

border has an obscure double outline. The cervical grooves are but slightly indicated and they unite in front of the cardiac area. The gastric area possesses two faintly curved transverse ridges situated behind a point opposite the posterior border of the eye-stalks, and separated by a shallow median groove which is continued forwards on the frontal lobe; the surface gradually slopes downwards in front of these ridges. The branchial area bears a faint transverse V-shaped marking as in the last species. The ocular peduncles are short and stout, with the corneæ deeply pigmented. The first free joint of the antennal peduncle bears a small acute tooth on its upper surface, the penultimate joint is not twice the length of the ultimate; the flagellum is more than twice the length of the carapace. The pterygostomial area is separated from the carapace by a well-marked fissure, its surface projects somewhat and bears a series of elevated lines with a slight granular concavity above.

The external maxillipedes have the ischium broadly rounded on the inner margin, with its outer surface as well as that of the merus traversed by faint wavy lines; the merus has a conical subacute lobe projecting from its inner margin.

The chelipedes are of large size and finely granular, with the carpus distinctly serrated on both margins. The merus has its inner and distal margin produced into an obtuse tooth, a few minute tubercles are present on the outer surface, and an acute spinule occurs on the distal and inferior margin; the carpus is armed with five or six pointed teeth on its internal border, the proximal four of which are separated from one another by distinct fissures, the external border is slightly raised and bears about six pointed teeth of small size, the lower surface is smooth and polished, with a deep concavity along the inner margin; the propodus when folded has its articulation with the dactylus situated opposite the proximal end of the carpus, the upper surface is convex, with a decided slope towards the outer border which is also convex and moderately sharp, a few hairs and minute tubercles are present on the proximal half of the margin, while the lower surface is glabrous and comparatively free from granules; the dactylus is considerably twisted, and almost equal in length to the hand, the inner portion is distinctly raised; the fingers of the right chelipede are in contact, while a tolerably large hiatus exists between those of the left side and their opposed margins are devoid of teeth. The ambulatory limbs are slightly pubescent, a few minute spinules are present on the anterior borders of the meral joints, and in the first two pairs of legs one or two also on the posterior border near the distal end; the dactyli terminate in a black horny claw, and each bears three horny spinules on its posterior margin.

The abdominal segments are smooth and polished externally.

Breadth of carapace of a male 8.8 mm., length of carapace 9.5 mm., of extended abdomen 8 mm., of chelipede 27 mm., of second ambulatory leg 18 mm.

I have had considerable hesitation in separating this species from *Petrolisthes similis*, Stimpson, with which it is closely allied; possibly the examination of a larger series of