

species of Grapsoid Crustacean (*Pseudorhombila* [*Pilumnoplax*] *normani*), which was taken also on the Agulhas Bank (Station 142) in 150 fathoms, and which has a bilobated front, three antero-lateral marginal teeth (the first obtuse), and the chelipedes granulated, the granules most numerous on the smaller chela.

"The species collected in the South African seas show affinities both with the Atlantic and Oriental Crustacea. At the Cape of Good Hope several Brachyura were collected at Simon's Bay and Sea Point near Cape Town; among them are specimens of the West Indian *Pericera cornuta*, M.-E., and *Calappa flammea* (Herbst). *Mursia cristimana*, Desmarest (with which I believe the Oriental *Cryptosoma orientis*, Adams and White, to be identical), occurred both at these localities and in 150 fathoms, on the Agulhas Bank (Station 142), where also were taken *Lispognathus thomsoni* (Norman), common in the deep waters of the North Atlantic and Mediterranean, to which is also doubtfully referred a mutilated male trawled off Sydney in 410 fathoms (Station 164B), a new Grapsoid Crustacean (*Brachygrapsus kingsleyi*) distinguished from the New Zealand *Brachygrapsus lævis*, Kingsley, by the bilobated front, and specimens of *Ebalia tuberculosa* (A. M.-E.), which was also taken frequently on the South Australian coast and in the New Zealand seas.

"*Antarctic Region*.—The only crab occurring in the Southern Ocean between the Cape and Australia is the *Halicarcinus planatus*, Fabr., common everywhere on the coasts and islands of the Southern Ocean, which was taken at Marion Island (50 to 75 fathoms), off Prince Edward Island (85 to 150 fathoms), and at Kerguelen Island, New Zealand, and the Falklands (Station 316), and which besides *Eurypodius latreillei*, Guér.-Ménév., and *Peltarion spinulosum*, White, common in Magellan Strait and at the Falklands, is the only Brachyurous species taken by the Expedition in the Antarctic or Austral circumpolar region.¹

"*Oriental or Indo-Pacific Region*.—The Brachyura taken in Bass Strait and on the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales are numerous, and for the most part included in Mr. Haswell's recently-published Catalogue of the Australian Crustacea; among them, however, are several species apparently new to science. At Port Philip (Station 161, 33 fathoms) occurred the European *Portunus corrugatus* (Pennant), and at Port Jackson (3 to 8 fathoms) specimens of a species of *Pachygrapsus*, which I think cannot be distinguished from the West Indian *Pachygrapsus transversus*, Gibbes. *Pachygrapsus transversus* occurred also at the Bermudas and St. Vincent, and may itself prove to be identical with the Mediterranean *Pachygrapsus maurus*, Lucas.

"The only Station on these coasts where any Brachyura (beside the *Lispognathus thomsoni* already referred to) occurred at a greater depth than 100 fathoms is Station

¹ Dr. R. v. Willemoes Suhm (*Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxiv. p. xvi, 1874) remarks "dass in here Crustaceen den Ufern der antarktischen Inseln fast ganz fehlen."