

are somewhat less robust, the spinules on the sides of the carapace are more distinctly developed, and the palms of the chelipedes somewhat more dilated.

There is in the Challenger collection a mutilated male example, dredged near Sydney in 410 fathoms, in lat. $34^{\circ} 13' 0''$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 38' 0''$ E. (Station 164B), which I cannot venture to separate specifically from this species. It is distinguished from specimens of the typical form only by having one, not two spines, on each branchial region, and by having two tubercles (of which one is extremely small) upon the ocular peduncles, the distal one situated upon the corneæ. In this specimen the rostrum is unfortunately broken, and the legs are deficient, except a chelipede and part of an ambulatory leg. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, about	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7.5
Breadth of carapace,	3	6.5
Length of chelipede,	8	17

The specimen from Sydney closely approaches the nearly allied species or variety *Lispognathus furcillatus*, A. Milne Edwards, dredged by M. A. Agassiz at Grenada, in the West Indies, in 291 fathoms, in those points wherein it differs from the typical¹ *Lispognathus thomsoni*.

I may add that in the typical form of this species, there are occasionally traces of a subdistal tubercle on the cornea of the ocular peduncle, and the anterior branchial spine is often but slightly developed.

Ergasticus, A. Milne Edwards.

- Ergasticus*, A. Milne Edwards, Rapport sur la Faune Sous-Marine dans les grandes profondeurs de la Méditerranée and de l'Océan Atlantique, p. 17, 1882.
 ,, Studer, Verzeich. währ. d. Reise S. M. S. "Gazelle," ges. Crustaceen, Abhandl. k. Akad. Wissensch. Berlin, Abh. ii. p. 7, 1881.

Carapace subpyriform, moderately convex and tuberculated and spinose above, and on the lateral margins, and with several small spines on the upper and lower margins of the orbits. Spines of rostrum slender, straight and divergent from the base, where they are armed with one and two accessory spines. Post-abdomen (in *Ergasticus naresii*, ♀) six-jointed. Eyes rather small and retractile. The basal joint is spinuliferous

¹ This species is one of the very few Brachyurous Decapods inhabiting the deeper abysses of the ocean which has been already ascertained to occur commonly and abundantly over a somewhat wide area of distribution in the North Atlantic Ocean. The Rev. A. M. Norman describes it (*tom. cit.*) as very widely diffused over the "warm area" of the North Atlantic, extending continuously from the Færøes to the Straits of Gibraltar. M. A. Milne Edwards (Rapport, *loc. cit.*) found it to occur abundantly in the Gulf of Gascony, and in the numerous dredgings of the "Travailleur" off the coasts of Spain and Portugal in the years 1880-81, at depths varying from 896 to 1225 mètres, and also in the Mediterranean at 500 to 700 mètres. I have determined the Challenger specimens by actual comparison with specimens from the North Atlantic "warm area," collected during the cruise of H. M. S. "Porcupine," and presented to the British (Natural History) Museum by P. Herbert Carpenter, Esq., and named by Mr Norman.