

*Eupagurus spinulentus*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 3).

*Characters.*—The anterior portion of the carapace is flattened but perfectly smooth, the median frontal projection is rounded and less prominent than the lateral processes, which are subacute; the posterior portion is also smooth and entirely membranous.

The ocular peduncles are stout, and constricted towards the base, with the corneae much dilated and of a semilunar outline when seen from above; the ophthalmic scales are broad at the base, with the apices rounded and slightly pubescent, each tipped by a single spinule. The antennal peduncles slightly exceed the eye-stalks in length; the acicle is long and slender, extending almost to the distal end of the terminal joint, and its surface is provided with a few hairs; the external prolongation of the second joint is spinulous and almost reaches the distal end of the penultimate joint. 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, and the surface of both is armed with numerous conical spines. The right chelipede has the merus somewhat trigonal, with its lower surface tubercular and pubescent, the upper and distal border is armed with eight or nine conical spines; the carpus is about two-thirds as long as the propodus, and its length exceeds the breadth, the upper surface is pubescent, and everywhere covered with the characteristic short and conical, yet acute spines, these being slightly more strongly marked towards the inner margin; the upper surface of the propodus is armed in a similar way, but the central part is elevated, and a groove devoid of spines runs parallel to the inner margin, the spines show a tendency towards arrangement in rows, more especially those near the margins, the lower surface of both carpus and propodus is armed with rounded tubercles; the dactylus is armed with tuberculiform spines, and its apex passes under that of the immobile finger; both fingers are sparingly toothed and possess numerous tufts of short setæ, their length is less than that of the remaining part of the hand. The left chelipede has the merus and carpus both trigonal, the upper and distal end of the former with two unequal spines, the upper surface of the latter is pubescent, and the carina strongly spinose; the upper surface of the hand is similar to that of the right chelipede, but the fingers are proportionately longer. The ambulatory limbs are long; the anterior border of the carpal and propodal joints is spinose, of the meral joint simply granular; the dactyli are remarkably long, and slightly tortuous, with the anterior surface longitudinally canaliculate, and fringed by a double row of yellow hairs. The last two pairs of legs are moderately pubescent.

The penultimate abdominal segment bears a deep transverse groove; the terminal segment is composed of four nearly equal and symmetrical lobes.

Length of body 41 mm., of right chelipede 40 mm., of left chelipede 32 mm., of third right leg 55 mm., of ocular peduncle 7.2 mm.