

has in any case received general acceptance by later writers. Mr. E. J. Miers has described an allied genus *Pomatocheles* from the Japanese seas, found living in the shells of a *Dentalium*, distinguished chiefly by the form of its chelipedes (the fingers of which move in a horizontal plane), the shape of the ocular peduncles and of the carapace.

*Glaucothoë carinata*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 1).

*Characters*.—The anterior part of the carapace is slightly convex from side to side, and produced into a broad and subacute median projection situated between the bases of the ocular peduncles. The frontal process possesses a sharply defined median carina, which after passing a short distance back, loses itself on the carapace; a slight lateral ridge also diverges from each margin of the rostrum, and between this and the median carina a depression exists. The posterior part of the carapace is considerably broader than the anterior portion, and a somewhat shallow cervical groove separates the two. The cardiac area is narrow and triangular; the branchial area is convex.

The ocular peduncles are of large size, almost equalling half the length of the anterior part of the carapace; the corneæ are broad and dilated, and each peduncle is constricted towards its middle. The antennular peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by half the length of its terminal joint. The antennal peduncle is provided with a small pointed acicle, and the terminal joint is long and cylindrical, slightly exceeding the eye-stalk.

The chelipedes are equal in size, with the joints smooth and polished, though clothed with a few short silky hairs; the propodus is more than twice the length of the carpus, and considerably swollen from side to side, the outer surface is rather more pubescent than the remainder of the chelipede; the fingers are not equal in length to the hand, and even when closed a slight hiatus exists between their opposed edges, on the margin of which one or two obscure teeth can be made out; their apices are slightly corneous. The ambulatory limbs are smooth; the dactyli are long and moderately curved, ending each in a small back claw, two minute spinules and a few hairs are present on their posterior margins.

The abdominal segments are smooth; the telson is oblong and narrows slightly towards the apex, which presents a slight median emargination, the lateral borders are straight and more than twice as long as the breadth at the apex. The appendages of the penultimate segment are broad and symmetrical.

The single specimen taken is an apparently adult male, with the following measurements:—Length of body 10 mm., of chelipede 6 mm., of first ambulatory leg 10·5 mm., of ocular peduncle 1·3 mm.

In *Glaucothoë peronii*, Milne-Edwards, there is no median frontal projection, and the chelipedes are unequal. In *Glaucothoë rostrata*, Miers, with which the Challenger specimen agrees in many respects, the rostrum is not carinated superiorly, the dactyli of