

fairly well developed, those of the third and fourth segments rudimentary, of the fifth absent; females with two pairs of ovigerous appendages on the third and fourth segments, those of the other segments (with the exception of the penultimate) absent. Eggs comparatively few in number, and of large size.

The species are mostly of small size, and characterised by the shining polished surface of their body and limbs. They are widely distributed, occurring at depths of about 100 to 700 fathoms, and many of the species appear to live among the branches of Corals, their limbs being specially adapted for clinging. The atrophy of the caudal swimming fin is carried to a greater extent than in either *Ptychogaster* or *Eumunida*, and it is probable that the folding in of that part is a result of this condition in all three genera. In one respect *Uroptychus* differs from all other Galatheids, viz., in the presence of a distinct movable acicle on the first free (in reality the second) joint of the antennal peduncle, an important and primitive character, but it must be remembered that a similar process, though of very small size, is present also in *Eumunida*. In those species which I have examined, the fifth arthrobranchia, counting from before backwards, is not of larger size than the others, whereas in most of the Galathodea it is distinctly enlarged. Professor A. Milne-Edwards has made known five species from the West Indies, dredged during the "Blake" expedition, and more recently another species from the "Talisman" dredgings in the North Atlantic.

*Uroptychus nitidus* (A. Milne-Edwards) (Pl. XXI. fig. 6).

*Diptychus nitidus*, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 62, 1880.

*Habitat*.—Station 23, off Sombrero Island, West Indies; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. Two males, and a female with ova; all of small size.

Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. An adult male (figured), the body of which measures 34 mm. in length, and the chelipedes 69 mm.

The carapace is perfectly smooth and glabrous, with a single spinule placed on each lateral margin at the antero-lateral angle. The rostrum is about twice the length of the eye-stalks, with its margins entire, and it is slightly upturned towards the apex (this last character being liable to considerable variation in different specimens). The chelipedes are broad, flattened, and of great length, with their surface smooth and shining; the merus narrows very considerably towards its proximal end, and a few ill-defined granules occur, in some specimens at least, on its inner surface, while a minute spinule is found on the upper surface and at the distal end of the ischium; the fingers are excavated inferiorly, and their surfaces are clad with delicate silky hairs; two unequal teeth are met with on the inner margin of the dactylus, and an ill-defined projection occurs on the corresponding border of the immobile finger. The ambulatory limbs are slender, and