

margins, and are armed with three or four teeth, which are rarely as spinuliform as in *Pilumnus*, to which this genus is somewhat nearly allied. The front is of moderate width, slightly deflexed, and distally truncated, and often has a small median notch in the anterior margin. The orbits are of moderate size, and their margins are sometimes notched, but not spinuliferous. The epistoma is very narrow and transverse. The ridges of the endostome or palate are very obscurely defined. The post-abdomen in the male is distinctly seven-jointed, and is broadest at the base, where it covers the whole, or nearly the whole, width of the sternum, between the bases of the fifth ambulatory legs. The eyes are set upon rather short, stout pedicels. The antennules are transversely or somewhat obliquely plicated. The basal antennal joint is short and rather slender, and usually does not reach the infero-lateral process of the front; the flagellum arises from within the interior orbital hiatus. The exterior maxillipedes are closely applied to the buccal cavity; their ischium and merus-joints are distally truncated, the merus shorter than the ischium, and bearing the next joint at its antero-internal angle, which is very slightly, if at all, emarginated. The chelipedes are either subequal or unequal in the male, and if unequal, the palms may be dissimilarly tuberculated; the merus-joint of the larger chelipede is trigonous, and prolonged little, if at all, beyond the antero-lateral margins of the carapace; the carpus has a spine on its antero-internal margin; the palm is compressed, rounded above, and tuberculated or smooth on the exterior surface; the fingers are distally acute and denticulated on the inner margins. Ambulatory legs moderately elongated, with the joints slender and unarmed; the dactyli usually styliform, but slightly compressed, and ciliated on the margins.

The species are all of small size, and inhabit the Chinese, Japanese, and Australian Seas, in water of moderate depth. *Pilumnoplax heterochir*, Studer, is a deep-water species occurring in the Challenger collection, near the Cape of Good Hope, on the Agulhas Bank and at Nightingale Island (Tristan da Cunha group), in 100 to 150 fathoms; and I have described a variety (*atlantica*) of the Oriental *Pilumnoplax sulcatifrons*, Stimpson, from Senegambia (Goree Island). In the Challenger collection is another deep-water species, *Pilumnoplax abyssicola*, n. sp., from the Fiji Islands (315 fathoms).

The following is, I believe, a complete list of the species which have been assigned to this genus, but not improbably some others which have been referred to allied genera may hereafter be included in it:—

*Pilumnoplax sulcatifrons*, Stimpson. Hong Kong; Port Molle, North-East Australia (var. *australiensis*, Miers), and Goree Island, Senegambia (var. *atlantica*, Miers).

*Pilumnoplax longipes*, Stimpson. Oosima, Japan.

*Pilumnoplax sculpta*, Stimpson. Oosima, Japan.

*Pilumnoplax ciliata*, Stimpson. Limoda, Japan.