

*Pilumnoplax vestita* (de Haan). Japan; North and North-East Australia (var. *sexdentata*, Haswell).

*Pilumnoplax heterochir* (Studer). Off Cape of Good Hope and Agulhas Bank (to 150 fathoms); Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha (100 fathoms).

*Pilumnoplax abyssicola*, n. sp. Fiji Islands, (315 fathoms).

The nearest ally to this genus is perhaps *Pseudorhombila*, Milne Edwards, of which I formerly regarded *Pilumnoplax* a subgenus,<sup>1</sup> but the species of *Pilumnoplax* may be distinguished by their much smaller size, and by the narrower basal antennal joint and compressed and ciliated dactyli of the ambulatory legs. From the species of *Pilumnus*, and, I think, *Eucrate*, de Haan, *Pilumnoplax* is distinguished by the less convex carapace with shorter antero-lateral margins, and more slender, longer ambulatory legs, not to mention other more important but generally less constant characters.<sup>2</sup>

*Pilumnoplax heterochir* (Studer) (Pl. XIX. fig. 1).

*Pilumnus heterochir*, Studer, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, Abh. ii. p. 11, pl. i. fig. 3, 1882.

*Pseudorhombila* (*Pilumnoplax*) *normanni*, Miers, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. pt. ii. p. 587, 1880.

The carapace is little broader than long, somewhat depressed, and granulated near the front and antero-lateral margins, and with short, obscurely defined, transverse ridges on the gastric region and on the front of the branchial regions. The antero-lateral margins are much shorter than the postero-lateral margins, which are straight and converge to the postero-lateral angles, and the former are divided into three teeth, of which the first is broad and obtuse, and the second and third dentiform and acute; behind these, on the postero-lateral margins, there is usually a small tuberculiform rudiment of a fourth tooth. The interorbital frontal carina is entire or slightly notched in the middle line and granulated; the frontal margin is divided into two lobes by a shallow, triangulate median notch. The orbit has two small notches in its superior margin, but none at its exterior angle or on its inferior margin. The third segment of the post-abdomen in the male is the broadest, and laterally angulated; the sixth segment is slightly longer than the fifth, the seventh segment slightly transverse and distally rounded. The eyes are of moderate size. The basal antennal joint is short and slender, and does not attain the lateral subfrontal process. The merus of the outer maxillipedes is shorter than the ischium-joint, distally truncated, with a rather prominent antero-external angle. The chelipedes (in the male) are unequal, the right usually the larger; the

<sup>1</sup> Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 241, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> As has been noted under *Pilumnus*, the European species described by Maitland as *Pilumnus tridentatus*, may belong to *Pilumnoplax* or to *Heteroplax*, which latter genus is, according to Dr. Stimpson's diagnosis, separated from *Pilumnoplax* by characters of scarcely more than subgeneric value. Besides the species mentioned by Dr. Stimpson, I have described one, *Heteroplax* (?) *nitidus*, from the Korean Seas.