

interval. Antennal acicle slender, the flagellum naked. Chelipedes subequal and of small size, the right slightly larger; the fingers moving in a horizontal plane and calcareous at the tips. Second and third pairs of legs with long, flattened and ciliated dactyli. Coxa of the fifth left leg in the male with a long, spirally coiled, membranous organ (formed by a protrusion of the vas deferens), strengthened along its outer surface by a corneous band; the vas deferens of the right side scarcely produced.

Spiropagurus spiriger (De Haan).

Pagurus spiriger, De Haan, Crust. Japon., p. 206, tab. xlix. fig. 2, 1850.

Spiropagurus spiriger, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 86, 1858.

Habitat.—Torres Strait. A young male.

Station 188, Arafura Sea; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud. An adult male.

Station 190, Arafura Sea; depth, 49 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A female with ova.

Hong Kong, 10 fathoms. An adult female, in a shell of *Pleurotoma tuberculata*, Gray.

Station 208, off Manila; depth, 18 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Two male specimens, one of which is young.

Admiralty Islands, 16 to 25 fathoms. A female with ova.

The Challenger dredgings have increased the known area of distribution of this species, previously recorded only from the Japanese and Chinese Seas.¹ Great variation is exhibited in the size of the piliferous lines on the chelipedes and legs, and in the amount of pubescence. The inner border of the carpus in both chelipedes possesses a row of spinules which vary considerably as to prominence in different individuals; the piliferous lines on the upper surface of both hands are usually arranged in double series; the flagellum of the antennæ is broad and flattened towards its base. In very hairy individuals the piliferous lines may occur even on the upper surface of the ocular peduncles and on the posterior part of the carapace, especially the branchial region (where they tend to become piliferous tubercles). The ocular peduncles only extend as far as the commencement of the penultimate joint of the antennal peduncle, and they are slightly exceeded by the acicle; the external prolongation of the second joint of the antennal peduncle is spinulose but of no great length; the ophthalmic scales are obtusely rounded at their apices. The terminal abdominal segment is bifid, and the margin spinuliferous. The female differs from the male in being of larger size, the chelipedes are proportionately smaller, and no sexual appendage is present; in the male the abdominal appendages—except those of the penultimate segment—are of very small size.

¹ *Spiropagurus spiriger* occurs also in the Indian seas, the writer having taken it recently at Madras, where it is apparently common in shallow water.