

and Santa Cruz (115 fathoms), but these by no means indicate the extreme limit of its bathymetrical range; specimens having been recently received by the British Museum from Captain E. Cole, taken off Jamaica in 600 fathoms, and in the Mona Channel, West Indies, in 814 fathoms.

*Leptopodia sagittaria* (Fabricius).

*Cancer sagittarius*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst., ii. p. 442, 1793.

*Leptopodia sagittaria*, Leach, Zool. Miscell., ii. p. 16, pl. lxvii., 1815.

- " " Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 276, 1834; Atlas, in Cuvier, Règne Animal, Crust., ed. 3, pl. xxvi. fig. 1.  
 " " A. Milne Edwards, Études sur les Crust. Podophthalmaires in Miss. Sci. au Mexique et dans l' Amérique Centrale, pt. v. p. 172, 1878; and references to literature.

Fully grown specimens were obtained at Madeira, and St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, also smaller examples at Bahia in shallow water, 7 to 20 fathoms. Another young female was dredged at Barra Grande, south of Pernambuco, in 30 to 350 fathoms (Station 122), in lat.  $9^{\circ} 5'$  to  $9^{\circ} 10'$  S., long.  $34^{\circ} 49'$  to  $34^{\circ} 53'$  W.

An adult male from Madeira measures as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, . . . . .	29½	62·5
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	9	19

*Metoporaphis*, Stimpson.

*Metoporaphis*, Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., New York, vol. vii. p. 198, 1860.

" Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 643, 1879.

This genus, which is nearly allied to *Leptopodia*, is distinguished by its uneven and tuberculated carapace, the exposed flagella of the antennæ which are visible at the sides of the rostrum in a dorsal view, and by the very considerable development of the median distal spine of the merus of the ambulatory legs.

In *Metoporaphis forficulatus*, which is the only species I have examined, the chelipede differs markedly from that of *Leptopodia*, the palm (in the adult) being much shorter than the dactyle and pollex, which are slender, gaping, incurved, and meet only at the tips.

The ascertained range of this genus is from Charleston Harbour (whence the type was obtained) southward to Barra Grande on the Brazilian coast; the species are apparently of very rare and local occurrence. But two have been described, which must be regarded as doubtfully distinct one from the other; *Metoporaphis calcarata* (Say), and *Metoporaphis forficulatus*, A. Milne Edwards.