

posterior angles somewhat produced and spiniform, wherein they exhibit some approach to the allied *Pugettia quadridens* (De Haan), also from the Japanese Seas, in which the lateral expansions of the carapace are so far excavated that their anterior and posterior angles present the appearance of distinct spiniform lobes or teeth (whence the specific name).

The largest male has the following dimensions :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	12½	26·5
Breadth of carapace to base of lateral branchial spines, nearly	8	16·5
Length of a chelipede,	15	32
Length of first ambulatory leg,	16	34

Pugettia velutina, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 2).

The body and legs are everywhere covered with a close-set, short, felty pubescence; the carapace is subpyriform, moderately convex, its dorsal surface with several elevated rounded bosses or prominences; the spines of the rostrum are rather less than half as long as the carapace, acute and divaricate from their bases; of the dorsal tubercles or bosses, three are placed upon the gastric, one on the cardiac, two on each branchial region, and there are also three small median tubercles on the elevated posterior margin of the carapace, and two conical, acute, lateral spines on each side of the body, the anterior and smaller of which is situated upon the sides of the hepatic region and the posterior on the branchial regions; the upper orbital margin is well defined, with a small præocular tooth and narrow hiatus near the postocular lobe; on the pterygostomian region is a flattened oval tubercle or prominence, and another above the bases of the chelipedes. The basal joint of the antennæ is moderately dilated, longitudinally concave; the following joints are slender and are not concealed by the spines of the rostrum in a dorsal view; the ischium-joint of the outer maxillipedes is slightly concave longitudinally; the merus-joint small, not notched at the antero-internal angle, where the following joint is articulated with it; the chelipedes (in the female) are slender and rather longer than the carapace, the merus or arm slender and subcylindrical, with three small tubercles at the distal extremity; carpus indistinctly carinated on its outer surface, palm somewhat compressed, fingers naked, regularly serrato-denticulated on their inner margins; the ambulatory legs decrease successively in length from the first to the last, and are slender, with subcylindrical joints; the dactyli not denticulated on their inferior margins; besides the close pubescence, with which the whole animal is covered, the merus-joints of the legs bear tufts of longer hairs, placed at intervals along the anterior and posterior margins, and a few such hairs exist at the distal extremities of the two following joints and on other parts of the body. Colour (in spirit) light yellowish-brown.