

recorded from the West Indies, the Fiji and the Celebes Islands, at depths varying from 220 to 1070 fathoms.

The Rev. Dr. Norman,<sup>1</sup> says that the females of *Polycheles typhlops* are characterised by the posterior pair of pereopoda terminating in small and feeble but perfect chelæ, similar to those that exist in *Arctus*, *Ibaccus*, and most species of *Palinuridæ*. This is also the case in *Polycheles baccata*, but it does not appear to be persistent in every species, as may be seen in *Polycheles helleri*.

*Polycheles crucifera* (Willemoes-Suhm) (Pl. XIII.).

*Willemœsia crucifera*, Willemoes-Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 52, pl. xii. fig. 11; pl. xii. figs. 10, 11.

*Willemœsia crucifera*, Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., October 1878, p. 277.

Carapace ovate, lateral margins fringed with large teeth; frontal margin armed with a single rostriform tooth, and two sharp teeth on the inner angle of the orbital notch; dorsal median ridge without teeth, but minutely nodulated, as also is the dorsal surface, where lines of nodules correspond with the limits of the calcareous formation of the pereion. Pleon with a spinous carina traversing the median line, each somite being armed with two strong teeth. The eye is lodged in a narrow cleft of the dorsal surface of the carapace, and projects beneath the antero-lateral angle of the carapace, in the form of an obtuse point.

Length, 45 mm. (1.5 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 23, off Sombbrero Island, West Indies, March 15, 1873; lat. 18° 24' N., long. 63° 28' W.; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

The dorsal surface of the carapace is marked with a cruciform line formed by a nodulated ridge that traverses the median line from the anterior to the posterior margin, and a transverse ridge along the posterior margin of the cervical furrow. Another nodular ridge on each side leads from the posterior extremity of the orbital notch to the cervical furrow, and another diagonally towards the lateral margins. Posterior to the cervical furrow the nodules are larger and more isolated; a row of these nodules, separated from each other, traverses the line of the internal margin of the branchial region, the others are more generally scattered, and the entire surface between the nodules is covered with a number of minute, rather stiff, curved hairs. The anterior division is a little narrower than the posterior, and is again, particularly at the margin, divided into two portions, each of which is armed with a series of long, slender, spinous teeth.

The rostral tooth in the median line of the anterior margin, instead of being horizontal, is nearly perpendicular to the dorsal surface, and is long and slender; on the

<sup>1</sup> *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. iv. p. 177, 1879.