In neither of the specimens I have seen is the front subtriangular as in the original description, which I think to be erroneous in this particular.

The species is apparently well characterised by the uniformly granulated carapace, which is covered by a fuscous pubescence which arises in tufts of two or three setæ, from each of the granules of the dorsal surface, and by the wide, denticulated or granulated teeth of the antero-lateral margins, as shown in the figure referred to.

In the specimens I have examined the front is four-lobed; the median lobes subtruncated and somewhat more prominent than the lateral lobes, which are small and dentiform, and situated just inside of the inner canthus of the orbit.

Another specimen in the British Museum collection which was designated (though not by White), *Pilumnus scabriusculus*, certainly does not belong to this species, but to the variety of *Pilumnus longicornis*, described below, having a deeply incised four-lobed front, and prominent spiniform antero-lateral marginal teeth.

The Challenger specimen, which is rather the larger, has the following dimensions :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, ...	10½	22
Breadth of carapace, nearly	13	27

The pubescence of the carapace and limbs is yellow; the merus-joints of the ambulatory legs are thin-edged and acute, but are not distinctly carinated as in the species designated *Pilumnus dilatipes*, Adams and White.

Pilumnus normani, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. fig. 2).

The carapace is broader than long, longitudinally convex, and covered with a short, thick, close pubescence, from amongst which spring numerous longer hairs. The front is but slightly deflexed, and is divided by a deep median sinus; the median lobes are broad, subtruncated, and obscurely granulated on the margins, the lateral lobes very small and dentiform. The surface of the carapace, beneath the pubescence, is smooth, not granulated. The orbits are obscurely granulated on their upper margins, and more distinctly on the lower margins, where the granules tend to become spinuliform as they approach the inner subocular spine. The antero-lateral margins are armed with three strong, simple spines, behind the spine at the exterior angle of the orbit, which is smaller than the antero-lateral spines; there are no spines on the subhepatic and pterygostomian regions, which are slightly pubescent, but one or two small granules on the subhepatic region. The basal antennal joint does not nearly reach the infero-lateral process of the front. The left chelipede is wanting, the right (in the male) is moderately robust; merus-joint granulated on its upper and antero-inferior margins, and armed on the upper margin with a spine immediately behind the small distal spine;