

impressed line on its inner surface (seen to a lesser extent in other members of the genus) and the lower and distal margin is produced into a serrated lobe, the upper surface is faintly granular, and bears a raised line parallel to and adjoining the anterior border; the carpus is about two-thirds the length of the propodus, and its upper surface is uniformly granular and pubescent, a few granulations are also present on the lower surface; the propodus is considerably dilated and its upper surface is glabrous, a number of granulations with a tendency towards linear arrangement exist over the greater part of this surface, but towards the lateral borders these are replaced by short crowded spinules, with hairs interspersed, the lower surface is smooth and polished, a few granulations and hairs being merely present towards the lateral margins, the immobile finger is not bent at an angle to the lower margin of the hand; the dactylus is slightly more than half the total length of the propodus, while its upper surface is pubescent, and covered with short crowded tubercular spinules, the opposed edges of the fingers are provided with short hairs and a few small irregular teeth. The left chelipede has its joints unarmed though pubescent, the upper surface of the carpus being specially hairy, the hand is but little dilated, and the fingers are more than half the total length of the propodus. The ambulatory limbs are smooth and unarmed, the dactyli are remarkably long and slender, being nearly twice the length of the propodi, and a series of corneous setæ is present on the anterior border near the apex. The last two pairs of legs are smooth and moderately pubescent, especially towards the terminal joints.

The penultimate abdominal segment bears a cruciform impression; the terminal segment is obscurely bilobed.

Length of body 22 mm., of right chelipede 18 mm., of left chelipede 13 mm., of third right leg 26 mm., of ocular peduncle 3 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 167A, off New Zealand; depth, 10 fathoms; bottom, mud. A male specimen.

*Parapagurus gracilis*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 3).

*Characters.*—The anterior portion of the carapace is smooth and moderately convex, submembranous towards the middle, with the lateral surfaces calcified, and each traversed by an oblique line which passes outwards and backwards from the submembranous part, the frontal projections are scarcely evident; the two cervical grooves form an evenly rounded line; the posterior portion is entirely membranous.

The ocular peduncles are stouter than is usual in this genus, with a few hairs on the upper surface and a faint reddish band still evident along each lateral surface, the corneæ are slightly dilated and of rather large size; the ophthalmic scales are broad towards the base, but acute and spinulous at the apex. The antennal peduncle scarcely exceeds the