

slight amount of pubescence. A small tuft of corneous hairs is noticeable towards the apex of the ambulatory dactyli—a feature which may also be detected in some specimens of the typical form.

The single specimen taken is a female measuring 37 mm. in total length; but for the large series of examples of *Parapagurus abyssorum*, and the occurrence of intermediate forms, I should have felt inclined to regard it as belonging to a distinct species.

*Habitat*.—Station 68, between Bermuda and the Azores; depth, 2175 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. A female with ova, in an investment of Zoanthoid polypes.

*Parapagurus affinis*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 4).

*Characters*.—The anterior portion of the carapace is moderately convex, and slightly pubescent towards the lateral margins, the frontal projections are scarcely represented, the median being obtusely rounded; the posterior portion is entirely membranous.

The ocular peduncles are moderately slender, and pubescent above, with the corneæ slightly dilated; the ophthalmic scales terminate in from four to six minute denticles. The antennal peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by more than half the length of its terminal joint; the acicle extends almost to the distal end of the last joint, and is moderately curved, its inner margin is pubescent and armed with a row of minute teeth; the external prolongation of the second joint is short, with its apex dentate, an ill-defined tooth is also present on the inner and distal margin of the second joint; the remaining joints of the peduncle as well as the flagellum are slightly pubescent. The antennular peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by the length of its terminal joint and about half that of the second joint; the ultimate joint is slightly pubescent, and somewhat shorter than the antennal peduncle.

The chelipedes are unequal and of moderate size, the terminal joints granular, and covered with long delicate hairs. The right chelipede has the meral joint almost smooth, with a few granulations on the lower surface, and a serrated lobe on the distal inferior margin, a piliferous line is seen on the upper surface running parallel to the anterior border; the carpus is about two-thirds the length of the propodus, the upper surface is granular and faintly pubescent, and a raised piliferous line runs parallel to the anterior border, with the exception of its inner margin the lower surface is comparatively smooth; the propodus is considerably broader than the carpus, the granulations are well marked on the rounded lateral margins, while the remainder of the upper surface is smooth, though clothed with long silky hairs, the lower surface is densely pubescent, especially towards its anterior end; the dactylus is more than half the total length of the hand, and its upper border and inner surface are densely clothed with hairs; the fingers terminate in minute horny tips, and several ill-defined teeth are present on their opposed edges. The left chelipede has the carpus almost equal in length to the propodus, its