

The eye-peduncles are sometimes short, but in the typical species they extend beyond the level of the orbits. The exterior maxillipedes do not cover the anterior part of the buccal cavity; the ischium of the endognath is slightly produced at its antero-internal angle, the merus is much shorter than the ischium and distally truncated or subtruncated, with the antero-external angle rounded, and bears the next joint at its antero-internal angle; the endognath is slender. Chelipedes (in the male) either equal or unequal, and of moderate size; with the merus-joint trigonous or subcylindrical, the palm compressed, and sometimes one or the other dilated, the fingers distally acute, and scarcely toothed on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs of the first two pairs are elongated and rather slender; the dactyli styliform and slightly arcuated; those of the last two pairs, as in *Dorippe*, are short and feeble, and the last pair is raised above the preceding, they are subprehensile and terminate in a very short curved claw.

The species of this genus are not numerous and are the forms which evince the greatest degree of degradation from the Brachyuran type; there are also among them forms which inhabit the deepest abysses of the ocean. The species known to me are the following:—

Ethusa mascarone, Roux. Mediterranean (to 445 metres, A. Milne Edwards).
Canaries; Senegambia.

Ethusa americana, A. Milne Edwards. West Florida (to 20 fathoms).

Ethusa microphthalma, Smith. South Coast of New England (to 156 fathoms);
Azores (1000 fathoms).

Ethusa orientalis, n. sp. Fiji Islands (310 fathoms).

Ethusa (Ethusina) abyssicola, Smith. East Coast of United States (to 1735
fathoms).

Ethusa (Ethusina) sinuatifrons, n. sp. Japan Seas (to 1875 fathoms).

Ethusa (Ethusina) gracilipes, n. sp. Philippines (to 700 fathoms); Arafura Sea
(to 800 fathoms), var. *robusta*, nov.¹

Ethusa microphthalma, Smith.

Ethusa microphthalma, Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii. p. 418, 1881; vol. vi. p. 22, 1883,
published 1884.

Azores 1000 fathoms, in lat. 38° 30' 0" N., long. 31° 14' 0" W. (Station 73).
A small female.

	♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	.	3½	7.5
Breadth of carapace, about	.	3	6.5

¹ Professor S. I. Smith (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii. p. 419, 1881) refers to a species, *Ethusa sexdentata*, from Japan. I am unacquainted with this form unless by it be intended the species briefly described by Stimpson as *Dorippe sexdentata*. *Ethusa granulata*, Norman, has been recently referred by A. Milne Edwards to a distinct genus (*Cynomomus*).