

*Pagurus euopsis*, Dana.

*Pagurus euopsis*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 452, pl. xxviii. fig. 6, 1852.

*Habitat.*—Station 172, off Nukalofa, Tongatabu; depth, 18 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

Two specimens (male and female) agree closely with Dana's description, though the colours have somewhat faded. The joints of the apical half of the antennal flagellum are characteristically gibbous on the inner side, and the hairs on the limbs are of a reddish colour, tipped with white.

The types came from Upolu, Navigator Group, and Balabac Passage.

*Pagurus dearmatus*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 5).

*Characters.*—The anterior portion of the carapace is somewhat square in outline with a projection external to the insertion of each ocular peduncle, the surface tolerably smooth, with a few hairs towards the margins; the posterior portion is entirely membranous.

The ocular peduncles are of large size, slightly flattened from above downwards, and constricted towards the middle, which is crossed by a broad red band; the corneæ are deeply pigmented and semilunar in outline when seen from above; the ophthalmic scales are broad at the base, their apices with three or four spines each. The antennal peduncles extend almost to the end of the eye-stalks and are sparingly ciliated, the acicle is of small size, not reaching beyond the distal end of the penultimate joint, the second joint is moderately broad, with a slightly marked external prolongation. The terminal joint of the antennular peduncle extends slightly beyond the apices of the eye-stalks.

The left chelipede is considerably larger than the right, with its basal joints sparingly ciliated; the lower border of the merus is sharp and granulated; the carpus is somewhat trigonal, the upper border with two or three curved denticles, the outer surface with a few granulations towards the anterior border; the propodus is more than equal in length to the merus and carpus taken together, its outer surface uniformly covered with fine granulations, which show a tendency to become slightly coarser towards the apex of the immobile finger, the upper border with a series of small denticles; the outer surface of the dactylus is coarsely granular and its lower border irregularly dentate (as is also the corresponding border of the immobile finger), the tips of both fingers are black and corneous. The right chelipede is almost smooth, the joints being but slightly granulated, though clothed with a few hairs; the upper border of the carpus and propodus is provided with marginal denticles; both fingers possess tufts of hairs, and the lower is moderately dilated. The ambulatory limbs are smooth and but sparingly ciliated; the