

to be insufficient, is to be regarded as merely a variety of the Atlantic *Plagusia depressa*.

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly . . . . .	21	44
Breadth of carapace, nearly . . . . .	22½	47·5

*Plagusia immaculata*, Lamarck (Pl. XXII. fig. 1).

*Plagusia immaculata*, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., v. p. 247, 1818.

„ „ Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., tom. cit., p. 150, 1878.

„ *depressa*, Latreille, Encycl. Méth., x. p. 145, 1825.

„ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 93, 1837; Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 179, 1853, nec *Cancer depressus*, Fabricius.

North of New Guinea, from driftwood, February 21, 22, 1875 (a female and several small males).

The largest male measures as follows:—

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly . . . . .	8½	17·5
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	9	19

It is possible that this form, like the preceding, may prove to be merely a small convex, smoother and glabrous variety of *Plagusia depressa*, but I hesitate to unite it with that species on the authority of the series at present contained in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum and in the Challenger collection.<sup>1</sup>

*Plagusia chabrus* (Linné) (Pl. XXII. fig. 1d).

*Cancer chabrus*, Linné, Mus. Lud. Ulrici, p. 438, 1764; Syst. Nat., ed. xii. p. 1044, 1766.

*Plagusia chabrus*, White, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xvii. p. 497, 1846.

„ „ Miers, tom. cit., p. 152, 1878.

„ *tomentosa*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 92, 1837; Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, Zool., vol. xx. p. 178, 1853.

„ „ Krauss, Die Süd-Afrik. Crust., p. 42, pl. ii. fig. 6, 1843.

South Africa, Simon's Bay, 10 to 20 fathoms (an adult male and a young example).<sup>2</sup>

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	19	40·5
Breadth of carapace, about . . . . .	21	44

<sup>1</sup> The British Museum has lately received specimens of the very distinct *Plagusia speciosa*, Dana (of which I had seen no specimens when I revised the species of this subfamily in 1877), from Paumotu.

<sup>2</sup> In the South African specimens of this species, which I have examined, the branchial regions are smooth, or very nearly so; in specimens from New Zealand they bear several small ridges or tubercles near the posterior lateral angles, but I do not think this to be a character of specific importance, though a larger series might show it to be so.