margin of the carapace, and is probably only a variety of *Mursia cristimana*.

Mursia curtispina, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2).

This new species so nearly resembles in all its characters *Mursia armata*, de Haan (*Thealia acanthopora*, Lucas), that the detailed description which follows is scarcely needed; it is distinguished, however, by the somewhat narrower carapace, which has the antero-lateral margins more arcuated, and is armed with proportionately shorter lateral spines, and with three very small equal tubercles on the posterior margin, in place of the two larger prominences of *Mursia armata*. The front also is somewhat broader, with a smaller, less prominent median cusp.

The carapace, as in *Mursia armata*, is transverse, convex, and granulated; the