

great interest, and it is also of value for the additional light it throws on the geographical and bathymetrical distribution of these Crustaceans. The Anomura are represented at great depths in the ocean, specimens having been taken by the Challenger beyond 2000 fathoms; in this respect as in general organisation they apparently occupy an intermediate position between the Brachyura and the Macrura. At more than half of the Stations where Anomura occurred, the depth exceeded 300 fathoms, and the groups containing the largest number of new species (Paguridea and Galatheidea) appear to have the greatest vertical distribution.

“The Dromidea are represented by nine species taken at various Stations, from shallow water to 150 fathoms; at the latter depth (Station 142, Agulhas Bank) were taken specimens of *Dromidia bicornis*, Studer, and another species apparently new. Several of the Dromids are protected by Sponges, or Ascidians, which partly envelop them, and to which they appear to be firmly fixed.

“Few species of Homoladea occur in the collection, but at Station 196 a curious form, allied to *Homola* (perhaps referable to *Homolopsis*, A. M.-E.), was dredged at a depth of 825 fathoms. The single specimen taken is characterised by a prominent rostral spine, well-marked supra-orbital spines, and long slender limbs. Examples of the genus *Latreillia* occurred off Zebu, and at two Stations on the Australian coast at depths varying from 30 to 150 fathoms.

“The Raninidea and Hippidea are represented by numerous species taken principally in shallow water. In the former group occur several rare or little known species. The Japanese *Lyreidus tridentatus*, De Haan, was taken off Port Jackson, Sydney (30 to 35 fathoms), also off Kandavu, Fiji (210 fathoms); in the latter locality only a single specimen was obtained, remarkable in having the spine on the fourth abdominal segment very pronounced. An interesting form, allied to *Lyreidus*, was taken off Bahia (7 to 20 fathoms), in which the carapace has a peculiar eroded appearance in the anterior half, due to the presence of numerous pits and depressions; there is a prominent tridentate front, projecting considerably beyond the eyes, which are very minute, and the ambulatory limbs are furnished with uncinatæ dactyli.

“Of the five species of Lithodidea taken by the Expedition, the best known is *Paralomis verrucosus*, Dana, which occurred at several shallow water Stations in the Strait of Magellan. Two fine and distinct species of *Lithodes* were obtained at Station 145 (310 fathoms), between the Cape and Kerguelen Island; the larger of these is allied to *Lithodes maia*, but has the carapace furnished with several large spines. Very few Anomuran Crustacea appear to have been taken by the Challenger in the North Atlantic, but the collection contains two young specimens of *Lithodes agassizi*, Smith, from Station 78, near the Azores (1000 fathoms).

“The great majority of the Porcellanidea, of which there are numerous examples, belong to species already described and well known, and it is of interest to note that,