

and fifth segments subequal in the female, the median portion with a series of large calcareous plates.

The only previously well-established member of this genus is *Paralomis verrucosus*, Dana, from Fuegia. A second as yet undescribed species was taken by the "Talisman," from the deep water of the Bay of Biscay. The *Lithodes granulatus*, Jacquinot and Lucas, from Fuegia, is probably founded on a young and imperfect specimen of *Paralomis verrucosus*, but the latter name though issued subsequently must in any case be retained.

*Paralomis verrucosus* (Dana).

*Lithodes verrucosus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 428, pl. xvi. fig. 16, 1852.

" " Cunningham, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xxvii. p. 494, 1871.

*Paralomis verrucosus*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 69, 1858.

" " Miers, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 71, 1881.

? *Lithodes granulatus*, Jacquinot and Lucas, Voy. au Pol Sud, Invert., pl. viii. fig. 15, 1855.

*Habitat*.—Specimens of this common Fuegian species were taken in the following localities:—

Station 316, Port Louis, Falkland Islands; depth, 4 fathoms; bottom, mud. A male, with the legs and under surface of the trunk thickly covered by Hydroids.

Label illegible. A male.

Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. A large male.

*Paralomis aculeatus*, n. sp. (Pl. V. fig. 1).

*Characters*.—The carapace is ovate, with the length (excluding the rostrum) slightly greater than the breadth, the regions well defined, and the surface uniformly covered with spiniform tubercles. The rostrum is trispinose, the two upper spines slightly diverging, directed forwards and upwards, the lower considerably larger and curved directly forwards; a single spine exists on either side at the junction of the rostrum with the carapace. The gastric region is very convex, and the tubercles become markedly spiniform towards its anterior and lateral boundaries. The cardiac area is well defined and somewhat triangular in outline; a moderately deep groove separates it from the gastric region. The branchial area is slightly convex, and the tubercles are crowded together, with a decided tendency to become spinulose; the cervical groove is represented by a shallow depression. The antero-lateral border of the carapace is marked by a prominent spine which is placed at the outer border of the ill-defined orbit and is separated by a considerable interval from the first lateral spine. The lateral border is