

Lambrus hoplonotus, var. *longiocularis*, Miers.

Lambrus hoplonotus, var. *longiocularis*, Miers, *tom. cit.*, p. 23, pl. v. fig. 6, 1879.

South of New Guinea, 28 fathoms, lat. $9^{\circ} 59' 0''$ S., long. $139^{\circ} 42' 0''$ E., Station 188 (a female).

This variety is best distinguishable by the subspiniform tubercles of the branchial regions.

Subgenus *Parthenolambrus*, A. Milne Edwards.

Parthenolambrus, A. Milne Edwards, *Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique*, pt. 5, p. 148, 1878.

Parthenopoiles, Miers, *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, *tom. cit.*, p. 672, 1879.

Carapace often crowded, subtriangulate, with the posterior margin nearly straight, and produced at the postero-lateral angles over the bases of the ambulatory legs. Chelipedes rarely spinose and of moderate length (rarely exceeding two and a half times the length of the carapace).

Lambrus massena, Roux, which is placed by A. Milne-Edwards in his *Rhinolambrus*, must, I think, be included in this subgenus.

The following species are referable to this subgenus:—

Atlantic and Mediterranean Species.

Lambrus massena, Roux = *Parthenope contracta*, Costa, *fide* Heller (?) *Lambrus rugosus*, Stimpson, and var. *goreensis* (*Spinifer*), Miers, and *atlanticus*, Miers. Mediterranean (70 to 75 metres); Senegambia (9 to 15 fathoms); Cape Verde Islands; Azores, 50 to 90 fathoms.

Lambrus pulchellus, A. Milne Edwards. Cape St. Vincent.

Lambrus bicarinatus, Miers. Senegambia; Goree Island (9 to 15 fathoms), Canaries.

Lambrus expansus, Miers. Madeira; Azores, off Fayal (50 to 90 fathoms).

Indo-Pacific Species.

Lambrus calappoides, Adams and White. Philippines; Tongatabu (18 fathoms); Seychelles, 4 to 12 fathoms.

Lambrus harpax, Adams and White (= *Lambrus*, *Parthenope*, *sandrockii*, Haswell). North and North-east Australia (to 14 fathoms); China, Borneo.

Lambrus tarpeius, Adams and White. Oriental Seas.

Lambrus erosus, Miers. Oriental Seas.

Species of Unknown Habitat.

Lambrus trigonus, A. Milne Edwards.