

Falklands, ranges northward along the western shores of South America to Peru, and occurs also, according to Professor Bell, on the coast of Brazil. It is most abundant in shallow water, but occurs at greater depths, 30 to 70 fathoms.

I have described below a species, *Eurypodius longirostris*, from Chiloe, which must be regarded as provisionally distinct, and was obtained in much deeper water (175 fathoms).

Eurypodius latreillei, Guérin-Ménéville (Pl. IV. fig. 3).

Eurypodius latreillei, Guérin-Ménéville, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. xvi. p. 354, pl. xiv., 1828.

„ „ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 284, 1834; Crust. in Cuvier, Règne Animal (ed. 3), Atlas, pl. xxxiv. bis, fig. 1.

„ „ Miers, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 64, 1881, et synonyma.

Among the males in the extensive series brought home by the Challenger two very distinct varieties, if not species, may be distinguished by the form of the chelipedes. In the first (var. α), which is to be regarded as the typical form, as shown by Guérin-Ménéville's original figure, the palm is moderately compressed, more slender, considerably longer than broad, not turgid, and the fingers are without strong tubercles on the inner margins (see Pl. IV. fig. 3).

In the second variety (var. β , fig. 3a) the palm is shorter and much more turgid, the fingers have between them (when closed) a much larger hiatus, and the dactylus and sometimes the lower finger (pollex) is armed, on its inner margin, near the base, with a strong rounded tubercle. This form has usually, but not invariably, a more slender carapace and longer rostrum. I cannot refer it to any of the so-called "species" figured and described by authors, reference to which is made in my paper above cited, where also mention is made of a specimen of this variety presented to the British Museum by Dr. R. O. Cunningham. In the Challenger series are specimens of comparatively small size presenting this peculiarity in the form of the chelipede, e.g., one from Magellan Strait, dredged in 55 fathoms (Station 313), whose principal dimensions are as follows:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum,	8½	18
Length of rostrum, about	3	6.5
Greatest breadth of carapace, about	6½	14
Length of a chelipede, about	14½	30.5
Length of second ambulatory leg, nearly	29	61

It is, therefore, not a character peculiar to the old and large males; nevertheless, as some specimens of the typical form occur presenting some approach to this variety in the greater convexity of the palm, and as, moreover, it is impossible to say to which of