

The first pair of pleopoda in our specimen, which I believe to be a female, is small and feeble. The four following pairs consist of a long basal joint supporting two multi-articulate branches, fringed at each margin with long delicately ciliated hairs. The inner branch carries on its inner margin, near its base, a single straight stylamblys.

The sixth pair of pleopoda forms the lateral plates of the rhipidura or tailpiece, and consists of a short peduncle and two large subequally broad and long plates, each having a small tooth near the outer terminal angle, while the posterior margin is fringed with a row of long ciliated hairs deeply implanted in the edge.

The branchial apparatus consists of tolerably well-developed mastigobranchiæ, to which a podobranchial plume is attached, excepting the penultimate pair of pereopoda, where the mastigobranchial plate exists in a well-developed condition, without any branchial plume. The plumes generally consist of a stem, with two rows of cylindrical filaments. These may be formulated as follows:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	2	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

Eiconaxius, n. gen.

Characters generally resembling *Axius*. First somite of the pleon shorter than the second. Second pair of antennæ having the peduncle furnished with a scaphocerite and stylocerite.

This genus differs from *Paraxius* in having both scaphocerite and stylocerite, which are absent in that genus; this character also separates it from *Axius*, which has a small scaphocerite only. The stylocerite, which is present in this genus, is wanting in *Axius*, as it is in all the Macrura, except *Eiconaxius* and *Cheiroplatea*. Its presence is a feature most prevalent in the Anomurous Crustacea.

Geographical Distribution.—We only know this genus as an inhabitant of the Celebes Seas, and of the Pacific Ocean near the Kermadec Islands.

Eiconaxius acutifrons (Pl. V. fig. 2, d–q).

Rostrum dorsally flattened and sharp pointed; narrow in the male, broad, and a little shorter in the female. First pair of pereopoda with the right and left propoda subequal in the male, and equal in the female; compressed laterally and very deep, deeper at the posterior margin than the carpos; pollex armed on the inner side with a long, smooth, depressed tubercle, and the incisive margin beyond slightly serrated. Dactylos broad, deep, arched, and pointed, armed with a strong smooth convex tubercle near the base.