

referred to it in the British Museum and Challenger collection are rightly designated. It is much better delineated in Desmarest's figure of *Lambrus spinimanus*, which is cited by Milne Edwards as synonymous with *Lambrus contrarius*.

The Challenger example has the following dimensions:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, . . . . .	18½	41
Breadth of carapace, nearly . . . . .	17½	36·5
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	44½	94·5
Length of first ambulatory leg, nearly . . . . .	25	52·5

*Lambrus longimanus* (Linné).

? *Cancer longimanus*, ♀, Linné, Mus. Ludovici Ulrici, p. 441, 1764; Syst. Nat., ed. xii., p. 1047, 1766.

*Lambrus longimanus*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. p. 310, 1815.

” ” Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 354, 1834; Atlas in Latr. Règne Animal de Cuvier, Crust., pl. xxvi. fig. 1.

” ” Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. iv. p. 20, 1879.

South of New Guinea, 28 fathoms, in lat. 9° 59' 0" S., long. 139° 42' 0" E. (Station 188) (two males and two females); Amboina, 100 fathoms (a small female)

The specimens thus designated are certainly the *Lambrus longimanus* of Milne Edwards, as figured in the large illustrated edition of the Règne Animal de Cuvier (*loc. cit.*), but in his description of the same species in his Histoire naturelle des Crustacés the lateral margins of the carapace are described as “armés d'épines très-longues et légèrement rameuses,” a character inapplicable to any specimens which have come under my observation.

The largest of the Challenger specimens (a female) measures as follows:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, nearly . . . . .	10½	22
Breadth of carapace, nearly . . . . .	11	23
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	36½	77
Length of first ambulatory leg, . . . . .	15	31·5

*Lambrus affinis*, A. Milne Edwards.

*Lambrus affinis*, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. viii. p. 261, pl. xiv. fig. 4, 1872.

“Torres Strait, August 1874” (an adult male).

In this species the merus-joints of the ambulatory legs are smooth; in the following (*Lambrus intermedius*), they are compressed, and the last two pairs are more or less distinctly granulated on the margins.