

*Geographical Distribution.*—In the Challenger collection there are species from the Fiji Islands and Cape York.

Dana records *Betæus truncatus* from Hermite Island, Tierra del Fuego, where it was dredged in 10 fathoms. *Betæus æquimanus* from the "shores of Black Rocks, among seaweed, Bay of Islands, New Zealand," and *Betæus scabro-digitus* from Valparaiso, Chili.

Stimpson obtained *Betæus australis* from Port Jackson, among sublittoral seaweed, and *Betæus trispinosus* at a depth of 6 fathoms in the same locality.

*Betæus malleodigitus*, n. sp. (Pl. CI. fig. 5).

Dorsal surface of the carapace (in female) depressed over the cervical fossa. Orbital lobes enlarged, anteriorly produced to an obtuse point. Branchial walls deep, lessening anteriorly and posteriorly from the second pair of pereopoda. Centre of frontal margin depressed and excavate (fig. 5c), the median line being slightly elevated, the elevation widening posteriorly to the orbital lobes.

The first pair of antennæ is slender and the stylocerite reduced to a minimum. The first joint of the peduncle is as long as the two following joints together.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long and slender scaphocerite, which consists chiefly of a spine that reaches as far as the extremity of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and scarcely to more than half the length of the terminal joint of the peduncle of the second pair.

The second pair of gnathopoda has the terminal joint evenly fringed with stiff hairs on each margin.

The first pair of pereopoda is unequal in size, that on the right being smaller and more normal; the propodos is long, ovate, and the dactylos and pollex correspond in length and are about half the length of the palm. The propodos on the left side is large (fig. 5k), thick and rounded towards the carpal extremity, and tapering towards the dactylos, the extremity of which passes the articulation; the dactylos is short, stunted, and projects in two opposite directions, being shaped like a mallet.

The second pair of pereopoda (fig. 5l) is long and slender, the carpos being five-articulate, the three distal articuli being equal, and the two proximal longer and subequal; the propodos is long and slender and with the dactylos forms a minute chela that is about half the length of the carpos. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are wanting, but the joints that remain show the posterior pair to be more slender than the two preceding.

The lateral walls or coxal plates of the pleopoda are less deep than the carapace.