

segments distinct, the last triangulate. The orbits are open above and below, but the postocular lobe is broad and well developed; the eyes are short. The basal antennal joint is rather slender, and is armed with two spines, one on the outer margin and one at the distal and outer angle; the slender flagellum is visible from above at the sides of the rostrum. The ischium of the outer maxillipedes is longitudinally concave on its outer surface; the merus is distally truncated, but strongly notched at its antero-internal angle, with its antero-external angle rounded; the exognath does not quite attain the outer and distal angle of the merus, and is armed with a small tooth on its inner margin near to the distal extremity, which is subacute. The chelipedes (in the male) are rather small and feeble, scarcely exceeding the carapace and rostrum in length, with the joints unarmed; the merus is subcylindrical; the palm very slightly compressed, but not carinated, and shorter than the merus; fingers nearly as long as the palm and meeting along their inner edges, which are obscurely denticulated. The ambulatory legs are slender, with the joints unarmed, and they decrease successively in length; the first pair is more than three times the length of the carapace (without the rostrum), the fifth pair is wanting in the single specimen examined. The body and limbs are everywhere finely and closely granulated and slightly pubescent. Colour (in spirit) light yellowish-brown.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly . . . . .	12½	26
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	12	25
Length of rostrum, . . . . .	6½	13.5
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	21	44.5
Length of first ambulatory leg, . . . . .	38½	82

The unique example in the collection (an adult male) was dredged off the coast of Chiloe, in 245 fathoms, in lat. 52° 45' 30" S., long. 73° 46' 0" W. (Station 311).

This fine species is distinguished from all others of the genus with which I am acquainted by the great development of the spines of the carapace (which, including the præocular spines, are only fourteen in number) and by the greatly elongated and deeply-forked rostrum.

*Libinia gracilipes*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 2).

The carapace (in the adult) is moderately convex, but little longer than broad, and is covered with spines and tubercles; in the median line are five spines, of which three (small) are on the gastric region, one (longer) on the cardiac, and one (rather long) on the intestinal region; on either side of the first and second of the median gastric spines there is a tubercle; there is a spine on each hepatic region, and three or four, interspersed with numerous smaller tubercles, on each branchial region; two or three spines or