

of *Diogenes varians*, in having the left chelipede with a tendency towards spinulation on its joints, and the lower border of the propodus curved; the ophthalmic scales also are sparingly dentate.

*Diogenes guttatus*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 4).

*Characters*.—The anterior portion of the carapace is slightly convex from side to side and smooth towards the centre; the front with its median process faintly marked, but a conspicuous projection external to each ophthalmic scale; the antero-lateral border (posterior to the insertion of the antennal peduncle) with an abrupt slope backwards, and armed with a few minute spinules; the lateral margin with about six acute curved spinules. The central portion of the carapace behind the cervical groove has a few granulations.

The rostriform process is entire, narrowing towards the acute apex which scarcely reaches the end of the ophthalmic scales; the latter are subentire, with two or three spinules at the inner and distal margin. The ocular peduncles extend to a point opposite the middle of the terminal joint of the antennal peduncle and the commencement of the same joint in the antennular peduncle. The antennal acicle is short, not reaching beyond the middle of the penultimate joint of the peduncle, and its inner border is quadrispinose; the second joint of the peduncle is broad, and possesses a prominent external spine; the flagellum is not twice the length of the carapace, and its under surface is fringed with long hairs.

The left chelipede has the meral and carpal joints subequal, slightly pubescent, and covered with spinuliform granulations, most strongly marked towards the borders, on which they become distinctly spinulous; the inner surface of the carpus is convex; the propodus is about one and a half times the length of the carpus, its outer surface is covered with perfectly circular, drop-like, and flattened elevations, the upper and lower borders are spinulous and almost straight; on the outer surface and near the carpal articulation are three curved denticles situated near the lower border, the inner surface is faintly granular; the dactylus has a series of dentations on the upper border and numerous granulations on the outer surface, the lower border is minutely toothed; the immobile finger has an obscure median ridge on the upper surface and numerous small teeth on the inner margin. The right chelipede is wanting in the single specimen. The first and second pairs of ambulatory limbs are smooth and sparingly ciliated, with a few spinules on the anterior borders of the meral joints; the dactyli are slightly bent, longitudinally canaliculate on the upper surface, and considerably longer than the propodi. The penultimate joint of the fourth leg has its lower border spinose.

The two terminal segments of the abdomen are smooth and moderately convex, the ultimate is longitudinally channelled.