

Libinia subspinosa, Streets. Chili.

Libinia rostrata, Bell. Peru.

? *Libinia setosa*, Lockington (= *Libinia semizonale*, Streets, *vide* Lockington). Lower California. (This species may belong to the other section of the genus. I have never seen Street's description of *Libinia semizonale*, which is identified with *Libinia setosa* by Lockington in a MS. note on the margin of my copy of his paper, and I am ignorant of the locality of his types.)

2. Orbits with an open fissure in the superior margin, and a wider hiatus in the inferior margin. Basal antennal joint with a well-developed spine at the antero-external angle:—

Libinia spinosa, Milne Edwards. Brazil, Patagonia, Chili (Gay).

Libinia brasiliensis, Heller (*Libidoclea*). Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

Libinia gibbosa, A. Milne Edwards. Brazil, Desterro. (The form of the orbits and basal antennal joint is not mentioned by the author.)

Libinia coccinea, Dana (*Libidoclea*). East Coast of Patagonia (30 fathoms).

Libinia gracilipes, n. sp. Coast of Chiloe (45 fathoms).

Libinia smithii, n. sp. Coast of Chiloe (245 fathoms).¹

Libinia smithii, n. sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 1).

The carapace is subpyriform, rather longer than broad, moderately convex, and is covered with small tubercles and with very long spines, which are disposed as follows:—Four in a longitudinal and median series, of which two are upon the gastric, one upon the cardiac, and one upon the intestinal region, close to the posterior margin of the carapace; of these four, the cardiac and intestinal spines are longest; there are also a strong præocular spine, a spine on each hepatic region, and three on each branchial region; of the branchial spines, the lateral one is extremely long, about half the length of the carapace. The small tubercles of the dorsal surface are situated mostly upon the gastric and branchial regions, and are not very numerous; there is also a series of small tubercles on the sides of the branchial regions, above the bases of the ambulatory legs, and an oblique series on the pterygostomian regions. The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace, and is composed of two slender spines, which are coalescent for about half their length, and thereafter slightly divergent. The epistoma is short, transverse. The sternum has on each side four obscure transverse ridges; the post-abdomen has all of its

¹ The *Libinia expansa*, A. Milne Edwards, 1878 (= *Doclea orientalis*, Miers, 1879) from the mouth of the Amoor River and Japanese Seas, is doubtfully referred by Milne Edwards to this genus. I have seen no males, but on account of the smallness of the basal antennal joint and other characters, I think it should be retained in *Doclea*. A. Milne Edwards has described a second species, *Libinia bidentata*, from the mouth of the Amoor, which seems to be sufficiently distinguished from *Libinia expansa* by the different tuberculation of the carapace.