

The discovery of this interesting species—originally described from Japan—at a considerable depth off the Fiji Islands, is an important addition to our knowledge of its distribution. It was previously recorded by Haswell from the Australian coast, where, however, it appears to be of rare occurrence. The Japanese species described by Miers as *Lyreidus elongatus*,¹ and doubtfully referred by this writer to *Lyreidus tridentatus*, appears to be distinct. More recently Professor S. I. Smith has described a third species, *Lyreidus bairdi*, from the east coast of the United States.

Genus *Zanclifer*, n. gen.

Carapace ovate, convex from side to side and from before backwards, its surface partly uneven. Fronto-orbital border very narrow, considerably less than half the width of the carapace, the frontal region trilobate, produced anteriorly. Eyes rudimentary, placed in ill-defined orbits; the peduncles short, and the corneæ of small size though pigmented. Antennar peduncle massive, the first segment fused with the carapace, the second with a very prominent external prolongation; the flagellum short. Antennules of small size, completely concealed by the antennar peduncles, which meet together in the middle line. External maxillipedes moderately broad, with the ischium twice the length of the merus. Sternal thoracic shield narrow, becoming linear between the legs of the second pair, but slightly dilating again between the second and third pairs. Chelipedes of considerable length, the propodus swollen laterally, the fingers long. Ambulatory limbs with uncinatè dactyli, the fourth pair of small size but not filiform. Male generative appendages similar to but shorter than those of *Raninoides*.

The form and arrangement of the eyes, antennules and antennæ, distinguish *Zanclifer* from all other genera of Raninidea. In the general shape of the carapace it comes nearest to *Lyreidus*, but this resemblance is probably accidental, for other generic features (especially the formation of the external maxillipedes) are widely different in the two genera. The rudimentary nature of the eyes and the structure of the limbs point to this genus being fossorial in habit.

Zanclifer caribensis (De Freminville) (Pl. III. fig. 2).

Eryon caribensis, De Freminville, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 1, t. xxv. p. 273, pl. viii.B. figs. 1–2, 1832.

Eryon trilobatus, De Freminville, Icones Crustaceorum quæ ad littora America Meridionalis reperiuntur à C. P. de Freminville (unpublished, no date).

Characters.—The surface of this species is everywhere finely granulated. The carapace is ovate, granular, its length one and a half times as great as the breadth, the anterior half with very numerous eroded depressions arranged symmetrically on both sides; immediately behind the frontal region the carapace rises somewhat

¹ *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 46, 1879.