

3. Rostrum terminating in two lobes which may be distally acuminate or tuberculated :—

*Micippa spinosa*, Stimpson. South and East Australia; New Zealand, to 38 fathoms (var. *affinis*).

*Micippa curtispina*, Haswell. North and North-East Australia.

4. Rostrum terminating in two long, narrow, acute lobes or spines :—

*Micippa thalia* (Herbst). Oriental region.

None of the species have, I believe, been recorded from deep water.

*Micippa spinosa*, Stimpson (Pl. VIII. fig. 2).

*Micippa spinosa*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 217, 1857.

„ „ Haswell, Cat. Australian Crust., p. 26, 1882.

„ „ Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xv. p. 8, 1885.

*Paramicippa spinosa*, Miers, Cat. New Zealand Crust., p. 9, 1876.

„ „ Crust. Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 199, 1884.

South Australian coast, 2 to 10 fathoms, April, 1874 (an adult male); Port Jackson, 6 fathoms; on the Sow and Pigs Bank (an adult male and three females); Port Jackson, 8 to 15 fathoms (three females).

The adult male from 2 to 10 fathoms measures :—

	Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and (deflexed) rostrum, rather over	.	9	19.5
Breadth of carapace,	.	7½	15.5

*Micippa spinosa*, var. *affinis*, Miers (Pl. VIII. fig. 3).

*Paramicippa affinis*, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. iv. p. 13, 1879.

*Micippa spinosa*, var. *affinis*, Miers, *op. cit.*, p. 9, 1885.

In this well-marked variety the carapace is suboblong, depressed, deeply concave on the hepatic regions, with the dorsal surface somewhat uneven and closely granulated; on the gastric regions are usually two somewhat larger granules, placed one behind the other and followed by one on the cardiac region; the lateral margins bear some larger tubercles which tend to become short spines; of these, three or four are on the sides of the hepatic regions, and one or two on the sides of the branchial regions; the fissures of the upper orbital margins and the postocular spine are small; the inferior margin of the orbit is deeply concave; the front is obliquely (nearly vertically) deflexed, subspatulate, with the lateral margins parallel, slightly indented at the base, the antero-lateral angles rounded, not toothed, the distal extremity with a very small triangular notch. The basal antennal joint is nearly smooth, and is without spines at its distal extremity, and