

Genus *Pagurodes*, n. gen.

Front with the rostral projection of moderate size. Ocular peduncles short; the ophthalmic scales spinular and separated by a considerable interval. Antennules long. Antennal acicle strongly developed, the flagellum long. Chelipedes slender and unequal, the right larger; fingers moving in a horizontal plane, and calcareous or but slightly corneous at the tips. Ambulatory limbs with long and slightly tortuous dactyli, the penultimate pair subchelate. Males with a short curved tubular organ (formed by the protruded vas deferens) attached to the coxa of the fifth right leg. Abdominal segments with the terga linear; males with three minute appendages on the left side, of which the first and second are uniramous, and the third is partially concealed by the appendage of the penultimate segment; females with four appendages on the left side, the first two of which are biramous and oviferous.

This genus agrees in some respects—particularly in the position of the protruded vas deferens,—with *Catapagurus*, A. Milne-Edwards, from which it is, however, distinguished by the form of the eyes, and the non-ciliated ambulatory dactyli, as well as by the trichobranchiæ. The shape of the chelipedes, the protruded vas deferens, and the absence of genital appendages from the first two abdominal segments in the male, separate it from *Parapagurus*, S. I. Smith.

*Pagurodes inarmatus*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 5).

*Characters*.—The anterior portion of the carapace is smooth and moderately convex, with the median frontal process fairly prominent and acute, the lateral projections are also acute and no less prominent; the frontal margin is slightly raised, and a few slight inequalities are seen towards the lateral margins; the cervical groove forms a straight line on each side of the carapace, placed obliquely to a deep transverse sulcus which connects the two, and a deep sinuous depression runs immediately in front of and parallel to each; the posterior portion is entirely membranous.

The ocular peduncles are short and compressed laterally, with a few hairs on the upper surface, and their bases swollen, the corneæ are slightly dilated; the ophthalmic scales are short and spinulous, with their apices acute. The antennal peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by the length of its two last joints; the acicle is strongly curved and extends beyond the apex of the ultimate joint; the second joint has a prominent and acute external prolongation, as well as an acute spinule on the inner and distal margin; the first joint bears a minute spinule on its outer border; the proximal half of the flagellum shows slight lateral compression. The antennular peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by the length of the ultimate and penultimate joints, the former