

Genus *Albunea*, Fabricius.

- Albunea*, Fabricius, Suppl. Ent. Syst., pp. 372, 397, 1798.
 „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 202, 1837.
 „ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 326, 1877.
Albunæa, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 68, 1858.

Carapace subquadrate, the fronto-orbital border serrated, with a median notch. Ocular peduncles lamellar, the corneæ minute. Antennular peduncle of large size, with a single long ciliated flagellum which exceeds the whole body in length. Antennæ with a well-developed peduncle of five joints, the second joint with a movable acicle; the flagellum short and stout. External maxillipedes moderately slender, the merus oblong and not greatly exceeding the carpus in length. Dactyli of second, third and fourth pairs of legs uncinatè. Last thoracic segment free. Female with four pairs of abdominal appendages in addition to the penultimate pair.

Albunea microps (White), Miers.

- Albunea microps*, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus. Appendix, p. 129, 1847, *sine descr.*
 „ „ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 328, pl. v. figs. 12, 13, 1877.

Habitat.—Station 212, Celebes Sea; depth, 10 fathoms; bottom, sand. Three specimens, two of these unfortunately much crushed.

The unique specimen in the collection of the British Museum came from Sooloo Island.

PAGURIDEA.

Paguroidæ, Boas, Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 6 Række nat. og math. Afd. i. 2. p. 110, 1880.

Frontal region of carapace usually prolonged in the form of a rostrum. Eyes not provided with distinct orbits, the peduncles cylindrical or subcylindrical. Antennal peduncle composed of five segments, the second segment furnished with a projecting spine or acicle. External maxillipedes subpediform, the meral and ischial joints elongate. Chelipedes well developed and in most cases asymmetrical; the last pair of legs always of small size and frequently chelate. Abdomen generally asymmetrical, the number of appendages variable.

The close affinity which exists between the Lithodids and Pagurids, although previously noticed by De Haan, has been up till within comparatively recent times entirely ignored by carcinologists. In 1880, Dr. J. E. V. Boas pointed out that