

*Paguroopsis typicus*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 4).

*Characters.*—The anterior portion of the carapace is smooth, strongly convex from side to side, and firmly calcified; the rostral projection is compressed laterally and carinated superiorly, with its apex which is acute and slightly deflexed extending beyond the tips of the ophthalmic scales, a slight swelling is seen on the carapace on either side of the base of the rostrum, and the lateral frontal projections are but slightly marked; on the posterior portion the cardiac area is calcified, as is also though to a lesser extent the antero-internal margin of the branchial area.

The ocular peduncles are short, with the corneæ deeply pigmented, strongly dilated, and semi-lunar in outline when viewed from above; the ophthalmic scales are of small size, and each terminates in an acute spinule. The antennal peduncle scarcely exceeds the eye-stalk in length; the acicle is poorly developed and but slightly curved, not reaching the middle of the last joint of the peduncle; the external prolongation of the second joint is almost obsolete. The antennular peduncle exceeds the eye-stalk by the length of its terminal joint; the upper of the two flagella is strongly developed, and densely ciliated.

The chelipedes are of similar conformation and almost equal size (in the single male specimen the left is somewhat larger, a condition possibly due to accident), while the terminal joints are thickly clad with bristle-like hairs. The lower and inner margin of each ischial joint bears a few tubercular spinules; the merus is twice the length of the carpus and distinctly trigonal in shape, the upper margin is tuberculate and slightly rounded, the two lower margins are pubescent, and armed with blunt spinules, the surfaces are comparatively smooth, and the anterior margin is slightly raised on the superior surface; the carpus is about half the length of the propodus, and its surface is remarkably deficient below, so that the hand can be folded till it comes in contact with the proximal half of the limb, the upper surface is slightly oblique, and armed with numerous long setæ, most of which arise from tubercles; the upper surface of the propodus also shows a slight amount of obliquity, the lateral borders are rounded (especially the outer), and the marginal setæ are of considerable length, the setæ on the upper surface arise from tubercles which show a tendency towards arrangement in rows, and numerous tufts of setæ are present on the lower surface; the fingers are slightly more than half the total length of the hand and but slightly curved, the dactylus bears a few small teeth on its inner proximal margin, and the corresponding margin of the immobile finger is finely crenated, the lower surface is slightly excavated towards the apices, which are tipped by small horny processes, the setæ are chiefly seen on the upper and outer surfaces and are mostly arranged in tufts. The ambulatory limbs are of moderate length, with the meral, carpal, and propodal joints smooth and flattened, a few marginal hairs alone being present; the dactyli of the second pair are twice the length of the propodi