

throughout its extent to a row of acute spines, the two anterior of which are bifid; the propodus is about one-third longer than the carpus, its upper surface granular, with two oblique tubercular ridges, one running from near the outer margin of the posterior border to the external border of the immobile finger, the other from the inner margin of the posterior border to the middle of the base of the dactylus, an indistinct central row of tubercles is also present; the fingers are finely granular and less than half the total length of the propodus, their opposed edges are irregularly toothed, and the apex of the dactylus is slightly folded under that of the immobile finger; the dactylus has an obtuse median carina on its upper surface, and both fingers possess a minute corneous apical spine. The left chelipede has the merus similar to that of the right chelipede, with the exception that the spinules on the superior border are absent; the carpus is moderately pubescent, and bears two rows of acute spines above, those of the inner row being more numerous, a large bifid spine is placed near the centre of the anterior and upper border; the propodus has an acute central carina armed with tubercular spines, and the outer border is likewise acute, the surface is finely granular except the under part of the fingers, where there are numerous tufted hairs; the fingers cross one another towards their apices and are excavated inferiorly. The ambulatory limbs have the carpal joints slightly spiny on the anterior margin, a few spinules also exist on the posterior border of the merus of the first pair; the dactyli are curved and considerably longer than the propodi, their posterior surface is slightly canaliculate, and the apices are corneous.

The penultimate abdominal segment is crossed by a deep transverse impression; the ultimate segment is composed of four lobes, the two terminal with their margins spinulous.

Length of body 33 mm., of right chelipede 40 mm., of left chelipede 29 mm., of third left leg 47 mm., of ocular peduncle 5.5 mm.

This species belongs to that section of the genus in which the hand of the left chelipede is carinated superiorly. It bears some resemblance to *Eupagurus excavatus*, but is at once distinguished by the absence of the central carina from the propodus of the right chelipede.

*Habitat.*—Station 166, off New Zealand; depth, 275 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. Two specimens, one an adult male, the other immature.

*Eupagurus lacertosus*, n. sp., var. *nana*, nov. (Pl. VII. fig. 1).

*Characters.*—Those of *Eupagurus lacertosus* with the following exceptions:—the lateral frontal projections are not tipped by spines, the antennal acicle extends only as far as the end of the eye-stalk, and the external prolongation of the second antennal joint is shorter; the chelipedes have essentially the same form and armature, though the spines are less strongly marked, and in some positions fewer in number, the granulations on the