

This species is allied to *Eupagurus constans*, Stimpson, and *Eupagurus spinulimanus*, Miers; from the former it is distinguished by the absence of the spine on the inner surface of the ischial joint of the right chelipede, the spines on the hand are scattered all over the upper surface, and the setigerous tubercles are absent; in the latter species the eyes are slender, the antennal acicle does not exceed the ocular peduncle, and the spinules on the right hand are mostly arranged in two rows. *Eupagurus armatus* (Dana), is an allied species, but the corneæ are not dilated, and the general form of the chelipedes is different.

*Habitat*.—Stations 204A, 204B, off Tablas Island; depth, 100 to 115 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A female with ova, in a shell of *Fusus nipponicus*, E. A. Smith.

*Eupagurus rubricatus*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 4).

*Characters*.—The anterior portion of the carapace is smooth and moderately flat, the frontal projections are scarcely indicated, the median being obtusely rounded; the posterior portion is entirely membranous.

The ocular peduncles are moderately stout, with the corneæ dilated; the opnthalmic scales have the terminal portion slender and acuminate. The antennal peduncle slightly exceeds the eye-stalks in length; the acicle is long and slender, reaching nearly to the end of the peduncle, its inner margin is pubescent and has a double curve; the external prolongation of the second joint is spinulous, and extends as far as the distal end of the penultimate joint, a minute spinule is also present on the inner margin of the second joint. The second joint of the antennular peduncle has its distal end not reaching the termination of the eye-stalk.

The chelipedes are unequal and of moderate size, the terminal joints are covered with a matted pubescence, and the hands are swollen from side to side. The right chelipede has the meral joint trigonal, its lower surface tuberculate, and its distal and upper border with a single spine and a fringe of hairs; the carpus is a little more than half the total length of the propodus, with its breadth considerably less, the upper surface is pubescent, and a number of conical spines are scattered over the inner half, those on the free margin being specially prominent; the propodus is much broader than the carpus, its upper surface is covered with a matted pubescence, and possesses an irregular central elevation; scattered somewhat sparingly here and there, but especially towards the centre of this surface, are white rounded tubercles, the inner and outer margins are fringed with long hairs, and bear in addition a row of somewhat blunted spines; the upper surface of the dactylus possesses several rows of rounded tubercles, and its inner margin is armed with tubercular spines, the tip is folded under that of the immobile finger. The left chelipede has the merus similar to that of the right chelipede, the upper surface of the carpus is traversed by two rows of spines, with a smooth portion between; the propodus is placed at an