

The above description is taken from a male. In the female, which is of slightly larger size, the spines on the carapace are comparatively more strongly developed.

The following are the chief measurements in both sexes :—

	Male.	Female.
Breadth of carapace,	14·5 mm.	15·8 mm.
Length of carapace,	14·5 "	16 "
„ of rostrum,	4 "	4·5 "
„ of right chelipede,	22 "	24 "
„ of first ambulatory limb,	28 "	31·5 "
„ of last leg,	8 "	9 "
„ of abdomen,	10 "	11·5 "

Habitat.—Station 320, off Rio Plata; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand. Two adult specimens (male and female), and two immature.

Section B. PAGURODEA.

Paguriens, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 2, t. vi. p. 262, 1836; Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 209, 1837.

Paguroidea, De Haan, Crust. Japon., p. 197, 1850.

Paguridea, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part. i. p. 401, 1852.

„ Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 70, 1858.

„ Miers, Catal. New Zealand Crust., p. 61, 1876.

„ Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 152, 1882.

Carapace elongate, the part posterior to the cervical groove membranaceous, or less firm than the anterior portion. Chelipedes and the two anterior pairs of legs well developed, the ultimate and penultimate pairs of small size, and one or both usually chelate. Thoracic sterna linear. Abdomen spirally twisted, or extended, and usually membranous, the tergal elements as a rule rudimentary; abdominal appendages present in both sexes, consisting of a pair always present on the penultimate (sixth) segment, and of usually a single biramous limb present only on the left side of the second to the fifth segments inclusive, the first three of these well developed and ovigerous in the females.

The Hermit Crabs occur in all seas from between tide marks down to very great depths (over 2000 fathoms); they are most numerous represented, however, in shallow water, and a few forms are even subterrestrial. Numerous structural modifications are met with in the different genera, and these, as might be expected, are chiefly confined to the form of the abdomen, that part of the body having suffered most from the curious shell-inhabiting instinct noticeable in the majority of the species. There is every reason to believe that the Hermit Crabs of the present day are descendants of a race of Thalassinid-like ancestors, owing both their form and their persistence to the above-