

end of the merus, while the minute tubercles are best marked on the merus and carpus. The propodus is glabrous, and its surface is minutely punctate; the fingers are scarcely half the length of the palm, with their surface slightly pubescent, and a single ill-defined tooth is present on the inner margin of each. The ambulatory limbs are slender, more particularly the first, and the joints are glabrous, though slightly pubescent; the meral joints are finely tubercular, and numerous distinct spinules are present on their anterior margin; the propodi, as well as the dactyli, are slightly curved, and a series of minute horny spinules is present on the posterior margin of the latter.

The eyes are of small size and partially concealed in orbits, with the corneæ but slightly dilated. The antennal acicle is of very small size, only reaching the end of the eye-stalk, and scarcely the middle of the last joint of the antennal peduncle. The external maxillipedes are smooth, one or two minute spinules being alone present at the distal end of the merus.

The abdominal segments are glabrous externally, though minutely punctate, and the fifth and sixth are in addition pubescent in some specimens; their pleura are subobtuse.

This species agrees with the West Indian *Uroptychus armatus* (A. Milne-Edwards) in having the carapace armed laterally with prominent spines, but in the latter species from seven to eight of these are present, and the ambulatory limbs are in addition smooth.

Breadth of carapace, not including spines (of a female with ova from Station 170) 7 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 22 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 11 mm., of chelipede 29 mm., of chela 12 mm., of first ambulatory leg 13 mm., diameter of ova about 1 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 170, off the Kermadec Islands; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. A female with ova, and a young male.

Station 214, south of the Philippines; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Two females, both with ova.

*Uroptychus parvulus*, Henderson (Pl. XXI. fig. 3).

*Diptychus parvulus*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 420, 1885.

*Characters.*—The carapace is slightly more convex than usual, and is everywhere smooth and glabrous, though a few minute punctations are visible on its surface. The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace, or four times the length of the eye-stalks, and slightly depressed, with its upper surface hollowed out from side to side, and the margins entire. The lateral border of the carapace is armed with a series of very minute spinules which are best marked towards the posterior limit. The pterygostomial region is provided with a few scattered granules.

The chelipedes are elongated and of moderate width, with the proximal joints finely spinose. The merus and carpus are each armed with numerous rows of short spinules,