

the antero-external angle of the merus-joint. The chelipedes are moderately robust, with the joints very finely granulated; the merus short, trigonous, with an obscure tooth on its upper margin, near the distal extremity; carpus with a spine on its inner margin; palm without spines or tubercles, finely granulated, rounded above the fingers, distally acute and denticulated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are slender and somewhat elongated, with the joints slightly compressed, but not dilated, pubescent, and clothed on the margins with some longer hairs; the dactyli are slender, styliform, and about as long as the penultimate joints. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-white; fingers of the chelipedes chocolate-brown.

| ♂. | Lines. | Millims. |
|--|--------|----------|
| Length of carapace, about | 4 | 9 |
| Breadth of carapace, about | 4½ | 10 |
| Length of a chelipede, | 6½ | 13·5 |
| Length of second ambulatory leg, | 9 | 19 |

Off Matuku, Fiji Islands, in 315 fathoms (Station 173), in lat. 19° 9' 35" S., long. 179° 41' 50" E. (a male, perhaps not fully grown).

The bases of the male verges (external genital appendages) originate very near the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs.

Pilumnoplax vestita, var. *sexdentata* (Haswell).

? *Cancer (Curtonotus) vestitus*, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 51, pl. v. fig. 3 ♀, 1835.

? *Carcinoplax vestitus*, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xviii. p. 164, 1852.

? *Eucrate sexdentata*, Haswell, Cat. Australian Crust., p. 86, 1882.

Pseudorhombila vestita, var. *sexdentata*, Miers, Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 240, 1884.

Japan, off Yokoska, 10 fathoms (a female, not fully adult?); Japanese Seas, 15 fathoms, in lat. 34° 18' 0" N., long. 133° 35' 0" E., Station 233B (a young female).

The specimens referred to this species resemble de Haan's description of the male in that the pubescence of the chelæ covers only the upper part of the palm and the base of the dactylus; the spines of the antero-lateral margins are more strongly defined than in his figure of the female; the small spine of the outer surface of the wrist is obsolete, and the ambulatory legs (of the first three pairs especially) less hairy. It may be, therefore, that the Challenger specimens belong to a distinct but nearly-allied species.¹ The largest specimen has the following dimensions:—

| ♀. | Lines. | Millims. |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Length of carapace, | 4½ | 9·5 |
| Breadth of carapace, | 5½ | 11·5 |

¹ Whether or not this species be identical with the very briefly-described *Eucrate sexdentatus*, Haswell, must remain uncertain. Haswell's types were from the North-Eastern Coast of Australia (Port Denison, 20 fathoms). The Challenger specimens certainly belong to the same species as those from the Arafura Sea, referred to in my Report on the Crustacea of H.M.S. "Alert," as *Pseudorhombila vestita*, var. *sexdentata* (Haswell).