

The antennular peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by nearly the whole length of the last joint, which also extends considerably farther than the end of the antennal peduncle.

The chelipedes are very unequal and almost devoid of spines, the right with a broad and flattened hand. The right chelipede has the merus with its outer surface rugose, the lower surface convex and granular, a few spiniform tubercles are present on the lower and outer edge; the carpus is more than half the total length of the propodus, its upper surface is coarsely granular, and the lateral borders are raised and slightly spinose, the lower surface is somewhat angular and covered with small tubercles; the propodus is much broader than the carpus though its vertical dimension is considerably less, the upper surface is polished, slightly convex from side to side, and everywhere finely granular, the lateral borders are convex and remarkably thin, the lower surface is also finely granular; the free edge of the dactylus is very thin and the upper surface is finely granular. The left chelipede is of small size and extremely narrow, the lower surface of the merus is slightly spinose, and the carpus possesses a median row of spinules, its inner border also is somewhat tubercular; the propodus is a little wider than the carpus, a short tubercular carina exists on its proximal half, and the outer border is thin, the fingers are slightly bent downwards, and are more than half the total length of the hand. The ambulatory limbs are subequal in length to the right chelipede, and comparatively smooth, a few spinules exist on the anterior border of the carpal joints of the first pair; the dactyli are longer than the propodi, moderately curved, with a few setæ on the outer border towards the apex.

The terminal portion of the abdomen is wanting in the single specimen.

Length of body 16 mm., of right chelipede 22 mm., of left chelipede 15 mm., of third left leg 22 mm., of ocular peduncle 3 mm.

The form of the right chelipede—the broad flattened hand of which probably serves to plug up the mouth of a shell—is characteristic of this species; in this respect it bears some resemblance to "*Pagurus severus*," A. Milne-Edwards, from the "Talisman" dredgings.

Habitat.—Station 122, off Pernambuco; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud. A male specimen, in a shell of *Pleurotoma* sp.

A Pagurid without chelipedes from Station 201, off Samboangan, Philippines, appears to belong to the genus *Eupagurus*. It occurred in the shell of a species of *Trochus*.

Genus *Spiropagurus*, Stimpson.

Spiropagurus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 74, 1858.

Anterior portion of the carapace depressed, the cervical groove deep; front with the rostral projection but slightly marked. Ocular peduncles short and stout, with the cornesæ dilated; the basal scales of moderate size and separated by a considerable