

Milne-Edwards and Heller, the chief characteristic being the rounded lobe on the outer border of the meral joint.

The chelipedes are of moderate length, and pubescent towards their termination; the meral joint is trigonal, and each of the three borders is armed with a row of acute spinules, those on the inner border being of very small size; the carpus is about half the length of the propodus, and bears several spinules on its outer surface and upper border. The propodus is without spines, the fingers also are unarmed, each presents a thin cutting edge, and is slightly bent inwards. The three anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs are moderately long, compressed, and pubescent, the second and third pairs subequal in length, the merus is longitudinally canaliculate above, and its anterior border is armed with from three to five acute curved spinules, a few of smaller size existing on the posterior border; the propodus is canaliculate both above and below, and its posterior border, as well as that of the dactylus, is armed with a series of horny spines which are more numerous and shorter on the latter joint; the dactylus is also grooved on both surfaces, and its tip is acute and slightly recurved. The ultimate pair of legs are subdorsal and have the dactyli and propodi greatly reduced in size; the merus bears a single spine on its anterior and distal border, while the posterior border possesses three of larger size; the short curved dactylus is opposed to the propodus, which is likewise bent, and the latter is armed with several long and delicate spines.

The seven abdominal segments in the female are, with the exception of the first three, broad and unarmed, but slightly pubescent; the second bears a pointed tubercle, and a rounded elevation is present on the third; the seventh has the apex acuminate. Five pairs of abdominal appendages are present, the first pair rudimentary.

Breadth of carapace 13.5 mm., length of carapace 17 mm., of second ambulatory leg 41 mm., of fourth ambulatory leg 23 mm., of chelipede 24.3 mm.

The above description and measurements are taken from the Zebu specimen (a female). The Ki specimen (a male) is in a very imperfect condition, only the proximal joints of the limbs being present; it differs, moreover, in having no pubescence on the carapace or abdomen.

Habitat.—Station 192, off Little Ki Island; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Station 209, off Zebu, Philippine Islands; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

Genus *Homologenus*, A. Milne-Edwards.

Homolopsis,¹ A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 34, 1880.

“This genus differs from *Homola* in the more rounded and more ovoid form of the carapace, in the great development of the rostrum, in the form of the eyes, which are very small and not narrowed at their base, and in the feebleness of the legs.”

¹ The name *Homolopsis* being preoccupied in Zoology, Professor Milne-Edwards has suggested, in a letter to the writer, that given above.