

The chelipedes are extremely slender and closely beset with minute spinules arranged in distinct rows. The carpus is slightly longer than the palm, but the two joints are of equal width; the fingers are slender and slightly curved, with their apices acute, and their opposed margins setose, while a prominent tubercular tooth is present near the proximal end of each. The ambulatory limbs are very slender, and a few delicate spinules are present on the anterior margin of the meri and carpi, as well as two or three on the posterior margin and distal end of the propodi; the dactyli are broad, flattened, and but slightly curved, with a series of slender spines on the posterior margin, which increase in size towards the apex.

The eye-stalks are narrow and elongated, in length equalling the rostrum, with the corneæ dilated and deeply pigmented. The external maxillipedes are armed with a single spinule at the outer and distal end of the merus, and the three terminal joints are densely pubescent internally.

The abdominal segments are all smooth and glabrous externally, and their pleura are subobtuse.

This species is distinguished by its narrow and elongated eye-stalks, the comparative absence of spines from the carapace, and by its very small size.

Breadth of carapace (of a female with ova) 4 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 15 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 6.5 mm., of chelipede 32 mm., of chela 10.2 mm., of ambulatory leg (detached) 14.5 mm., diameter of ova about 0.7 mm.

Habitat.—Station 192, off Little Ki Island; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A single specimen in an imperfect state of preservation.

Genus *Uroptychus*, n. n.

Diptychus,¹ A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 61, 1880.

Rostrum flattened and acute, resembling that of *Galathea*. Carapace somewhat ovate in shape, with its surface glabrous and usually devoid of spines. Chelipedes elongated and of varying width; the ambulatory limbs slender. Eye-stalks short and stout, the corneæ scarcely dilated. Antennal peduncle slender, the first free joint provided with a flattened and acute acicle or movable spine; the flagellum never of great length, and in some cases remarkably short. External maxillipedes comparatively smooth, with the terminal joints elongated, more especially the propodus, which is considerably longer than any of the other joints. Abdomen smooth and glabrous externally, folded on itself; the telson (which is transversely segmented and of very small size), as well as the last pair of appendages, bent under the preceding segments and applied to the thoracic sterna; males with the first two pairs of appendages (copulatory organs)

¹ As this name has been previously used in Zoology to designate a genus of Cyprinoid Fishes, I have altered it to that given above.