

obliquely truncated along its antero-internal margin; the exognath is very slender and does not attain the distal extremity of the merus of the endognath. The chelipedes (in the female) are subequal and slender; with the merus-joint but very obscurely trigonous; carpus very small, unarmed; palm short, slightly compressed, rounded above and below; fingers compressed, acute, and not denticulated on the inner margins. The legs of the second and third pairs are slender, with the joints subcylindrical; the dactylus (a single one only remains loosely attached to the third left ambulatory leg) is slightly curved, and rather longer than the penultimate joint. The legs of the fourth and fifth pairs are very slender and subcylindrical, much shorter than the preceding, and terminate in a small dactylus which is shorter than the penultimate joint. The body and limbs are scantily clothed with a very short close greyish pubescence.

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length and breadth of carapace, about	6	12.5
Length of a chelipede, nearly	9	18.5
Length of third left ambulatory leg,	20½	43.5
Length of fourth ambulatory leg, about	7½	16

The single specimen, which is a female, probably adult, was taken at Station 237, in 1875 fathoms, lat. 34° 37' 0" N., long. 140° 32' 0" E.

This is the greatest depth at which any Brachyurous Crustacean was taken by the Expedition, and also, I believe, the greatest depth hitherto recorded for any species of Crab.

Ethusa (Ethusina) gracilipes, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 3).

Carapace depressed, finely granulated, longer than broad, and narrowed anteriorly; with the cervical and cardiaco-branchial sutures distinctly defined; the front is armed with four spines, the two median of which are separated from one another by a somewhat wider and deeper interspace than that which intervenes between them and the two exterior spines; the spine at the exterior orbital angle is strongly developed; the orbits are incompletely defined. The epistoma is very narrow, transverse. The post-abdomen (in the male) is narrow and five-jointed, with the third to fifth segments coalescent. The eyes are small and taper but very slightly, if at all, from the base. The bases of the antennules are considerably dilated, as in *Ethusa sinuatifrons*, and usually bear a small distal spine or tubercle. The basal joint of the antennæ is short and slender and does not nearly attain the front; the flagellum is considerably elongated, reaching, when retracted, to the posterior margin of the carapace. The exterior maxillipedes are shaped nearly as in *Ethusa sinuatifrons*, but the ischium of the endognath is narrower and less robust. The chelipedes (in the male) are subequal and very slender, with the merus subcylindrical; carpus very short; palm but little