

pigmented) but slightly dilated, the proximal end of the peduncle is, however, enlarged. The antennal peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by half the length of its terminal joint; the acicle is slender and but slightly curved, extending almost to the end of the terminal joint of the peduncle; the second joint is without an external prolongation, and a minute spinule is present on the inner border of the third joint; the last joint is broad and flattened; the flagellum slightly exceeds the body of the animal in length. The antennular peduncle is extremely long, as the eye-stalk only reaches to the middle of its second joint, the terminal joint is broad and flattened vertically; the inferior of the two flagella is composed of only six segments. The propodus of the external maxillipedes exceeds any of the other joints in length.

The right chelipede is considerably longer and very much stouter than the left; the merus is slightly longer than the ischium, and the lower border of both joints is armed with a row of minute spinules; the carpus is not half the total length of the propodus, its surface is trigonal, and armed both above and below with numerous small tubercular spinules; the hand is somewhat dilated, with the lower surface convex, and a series of minute tubercles on the inner margin; the fingers are considerably longer than the palm, to the axis of which they are placed at an obtuse angle, the dactylus bears two and the immobile finger three teeth on the inner margin. The left chelipede is slender, the merus and ischium are subequal, the carpus is longer than the palm, and its upper surface bears a few insignificant tubercles; the propodus is smooth and not dilated; the fingers are slender and incurved, with their opposed edges straight and minutely serrated. The first and second pairs of ambulatory limbs are long and flattened, those of the second pair greatly exceeding the first, the anterior and posterior borders of the meri, carpi, and propodi, more especially the first of these, carry a series of minute spinules, and their upper surfaces are granulated; the dactyli are subcylindrical, remarkably long and slender, and slightly tortuous. The ultimate and penultimate pairs of legs are extremely short, the former being almost rudimentary, the penultimate terminates in a curved horny claw-like dactylus.

The abdomen is short and membranous, without the usual spiral twisting seen in the majority of shell-inhabiting Pagurids. The appendages of the penultimate segment are almost symmetrical, and somewhat slender; the terminal segment is oblong, with its margins entire. The male has in addition three minute biramous appendages on the left side, and two pairs of genital appendages attached to the anterior segments.

Length of body of a male 16 mm., of right chelipede 17 mm., of left chelipede 14 mm., of first ambulatory leg 30 mm., of second ambulatory leg 46 mm., of ocular peduncle 3 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 285, Mid South Pacific; depth, 2375 fathoms; bottom, red clay. A male specimen. There is nothing to indicate the manner in which the abdomen was protected.