

recently been taken in deep water by the "Travailleur." The spines on the carpal and propodal joints of the second pair of ambulatory limbs are almost obsolete, though well-marked on those of the first pair, and the dactylus of the right chelipede has the tip folded under that of the immobile finger. In other respects the two examples agree closely with the recently published description of Sars. In British specimens (= *Pagurus tricarinatus*, Norman) the central carina on the larger hand is more strongly marked.

St. Vincent Harbour, Cape Verdes, 7 to 20 fathoms, July 1873. A specimen in a shell of *Pisania lineata*, Gmel., is referred somewhat doubtfully to the above species. The larger chela is wanting, and the smaller has the central carina less strongly developed than usual; the ophthalmic scales are also proportionately larger.

*Eupagurus excavatus* is a Mediterranean and North Atlantic species; the variety ranges as far north as the Norwegian seas and appears to be most prevalent in moderately deep water.

*Eupagurus lacertosus*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 7).

*Characters*.—The anterior portion of the carapace is smooth and moderately convex, the lateral border is also convex, the median frontal process prominent and acute, the lateral projections less strongly marked, but each tipped by a small spine; the posterior portion is entirely membranous, and raised somewhat above the level of the anterior part.

The ocular peduncles are moderately slender, with the corneæ but slightly dilated, and a few indistinct piliferous lines are seen on the upper surface; the ophthalmic scales have their apices slender and acute, with a faint inward inclination. The antennal peduncles exceed the eye-stalks by almost the whole length of the ultimate joint; the acicle is long and slender, with a slight double curve, and the inner border is pubescent, it extends to the middle of the terminal joint; the second joint has a well-marked external prolongation extending to the middle of the penultimate joint, and its inner border is spinulose, an acute spinule is also present in a corresponding position on the inner margin of the joint; the under surface of the third joint is densely pubescent. The second joint of the antennular peduncle has its distal end situated nearly opposite the end of the eye-stalk.

The right chelipede is considerably larger than the left, both are of large size as compared with the trunk, and the surface is granular and spiny. The right chelipede has the merus somewhat trigonal, the upper border with two or three spinules and a few hairs, the antero-external border is armed with a series of acute spines, and the lower surface is tubercular, the outer surface is slightly granular, and the superior and distal border bears two spinules situated close together; the upper surface of the carpus is covered with tubercular spines (with the exception of an elongated strip near the inner margin), the outer surface slopes abruptly and is granular, the inner border gives rise