

First pair of pereopoda unequal, the larger pair long, ovate, and the smaller elongate. Three posterior pairs of pereopoda triangulate.

Length, entire,	. . . . .	14 mm. (0.5 in.).
„ of carapace,	. . . . .	6 „
Depth of carapace,	. . . . .	4 „
Length of pleon,	. . . . .	8 „
„ of telson,	. . . . .	3 „
„ of large chela,	. . . . .	9 „
„ of dactylos of large chela,	. . . . .	3 „
„ of small chela,	. . . . .	3 „
„ of dactylos of small chela,	. . . . .	1 „

Habitat.—Off Bahia. Three specimens; one female, two males.

Station 113A, September 2, 1873; lat. 3° 47' 0" S., long. 32° 24' 30" W.; off Fernando Noronha; depth, 7 to 25 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand and gravel. One specimen, female (6 mm. long), with ova. This specimen has lost its longer chela.

St. Paul's Rocks, the Atlantic. Two specimens, females (9 mm. long), from which ova had just been cast.

This species appears to be common in the tropical and temperate regions of the Atlantic Ocean from Bermuda in the north to St Paul's Rocks in the south.

Observations.—Kingsley in his full description of this species says that the larger hand has "a strong spine (tooth) above, and a smaller one near it at the articulation of the dactylos." I only saw this tooth conspicuously developed in one specimen. As a rule it is not a specific character, as in a great number of specimens of this and other species a tooth normally exists at the dactyloid hinge, but it is frequently rudimentary or rubbed down by use.

The same author also says that "in some specimens the ocular spines are wanting; in others the point is truncate, no spines being present. The proportions of the joints of the carpos of the second pair also vary."

"The relative length of the rostrum and ocular spines can be of no great importance when they vary as I have shown." He says, moreover, that he was not able to separate specimens from Pearl Island, Bay of Panama, from Floridan examples. "The antennular spines also are not incurved. Other than these I can detect no important points of difference."

One peculiarity has been overlooked by previous observers, namely, that the dactylos has an extremely long and robust tubercle projecting posteriorly, and generally lying inserted in a circular hollow in the median line at the base of the pollex; anterior to this tubercle is a second smaller one. The posterior projecting tubercle is common to many species, but in this it is remarkable for its length.