

peduncle. The ambulatory limbs, with the exception of a few spinules on the anterior border of the carpal joints, are comparatively smooth. An adult male measures 31 mm. in length.

*Parapagurus dimorphus* was dredged by the "Gazelle" off the Cape of Good Hope, at a depth of 117 fathoms, living in shells of *Buccinum porcatum*, Gm., which were completely covered by colonies of *Epizoanthus cancrisocius*, von Martens.

*Parapagurus abyssorum*, A. Milne-Edwards, MS. (Pl. IX. fig. 2).

*Characters.*—The anterior portion of the carapace is strongly calcified, somewhat square in outline, and moderately convex both from side to side and from before backwards. The surface is smooth and polished, though certain slight inequalities are noticeable towards the lateral margins, and the frontal border is raised. The median frontal projection is obtusely rounded, scarcely reaching the bases of the ocular peduncles, the lateral projections are even less strongly marked, but with pointed apices. The carapace behind the cervical groove is submembranous, with the exception of the narrow cardiac area which is calcified; the branchial regions are strongly convex.

The ocular peduncles are narrow, especially towards the centre, but dilated somewhat at the base; the corneæ are of small size though deeply pigmented; the ophthalmic scales are narrow and spinulous, and each terminates in a pointed projection. The antennal peduncles are massive and exceed the eye-stalks by the whole length of the ultimate joint; the acicle is long and slender, extending slightly beyond the distal end of the terminal joint, it has a slight sigmoid curve and the inner margin bears a row of small spinules; the external prolongation of the second joint is short and its apex rounded; the terminal peduncular joint is broad and somewhat flattened; the flagellum is more than twice the total length of the body. The first joint of the antennular peduncle has its distal end situated opposite the end of the eye-stalk, the terminal joint is half as long again as the second joint, and almost equal in length to the whole antennal peduncle.

The chelipedes are moderately slender and of considerable length, with the joints granular and pubescent. The right chelipede has the merus somewhat shorter than the carpus, with its outer surface granular, and a dense pubescence underneath, the inner surface is comparatively smooth, and a raised tubercular line exists immediately behind the anterior margin, at the inner and distal margin on the under surface a few tubercular spines of small size are met with; the carpus is about equal in length to the hand (not including the fingers), and the upper surface is uniformly granulated, the lower surface is convex from side to side, and is both pubescent and granular, while the lateral borders are not sharply defined; the propodus is but little dilated and its general characters are those of the carpus. The immobile finger is placed at an obtuse angle to the lower border and