The largest male presents the following dimensions:-

Adult &.				Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, rather over,	•	(*)	*	5	11
Breadth of carapace, nearly	•	9	•	6	12
Length of a chelipede,		39	*	81	18
Length of second ambulatory leg, nearly,				12	25

The smallest ova-bearing female measures as follows:-

Adult Q.					Lines.	Millims.
Length and breadth of carapace, nearly	,		*		$4\frac{1}{2}$	9
Length of a chelipede, about .					6	13
Length of second ambulatory leg,		•	%	*	81	18

A good series of specimens (mostly females) were dredged on the Agulhas Bank, south of Cape Agulhas, South Africa, in lat. 35° 4′ 0″ S., long. 18° 37′ 0″ E., in 150 fathoms (Station 142).

In this species the male verges are exserted near the margins of the sternum and the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs.

The pubescent body and limbs and the form of the front distinguish Litocheira kingsleyi from the other species referred to this genus.

## Rhizopinæ.

Rhizopinæ, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 95, 1858.

This subfamily was established by Dr. Stimpson for certain small genera which resemble the Carcinoplacidæ in the form of the carapace, whose antero-lateral margins are arcuated, and in the characters drawn from the front, orbits and outer maxillipedes, but the antero-lateral margins of the carapace are usually entire, rarely dentated, and the post-abdomen of the male does not cover the whole width of the sternum at the base (except perhaps sometimes in *Typhlocarcinus*).

The characters distinguishing this group from the Carcinoplacidæ are not invariably constant, but the genera referred to it are usually at once recognisable by their small size, small orbits, small and deflexed front, and by the arcuated, subentire, antero-lateral margins and subparallel postero-lateral margins of the carapace.

## Ceratoplax, Stimpson.

Ceratoplax, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 96, 1858.

Carapace transverse, longitudinally convex and nearly smooth on the dorsal surface, with the antero-lateral margins arcuated and entire or subentire; the postero-lateral

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I have myself described a species of Carcinoplax (Carcinoplax integra) with entire antero-lateral margins.