

The largest male of the Challenger series, from Station 188, presents the following dimensions :—

Adult ♂.		Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about .	.	13	28
Breadth of carapace, about .	.	11	23·5
Length of a chelipede, nearly .	.	34	72
Length of first ambulatory leg,	.	15½	33

The smallest specimen (male) from the same locality measures as follows :—

Young ♂.		Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, .	.	8	17
Breadth of carapace, nearly .	.	7	14·5
Length of a chelipede, .	.	14½	31
Length of first ambulatory leg,	.	8½	18

The examination of the Challenger series compels me to unite, under the designation *Myra fugax*, several species which I have hitherto supposed to be distinct. In young specimens the carapace is more or less distinctly carinated in the median dorsal line, and the post-abdomen in the male is flat and smooth, without the subbasal prominences and the tubercle which sometimes exists on the penultimate segment in adult examples; the margins of the carapace also are more distinctly granulated, and the chelipedes relatively shorter. In adult males the chelipedes are sometimes very considerably elongated (as in the figure of de Haan cited above) and—in specimens I have examined in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum—the three posterior spines of the carapace strongly developed and acute; perhaps these may be referable to a distinct variety or species; the chelipedes, however, are usually more slender and more elongated in adult males than in adult females.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I may note in regard to the synonymous citations, that the *Cancer cuphaeus* of Linné was founded on a specimen wanting the chelipedes, and cannot therefore be identified with certainty with any species of this genus. *Cancer punctatus*, Herbst, resembles *Myra fugax* in the form of the body and limbs, but differs in coloration from any specimen I have examined. Hilgendorf, who refers (*tom. cit.*) to the type, adds no information regarding it. The form I have described, from Japanese types (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 42, 1879), as *Myra dubia*, is probably identical with *Myra coalita*, Hilgendorf, described in the preceding year (*Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 812, pl. i. figs. 6, 7, 1878), from Zanzibar, and may be a variety of *Myra fugax*, although the types are distinguished from all specimens of that species I have seen by possessing a tubercle on the intestinal region in front of the median spine of the posterior margin. They are probably not fully grown. A similar tubercle was observed by Hilgendorf in specimens referred to *Myra fugax*.