

This species is easily recognised by its flattened pubescent carapace, whose postero-lateral angles are spinuliform; the merus or arm of the chelipedes bears two spines on its posterior margin. There is commonly, but not invariably, a dark-coloured spot at the distal extremity of the terminal joint of the fifth leg.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	7½	16
Breadth of carapace to base of lateral epibranchial spine,	11½	24.5

Adult males and females in the series have, attached to the ventral surface of the abdomen, a Rhizocephalous parasite allied to or identical with *Sacculina*.

Neptunus (Amphitrite) tuberculosus, A. Milne Edwards.

Neptunus tuberculosus, A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 333, pl. xxxi. fig. 5, 1861.

Arrou Island, September 18, 1874 (a small male).

In this specimen the teeth of the antero-lateral margins are somewhat unequally developed, usually alternately larger and smaller; the spines of the chelipedes are very small, that near the wrist being reduced to a tubercle, as in the figure of Milne Edwards.

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	4½	10
Breadth of carapace to base of lateral epibranchial spine, nearly	6½	13

Neptunus (Amphitrite) rugosus, A. Milne Edwards.

Neptunus rugosus, A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 335, pl. xxxiii. fig. 3, 1861.

A small male, obtained in Torres Strait (August 1874), and an adult male dredged at the Philippines, lat. 11° 37' 0" N., long. 123° 31' 0" E., in 18 fathoms (Station 208), are referred to this species; also a female dredged in the Celebes Sea, in 10 to 20 fathoms, lat. 6° 54' 0" N., long. 122° 18' 0" E. (Station 212).

The two latter are distinguished from the types of Milne Edwards' description and figure, from Shark Bay, West Australia (preserved in the collection of the British Museum), by the much less strongly and distinctly tuberculated carapace, the much shorter lateral epibranchial spine, and the longer chelipedes, distinctions which I suppose to be due to the greater age of the Challenger specimens.

This species is distinguished (as pointed out by Professor A. Milne Edwards) from all of its congeners, except *Neptunus tenuipes*, de Haan, by having only five frontal teeth, and from *Neptunus tenuipes* by the dentiform, not rounded, postero-lateral angles of the carapace. Except in this latter important character, the adult Challenger specimens