

like the chelipedes glabrous, with a series of delicate spines articulated to the posterior margin of the propodi; the dactyli are short and strongly curved, with numerous spinules on the posterior margin, which increase in size and are separated by wider intervals towards the apex of the joint, in some cases also the dactyli are pubescent. The antennal acicle extends slightly beyond the tip of the eye-stalk, and almost to the end of the antennal peduncle; the flagellum is not equal in length to the carapace. The joints of the external maxillipedes are smooth. The abdominal segments are smooth and glabrous externally.

From the dredgings of the "Blake" it would appear that this species is common in the West Indies, it having been taken by that vessel at no less than eighteen stations, in depths varying from 88 to 734 fathoms. It was found in most of these cases adhering to Corals of the genus *Chrysogorgia*.

*Uroptychus insignis*, Henderson (Pl. XXI. fig. 1).

*Diptychus insignis*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser 5, vol. xvi. p. 419, 1885.

*Characters*.—The surface of the carapace is smooth and glabrous, with a moderate convexity from side to side. The gastric area is crossed in front by a transverse row of short, stout spinules, chiefly arranged in two groups one on either side of the middle line; the remaining areas are unarmed. The rostrum is about four times the length of the eye-stalks, and its apical half is slightly upturned; two minute spinules are present on each lateral margin towards the apex, and the whole lower surface as well as the distal end of the upper surface bears a median carina. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with two spines of moderate size on its anterior half, one being situated at the antero-lateral angle, and the other opposite the gastric row of spinules, with a few spines of smaller size intervening, while the posterior half is provided with a regular series, decreasing gradually in size from before backwards, and continued almost to the posterior limit. The posterior margin is regularly convex, with the convexity directed forwards. A few minute spinules occur on the anterior pterygostomial region.

The chelipedes are robust and of moderate length, with the proximal joints tuberculate and spiny. The merus and carpus are both armed with prominent spines at their distal ends, as also is the inner surface of the former joint, while their surfaces, but especially the upper one, are roughened by somewhat pointed tubercles which are mostly arranged in rows. The propodus is glabrous, and its upper surface is provided with indistinct tubercles, chiefly towards the proximal end; the fingers are more than half the length of the palm, their apices cross one another and are acute, while each in addition to having its inner margin finely serrated bears a single ill-defined tooth of moderate size. The ambulatory limbs are rather stout, and comparatively smooth, a few indistinct spinules being merely present on the anterior margin of the meral and carpal joints, and a rounded