

*Lithodes murrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. IV.).

*Characters.*—The carapace is broadly ovate, with the length (not including the rostrum) slightly greater than the breadth; the regions are well defined and the surface armed with broadly conical spines. The rostrum is five-spined, with a slight upward direction, the proximal part broad and terminating in two prominent diverging spines, which are directed forwards and upwards, the distal portion shorter and more slender, with its apex bifurcate, the spines thus formed being about half the size of the former pair; on the lower surface there is a large basal spine directed downwards and forwards, and at the same time slightly curved. The gastric area is swollen, with a few small tubercles scattered over its surface, and armed with four acute conical spines arranged in two rows, the anterior pair of larger size and separated by a wider interval than the posterior pair. The cardiac area is well-defined and somewhat triangular in outline, separated from the gastric area by a deep transverse sulcus; it bears on its most elevated part two spines similar to the gastric ones, and in front of these two conspicuous tubercles, a few smaller tubercles are also scattered over the region. The branchial area is moderately convex from side to side and armed with two conspicuous spines, one situated in the middle of the region opposite the anterior part of the cardiac area and larger than the other which is situated opposite the posterior part of the cardiac area; a few smaller elevations are placed near the latter, and scattered tubercles exist all over the area. The antero-lateral border possesses two spines, one external to the insertion of the ocular peduncle, the other at the antero-lateral angle. The lateral border is drawn out into about six prominent spines (excluding the antero-lateral one), a few of smaller size intervening; of these the first situated opposite the hepatic area is most prominent, indeed, this exceeds in size any other on the carapace, and is directed upwards and slightly forwards with a faint curve; a second prominent spine is placed a little in front of the first branchial spine, and a third opposite the second branchial. The posterior border possesses about six prominent spines on each side, of these the submedian pair are largest.

The eyes are of moderate size and freely movable, the corneæ well developed and oblique. The antennules have the third joint of the peduncle longer than the second, the first with a conspicuous auditory aperture on its upper surface. The second joint of the antennal peduncle has a conical spine on its outer and distal border, the ultimate joint is twice the length of the penultimate; the flagellum is about equal in length to the carapace. The external maxillipedes are similar to those of *Lithodes maia*, as figured by De Haan, the internal serrated projection of the ischium being well marked. The pterygostomial area presents an anterior convexity, with a concavity immediately behind.

The chelipedes are subequal in length, but the right is somewhat stouter, the ischium has several conical spines of large size on its lower surface, the merus has a prominent