

It is to be noted, however, that the sexual appendage is rather longer and more slender than in the case of American specimens,¹ and there is indication of a slight protrusion on the left side. The gills are of the normal phyllobranchiate type.

The previously known species are two in number, viz., *Catapagurus sharreri*, A. Milne-Edwards (= *Hemipagurus socialis*, S. I. Smith), from off Barbados and the east coast of the United States, and *Catapagurus gracilis*, S. I. Smith, also from the latter locality; both are from moderately deep water.

Catapagurus australis, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1).

Characters.—The anterior portion of the carapace is smooth. The eye-stalks are long, slightly exceeding the antennal peduncle, and reaching the middle of the last joint of the antennular peduncle; the corneæ are slightly dilated; the ophthalmic scales have their apices rounded, but a prominent acute spine is present on the inner and distal margin of each. The antennal acicle reaches the middle of the last joint of the antennal peduncle; the external prolongation of the second joint is but slightly marked.

The right chelipede has the merus armed with two or three spines on the outer and distal border; the carpus is not equal in length to the propodus, its upper surface is densely pubescent and carries three rows (two marginal and one central) of curved acute spinules; the upper surface of the propodus is covered with a matted pubescence, and the margins are fringed with long hairs, a median ridge capped by about five spinules is present, though most prominent towards the proximal end, where it finally passes on to the upper surface of the immobile finger, and several spinules smaller than those of the carpus are found on the inner margin; the fingers are less than half the total length of the propodus, and a ridge is present on the upper surface of the dactylus. The left chelipede is more slender and slightly shorter than the right, but the armature is the same, the fingers are, however, more than half the total length of the propodus, and they terminate in well-marked horny claws. The ambulatory limbs are smooth, with the anterior borders of the carpal and propodal joints very slightly spinulous; the dactyli are considerably longer than the propodi, and moderately curved, a series of long horny setæ is present on the anterior border, and a few shorter setæ on the posterior border.

The abdomen is wanting in the better preserved specimen, but the carapace measures 4.8 mm. in length, and the ocular peduncle 2.5 mm.

Habitat.—Station 188, Arafura Sea; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A male specimen, from which the above description is taken.

Reefs at Levuku, Fiji Islands. A very imperfect specimen; in this the antennal acicle is slightly longer than in the above, almost reaching the end of the eye-stalk.

¹ *Vide* "Albatross" Crust., Rep. U.S. Fish. Comm., 1882, pls. iii., iv.