

the supraorbital spines in length, separated at the base by a partition; the first joint dilated, the second and third cylindrical. Antennæ rudimentary, not equalling the ocular peduncles in length; the first joint narrow and about equal to the third in length, the second twice as long. Ocular peduncles very long and slender, cylindrical, turned forwards, diverging in the same way as the supraorbital spines. External maxillipedes with the inner margin of the ischium and merus pilose, not spiny, the outer border of the latter joint slightly concave. Legs very long, slender, and cylindrical, the fifth pair of small size and subdorsal in position. Abdomen folded under the thorax, composed of seven segments in the male, of five in the female; five pairs of abdominal appendages present in the female.

This very characteristic genus includes four species, viz., *Latreillia elegans*, Roux, from the Mediterranean and east coast of the United States, *Latreillia valida* and *Latreillia phalangium*, both of De Haan, from the Japanese and neighbouring seas, and a fourth from the Australian coasts, described below.

*Latreillia valida*, De Haan.

*Latreillia valida*, De Haan, Crust. Japon., p. 107, tab. xxx. fig. 1, 1850.

*Habitat*.—Station 209, off Zebu, Philippine Islands; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

A female with ova is apparently referable to this species. It corresponds closely to the original description, with the exception that the merus of the chelipedes is three- and not five-spined; the supraorbital spines also exhibit a minute spinule on the inferior surface, whereas they are stated by De Haan to be entire.

*Latreillia australiensis*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 4).

*Characters*.—Carapace subtriangular, the frontal region narrow. The rostrum is of small size, considerably deflexed and acute; the supraorbital spines are slightly more than half the length of the ocular peduncles, with a slight downward curve, and two to three minute spinules are present on the outer surface in the female. The surface of the carapace is irregular and somewhat glabrous, the regions fairly marked but without spines. The buccal or subhepatic swelling is prominent, but unarmed in both sexes.

The ocular peduncles have the basal joint remarkably long and slender, the cornæ dilated. The antennules are about equal in length to the supraorbital spines, their basal joint subglobose. The antennæ are remarkably short and slender, apparently not equalling the antennules (the imperfect nature of the specimens renders this point doubtful). The epistome is smooth and lengthened out antero-posteriorly. The external maxillipedes have the merus and ischium subequal in length; the former presents a