longer than the carpus, slightly compressed, and shorter than the fingers, which are slender, scarcely denticulated on the inner margins and are slightly decussate at the acute apices. The legs of the second and third pairs (in the typical form) are greatly elongated and very slender, with the joints smooth, the dactyli slightly curved, and exceeding the penultimate joints in length. Those of the fourth and fifth pairs are (in the typical variety) nearly filiform ; the dactyli very short. The body and limbs are covered with an extremely short brownish or whitish pubescence.

Of this species two very distinct varieties were collected; the first represented by two adult males and two females, at Station 207, near the Philippines, in 700 fathoms, lat. $12^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 15^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$., the second by three adult females, dredged in 800 fathoms, in the Arafura Sea, Station 191, lat. $5^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$ S., long. $134^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ E., and by an adult and larger female obtained in the Banda Sca, in 1425 fathoms, lat. $4^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$ S., long. $129^{\circ} 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$ E. (Station 195).

The first-mentioned variety was selected for description because there are males of it ; the second variety is distinguished by the more dilated bases of the antennules, the slightly tapering, not cylindrical, eye-peduncles, and the more robust chelipedes and ambulatory legs. I propose to designate it var. robusta.

| Adult $\delta$. |  |  |  |  |  | Lines. | Millims. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length and breadth of carapace, | . | . | . |  |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \cdot 5$ |
| Length of a chelipede, nearly |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 16.5 |
| Length of third leg, . |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 40 |
| Length of fourth leg, nearly . |  |  | . |  |  | 6 | 12 |

The adult female specimen of the variety robusta, from 1425 fathoms (Station 195), which only differs from the specimens taken in 800 fathoms (Station 191) in the slightly more convex carapace, with more deeply accentuated sutures and the somewhat shorter exterior orbital spines, measures as follows :-

| Adult $\%$. |  |  |  |  | Lines. | Millims. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length and breadth of carapace, nearly |  | . | . |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| Length of a chelipede, |  |  |  |  | 11 | 23 |
| Length of third ambulatory leg, nearly |  |  |  |  | 25: $\frac{1}{2}$ | $53 \cdot 5$ |
| Length of fourth ambulatory leg, about |  |  |  |  | 11 | 23 |

Cymopolia, Roux.
Cymopolia, Roux, Crust. de la Mediterranée, pl. xxi., 1828.
" Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust, vol. ii. p. 158, 1837.
Of this genus I have only examined three species, Cymopolia caronii, Roux, Cymopolia jukesii, White, and Cymopolia whitei, Miers, the numerous species recently described by A. Milne Edwards being unrepresented in the collections of H.M.S.

