

broadens out towards its distal end, and a tuft of long hairs is placed at the apex overhanging the two flagella.

The chelipedes are slender and not strikingly unequal in size, the disparity being chiefly noticeable in the chelæ. The right chelipede has the meral joint elongated and about equal in length to the carpus, the outer surface is covered with granules which tend to become tubercular on the lower and inner margin; the upper and outer surfaces of the carpus are uniformly granular, the inner margin is moderately sharp and the lower surface is comparatively smooth; the propodus is about one and a half times the length of the carpus and one-third stouter, the upper surface is convex from side to side, with the granules somewhat deficient towards the centre, where the surface is glabrous, towards the carpal articulation a short median tubercular carina is present, in addition to two less prominent elevated lines which are situated nearer the outer border and pass some distance forwards on the upper surface, the lower surface is comparatively smooth, and slightly concave towards the inner margin; the fingers are pubescent and slightly curved, their length is less than that of the hand, the dactylus bears two teeth and the immobile finger a single tooth on the inner margin. The left chelipede differs from the right in the following respects:—the hand is but slightly dilated, and a short median carina is alone noticeable on the upper surface, the fingers are longer than the palm, and more curved than those of the right side, while their opposed edges are sharp and devoid of teeth. The ambulatory limbs are long and slender, with slight granulations present on the meral, carpal, and propodal segments; the dactyli are slender and elongated, with a well-marked sigmoid curve, and a few setæ are present on their anterior surface near the apex. The penultimate pair of legs are considerably shorter than the ultimate pair, with which they agree in being slightly pubescent. The protruded vas deferens is moderately curved and entirely membranous.

The penultimate abdominal segment is divided by a deep transverse depression; the ultimate segment is bilobed, with its margins fringed by short setæ.

The above description is furnished by an adult male taken at Station 168, which gives the following measurements:—Length of body 28 mm., of right chelipede 36.5 mm., of left chelipede 34 mm., of third left leg 49 mm., of ocular peduncle 2.5 mm., of protruded vas deferens 2 mm.

Some amount of variation is to be noted as regards the pubescence of different individuals; in certain specimens the chelipedes are almost completely clothed with short silky hairs. Females are of much smaller size than males, of two with ova from Station 168, the larger measures only 17 mm. in length.

*Habitat.*—Station 146, near Marion Island; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. Two males and a female.

Station 168, off New Zealand; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Three males and two females, both the latter bearing ova, in shells of *Pleurotoma* sp., and *Nassa* sp.