In the adult females the carapace is more convex and tuberculated than in the males. This species is always of a very small size; an adult male in the Challenger series has the following dimensions:—

Adult &.					Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum,	•	•			41/2	9.5
Breadth of carapace, nearly .					4	8
Length of a chelipede, .			•		5	11
Length of first ambulatory leg, nearl	v .				7	14.5

The chelipedes, as in *Herbstia condyliata*, have the fingers in adult males arcuated and dentated near the apex, and with a wide intermarginal hiatus when closed.

Herbstia (Herbstiella) depressa? (Stimpson) (Pl. VII. fig. 2).

- ? Herbstia depressa, Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. vii. p. 185, 1860.
- ,, ,, A. Milne Edwards, Crust. Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 77, 1875.

3 Herbstiella depressa, Stimpson, tom. cit., vol. x. p. 93, 1871.

Three small specimens (one male and two females) dredged off the coast of Brazil at Barra Grande, in 30 to 350 fathoms, lat. 9° 5′ 0″ to 9° 10′ 0″ S., long. 34° 50′ 0″ W. to 34° 53′ 0″ W. (Station 122), are referred very doubtfully to this species.

They agree with the description in the structure of the antennæ, maxillipedes, chelipedes, and ambulatory legs, but the rostrum is divided nearly to its base, and the gastric and cardiac regions are very slightly convex, and are granulated (more distinctly in the male than in the females).

Adult &.							Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and	rostrun	near	ly.	1301	1940		4	8
Breadth of carapace,	•		•				3	6.5
Length of a chelipede,	•	•					$4\frac{1}{2}$	9.5
Length of first ambulate	ory leg,				•	•	6	12.5

I think it not improbable that a comparison of these specimens with authentic examples of Stimpson's species, which I have never seen, would demonstrate their specific distinctness.

Chlorinoides, Haswell.

Chlorinoides, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 442, 1880; Cat. Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crust., p. 17, 1882.

Carapace subpyriform, moderately convex, and armed with strong spines on the dorsal surface. Spines of rostrum long and divergent. A well-developed præocular spine. Orbits deep, well defined above, and with two deep fissures in the upper margin; incomplete below. Post-abdomen in both sexes distinctly seven-jointed. Eyes, when retracted, concealed beneath the projecting superior orbital margin. Antennæ with