

Genus *Tylaspis*, Henderson.*Tylaspis*, Henderson, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 900, 1885.

Carapace subcalcareous throughout, the anterior part strongly convex, the posterior part (behind the cervical groove) of considerable breadth. Front with a prominent rostral projection. Ocular peduncles moderately slender, the corneæ scarcely dilated; ophthalmic scales absent. Antennules long. Antennal acicle slender, the flagellum of moderate length. Chelipedes slender and unequal, the right larger, fingers moving in a vertical plane and calcareous at the tips. First two pairs of ambulatory limbs elongated and flattened, with long slender dactyli; the penultimate pair not chelate, and the last pair of small size. Abdomen semi-extended and of comparatively small size, with two pairs of genital appendages in the male; the appendages of the penultimate segment slender and sub-symmetrical.

The form of the carapace alone suffices to distinguish *Tylaspis* from all other Pagurids. It indeed presents some points of similarity to *Ostraconotus*, A. Milne-Edwards, but the latter genus has the dactyli of the ambulatory limbs broad and flattened, and a strikingly reduced abdomen. The single specimen came from the greatest depth at which any Anomurous Crustacean was taken by the Challenger. The form of the abdomen points to the species having occupied some other dwelling-place than the Gastropod shell usually selected by the soft-tailed Pagurids.

*Tylaspis anomala*, Henderson (Pl. VIII. fig. 5).*Tylaspis anomala*, Henderson, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 900, fig. 329, 1885.

*Characters.*—The anterior portion of the carapace is subglobose, and provided with several smooth rounded tubercles, of which two of large size are situated near the lateral border, and two others of small size nearer the median line. The anterior or frontal border possesses a well-marked median rostrum, with the apex subacute and the upper surface carinated; a slight lateral projection is also present opposite the base of each antennal peduncle. The posterior portion of the carapace is bounded anteriorly by the deep and continuous cervical grooves; the cardiac area is smooth and convex, distinctly circumscribed, with its wall calcified; the lateral or branchial region is of considerable extent, the surface is slightly convex and slopes downwards, while the outer border is convex, a longitudinal curved line divides it into two subequal areas covered everywhere with small irregular elevations. The posterior border of the carapace has a well-defined median concavity into which the first abdominal segment fits. The pterygostomial region is slightly pubescent, and separated from the remainder of the carapace by a conspicuous groove.

The ocular peduncles are somewhat slender, and the corneæ (which are deeply