

Eupagurus comptus (White), var. *jugosa*, nov. (Pl. VII. fig. 2).

Pagurus comptus, White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 122, 1847; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 224, 1848.

Eupagurus comptus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 75, 1858.

„ „ Miers, Zool. "Erebus" and "Terror," Crust., p. 3, pl. ii. fig. 5, 1874; Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 72, 1881.

Pagurus forceps, Cunningham, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 1, part. xxvii. p. 495, 1871.

Habitat.—Station 308, off Tom Bay, Patagonia; depth, 175 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Many specimens were obtained in this locality.

Station 315, Falkland Islands; depth, 5 to 12 fathoms; bottom, sand, gravel. A young specimen, still retaining the red banding of the ambulatory limbs noted by White.

The Challenger examples all belong to the above-named new variety, which is characterised by the prominence of the ridges on the hand of the larger chelipede, the inner being especially raised; towards the centre there is a conspicuous bifurcate Λ -shaped ridge extending from the base of the immobile finger to the carpo-propodal articulation. In addition to the typical form Miers has described a variety which he terms var. *latimanus*, distinguished by the breadth of the hand and the prominence of its ridges.

Eupagurus comptus is only known as an inhabitant of the Patagonian region.

Eupagurus constans, Stimpson (Pl. VI. fig. 8).

Eupagurus constans, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 86, 1858.

Habitat.—Off Yokohama, Japan.

Originally taken by Stimpson in the Bay of Hakodadi, Yedo Island, at a depth of 4 fathoms, on stony ground. The front possesses three prominent acute projections, the mesial more produced than the two lateral. The chelipedes are elongated and of large size, the terminal joints armed with conical spines and setigerous tubercles; the right ischium possesses a prominent internal spine, and the merus has several spinules on its upper and distal border; the carpus and propodus have the conical spines arranged in marginal and central series, with the bristle-tufted tubercles scattered between; the dactylus of the left chelipede is devoid of spines. The ambulatory limbs are comparatively smooth. In the allied *Eupagurus spinulimanus*, Miers, from New Zealand, the median frontal tooth is almost obsolete, the spines on the hand of the larger chelipede are arranged in two rows, and the carpal joint of the second pair of ambulatory limbs is spinose on the upper surface.