

The unique specimen presents the following dimensions:—

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	23	49
Breadth of carapace,	23½	50
Length of a chelipede, about	24½	52
Length of first ambulatory leg,	25½	54

It was dredged north of the Admiralty Islands, in 150 fathoms, in lat. 1° 54' 0" S., long. 146° 39' 40" E. (Station 219).

Mursia, Desmarest.

- Mursia*, Desmarest, Consid. sur les Crust., p. 108, footnote, 1825.
 ,, Latreille, Crust. in Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, p. 39, 1829.
 ,, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 109, 1837.
 ,, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 391, 1852; not *Murcia* of Leach, MSS.
Thealia, Lucas, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, ser. 1, vol. viii. p. 577, 1839.
 ,, Dana, *tom. cit.*, p. 391, 1852.

Carapace transverse and moderately convex, with the dorsal surface tuberculated, some of the tubercles disposed in five longitudinal series; the antero-lateral margins regularly arcuated and terminating in a well-developed lateral epibranchial spine, the postero-lateral margins straight, and without any trace of the clypeiform expansions characteristic of *Calappa*. Front small, with a median tubercle or tooth. Orbits with usually one or two closed fissures in the superior margin and with a wider hiatus in the inferior margin. Subhepatic channels well developed, as in *Paracyclois*. Post-abdomen in the male with two or three of the intermediate segments coalescent; it covers at the base the whole width of the sternum between the coxæ of the fifth ambulatory legs. The robust eye-peduncles fill or nearly fill the orbital cavities. The antennules are somewhat obliquely plicated. The basal antennal joint is rather slender, and occupies the interior hiatus of the orbit; the flagellum is well developed. The exterior maxillipedes (as in *Calappa*) do not cover the anterior part of the buccal cavity; the ischium of the endognath is not produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is obliquely truncated at the distal extremity, and the carpal joint is articulated at the antero-external angle of the merus, the exognath is slender and straight. The chelipedes and ambulatory legs are nearly as in *Calappa*, but the chelipedes are much less developed, the palm not so deep, and the merus bears one or two distal spines, not a dentated crest, on the outer surface, and the ambulatory legs are relatively longer.

Besides the two species referred to below, *Mursia acanthophora* (Lucas) = *Mursia armata*, de Haan, is to be included in this genus. This species occurs in China and Japan.