

carpus clothed externally with rather long hairs, and covered on the whole of its outer surface with small spinules, and with a stronger spine on the inner margin; palm clothed with longish hairs on its upper surface, and on the outer surface near the base, spinulose on its upper margin, and granulated on the whole of its outer surface; the granules are longitudinally seriate, and become spinuliform near the articulation with the wrist; the fingers are denticulated on their inner margins, the dactyl obscurely sulcated and granulated above at the base; the ambulatory legs are somewhat elongated, and clothed with a short pubescence and with longer hairs. Colour of the short pubescence, greyish-yellow (in spirit), the longer hairs yellowish; fingers of chelipedes chocolate-brown, the coloration not extending over the inner or outer surface of the palm.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	5½	11.5
Breadth of carapace, about	6½	14
Length of a chelipede, about	7½	16
Length of second ambulatory leg,	10	21

Near the Ki Islands, Station 192, lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E., 140 fathoms (an adult male).

The nearest ally to this species with which I am acquainted is *Pilumnus purpureus*, A. Milne Edwards,¹ from New Caledonia, from which *Pilumnus normani* is distinguished by the smooth, not granulated, dorsal surface of the carapace. A strong spinule exists on the inner margin of the carpus in *Pilumnus normani*, which is not shown in Milne Edwards' figure of *Pilumnus purpureus*.

From most of its congeners it may be distinguished by the distant and greatly elongated antero-lateral marginal spines.

Pilumnus longicornis, Hilgendorf, var.

¹ *Pilumnus longicornis*, Hilgendorf, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 794, pl. i. figs. 8, 9, 1878.

In the Challenger specimen referred to this species the carapace is convex, rather broader than long, its surface roughened with small granules, from which spring rather long fulvous hair. Similar hairs cover the dorsal and posterior (or outer) surface of the chelipedes and ambulatory legs; this pubescence, however, is not so thick as to conceal completely the granulations of the carapace and limbs. The cervical and cardiaco-branchial sutures are distinct. The front equals in width about one-third the greatest width of the carapace, and is divided into four lobes; the median lobes broad, subtruncated, and separated by a rather deep median suture; the lateral lobes small and

¹ *Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, vol. ix. p. 246, pl. x. fig. 5, 1873.