

which at the distal end of both joints become distinct spines. The propodus is slightly swollen in both its diameters and its surface is perfectly smooth; the fingers are more than half the length of the palm and their surface is pubescent, the apices are curved, the dactylus folding under the immobile finger, and a single tooth is present on the inner margin of each. The ambulatory limbs are of moderate width, and with the exception of a row of minute spinules on the anterior border of the meri (and in some cases also of the carpi) are smooth, a series of distinct horny spinules also occurs on the posterior margin of the propodi; the dactyli are more than half the length of the propodi and strongly curved, with from six to eight stout horny spinules articulated to the posterior margin of each, the apical one being of small size.

The eyes are of small size, with the corneæ subglobose and deeply pigmented. The antennal acicle is long and acuminate, extending slightly beyond the end of the peduncle, the last joint of which is prolonged inferiorly into an acute spine, and its basal portion is rather broad; the flagellum is remarkably short, not reaching the end of the rostrum, and consisting of scarcely half a dozen joints. The external maxillipedes are almost completely smooth, one or two minute spinules being found only at the distal end of the merus.

The abdominal segments are smooth and glabrous externally, with the pleura subacute, those of the third segment and the posterior part of the second segment being narrow and attenuated. The telson and last pair of appendages are of very small size.

This small species is distinguished by the form of its rostrum, and the armature of the chelipedes, as well as by the remarkable characters of the external antennæ.

Breadth of carapace of the largest specimen (a female with ova) 6 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 16 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 9 mm., of chelipede 20 mm., of chela 9 mm., of first ambulatory leg 12 mm., diameter of ova about 0·8 mm. Males are of somewhat smaller size than the above (as are also the other females with ova) but their chelipedes are considerably stouter.

*Habitat.*—Station 310, Sarmiento Channel, Patagonia; depth, 400 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. About thirty specimens, including both males and females, several of the latter with ova.

*Uroptychus politus*, Henderson (Pl. VI. fig. 2).

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

*Characters.*—The carapace is moderately convex from side to side, and everywhere perfectly smooth and glabrous, the margins even being entire, with the exception of a minute denticle at the antero-lateral border. The rostrum is horizontal and placed very slightly below the level of the highest part of the carapace, in length it exceeds the eye-stalks by a small part of its extent, and it narrows somewhat abruptly towards the apex,