

curved spine on its inner border, and the carpus several on its upper and outer surfaces; the fingers are excavated internally, and have numerous tufts of bristle-like setæ scattered over their surfaces. The meral, carpal, and propodal joints of the ambulatory limbs are moderately spiny on the superior and inferior borders and the posterior surface; the dactyli have several basal spines both above and below, their apices are black, acute and horny. The legs of the last pair are smooth, with the terminal portion densely pubescent.

The first abdominal segment bears two small submedian spines, the second bears a pair of large size and has a raised posterior border, the penultimate segment has two small spines on its posterior border.

The above description is taken from a male. The female is of larger size and presents the following points of difference—the rostrum is shorter, especially its terminal portion, the chelipedes are less strongly developed, the plates on the left side of the abdomen possess a few marginal spines, and the central abdominal tubercles show a tendency to become spiny; the right border of the abdomen also is armed with a series of elongated spines.

Lithodes murrayi is apparently most closely allied to *Lithodes maia*, but the latter species is of larger size, and the spines on the carapace are more numerous and more uniformly equal in size.

The following are the chief measurements in both sexes:—

	Male.	Female.
Breadth of carapace,	59 mm.	66 mm.
Length of carapace,	64 "	73 "
" of rostrum,	23 "	21 "
" of right chelipede,	94 "	96 "
" of first ambulatory limb,	167 "	157 "
" of abdomen,	40 "	61 "
Diameter of eggs, nearly	2 "

Habitat.—Station 145A, off Prince Edward Island; depth, 310 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand.

Two specimens, a male and a female, the latter bearing ova, are in the collection.

I have pleasure in associating this fine species with the name of the Director of the Challenger Commission.

Genus *Paralomis*, White.

Paralomis, White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 134, 1856, *sine descr.*

 " Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 69, 1858.

Rostrum usually trispinose. Antennal acicle spinulose and freely movable on the second segment of the peduncle. Abdomen with the lateral plates of the third, fourth,