

endostome is without distinct longitudinal ridges; these are only very faintly indicated in their basal portion. The post-abdomen in the male is distinctly seven-jointed and resembles that of *Gonoplax*, but is distally rather broader; as in that genus, the two basal segments occupy the whole of the interspace between the bases of the ambulatory legs. The eye-pedicels are slender and greatly elongated, reaching the extremities of the antero-lateral angles of the carapace or even prolonged slightly beyond them. The antennules are transversely plicated. The antennæ occupy the narrow interior hiatus of the orbits; the basal joints are very short and do not nearly reach the lateral angles of the front; the flagella are moderately elongated. The ischium-joint of the exterior maxillipedes is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is short, distally truncated, with the antero-external angles rounded. The chelipedes (in the adult males) are subequal and very greatly developed, sometimes exceeding in length three and a half times the greatest width of the carapace; the merus is subcylindrical and projects far beyond the antero-lateral angles of the carapace; the carpus is short and unarmed; palm slightly compressed, and nearly as long as the merus; fingers enclosing a wide basal interspace, compressed, distally acute, and irregularly dentated on the anterior margins. The ambulatory legs are elongated and compressed, without spines, and the dactyli are styliform and about as long as the penultimate joints.

Perhaps the nearest ally of this genus is *Gonoplax*, which *Ommatocarcinus* resembles in general form, in the great development of the chelipedes, in that the abdomen covers the whole width of the sternum at the base, and especially in the articulation of the fourth joint of the exterior maxillipedes with the merus at or near the antero-internal angle of the latter joint. *Ommatocarcinus* is distinguished from *Gonoplax* by the narrower front, the greater development of the eye-peduncles, and the greatly developed antero-lateral spine of the carapace.

I believe the only described species of this genus is the following:—

*Ommatocarcinus macgillivrayi*, White.

*Ommatocarcinus macgillivrayi*, White, Append. in Stanley, Voy. of the "Rattlesnake," vol. ii. p. 393, pl. v. fig. 1, 1852.

" " Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xviii. p. 163, 1852.

Queen Charlotte Sound, near Long Island, New Zealand, 10 fathoms, Station 167A (a young male and two small but ova-bearing females).

The smallest female has the following dimensions:—

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, a little over . . . . .	4	9
Breadth of carapace (to base of the spines at the antero-lateral angles), .	7	15